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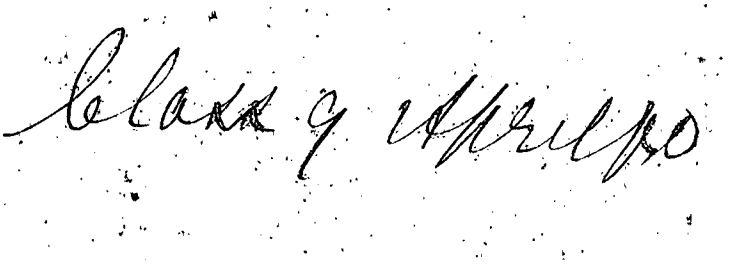

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL,

1878-79.

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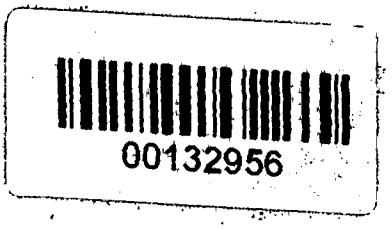
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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1878-79.

Summary.

THE present report has been prepared on the same plan as that followed last year. The arrangement of the various sections and of the appendices is identical, and almost the only new feature in the report is the introduction of a section on the license-tax, which was new to the year.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal was held by Sir Ashley Eden throughout the year. The Lieutenant-Governor was on tour for a portion of the year, and visited Burrakur, the opium factory at Ghazipore, and the civil stations of Patna, Chupra, Buxar, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Rampore Beauleah, and Pubna, besides other places of less importance. Receptions of European and native gentlemen were held at most of the places visited.

Changes of administration.

The Government of India decided during the year to transfer to the Government of Bengal the management of the affairs of the ex-King of Oudh and of the Mysore princes, and the Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King has since the close of the year placed himself under the orders of this Government.

The abolition of the appointment of Political Agent of Hill Tipperah was carried into effect in October 1878, and a Native Assistant Political Agent, subordinate to the Magistrate of Tipperah, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent, has since been stationed at Agurtollah. The new arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The Assistant and Joint Sessions Judgeship of Darjeeling and Julpigoree was abolished, the jurisdiction which it exercised over the two districts being transferred to the Judgeship of Dinagepore and Rungpore respectively. The district of Maldah was transferred from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore to that of the District and Sessions Judge of

Rajshahye. In May 1879 Pubna and Bogra were formed into a Judgeship with head-quarters at Pubna, the Additional Judgeship of Rajshahye was abolished, and the Additional Judge appointed to the Judgeship of Pubna and Bogra. A very important fiscal measure in the form of a license-tax on trades, dealings, and industries was introduced during the year. The tax gave rise to some discontent among the classes brought under its operation, but one of the chief causes of its unpopularity has been removed since the end of the year by the exemption of the assessees in the lowest grade, who formed the great majority of the persons affected by the measure, from the incidence of the tax. The organization of the Educational Department was revised, with the view of distributing more satisfactorily among the authorities concerned the supervision of the different branches of education, and defining more precisely the powers to be exercised by each. The inspecting staff was at the same time strengthened by the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in the four largest circles. A graded system of appointments was also introduced for the subordinate officers of the department.

Political.

No event of any political importance occurred in any of the Tributary States under this Government. In March 1879 the late Deb Rajah of Bhootan retired from office, and was succeeded by one of his principal officers, named Shujeh Jain. The insurgents, who towards the close of the year 1877 escaped from Bhootan, still remain in British territory, and a plot of land near Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district has been assigned to them.

Excessive rain and floods in June and July, and the almost total absence of rain from October to March in the Cooch Behar State, caused serious loss to the cultivators. The rainfall was followed by an inundation greater than any other in the past forty years, and the people living within the extensive area covered by the floods had to take refuge on the tops of their houses, and receive their food from boats sent to their relief. The minor Rajah returned to India in February, having derived much benefit from his visit to Europe.

The peace of the North-Eastern frontier remained unbroken during the year, but the disputes between the Howlongs and Syloos beyond the border gave rise on more than one occasion to disquieting rumours. The annual

durbar for the hill chiefs was held at Demagiri in January 1879, and passed off successfully. Twenty-six chiefs of various clans attended, and although the Howlong chiefs stayed away, many of their people were present, and were well pleased with the hospitality they received. The harvest of the past year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was an abundant one, and from this cause, and from the reduction of the tolls on forest produce, there was a marked improvement in the condition of the people. The Mong Rajah Narabaddi died on the 3rd April last, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Keo-ja-phru. As the new chief is young and inexperienced, it has been arranged that he shall for the present be assisted by a Council of the three principal men in his territory. The measures adopted by the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah for the repression of slavery were strictly carried out, and several slaves, most of whom were women, were reported to have availed themselves of the liberty granted them. The three stockades that the State is required to garrison and maintain are in good order, and the Maharajah has taken steps to secure the punctual payment of the force that he is required to keep up.

The tributes of the chiefs of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and on the South-Western frontier were, with one exception punctually paid in full, and the conduct and administration of most of the chiefs were satisfactory. In the Narsingpore State in Orissa, and in Bonai in Chota Nagpore, the interference of Government was necessary in order to secure peace between the Rajahs and their people, and to protect the latter from oppression. The cause of the combination against the Rajah of Narsingpore was an attempt to realize a cess that he had promised to remit when the assessment was enhanced, and in Bonai also the discontent that prevailed was found to be due to the weakness and exactions of the Rajah. The chief of the Sirgoojah State—an insane—died in March last, leaving as his successor and heir his only son, Joobraj Rughoonath Sarun Singh Deo.

Surveys.

Professional survey parties were employed during the year in the Khoordah estate in Pooree, in the Burkagurh estate in Chota Nagpore, in the measurement of lands for the purposes of the irrigation department in Cuttack, and in the revision of certain former measurements in the district of Midnapore. Operations by non-professional parties were carried on in

Midnapore, in the Khoordah estate, in the Dearah tracts of Eastern Bengal, and in the district of Darjeeling. In Midnapore, demarcation operations having been completed in the previous year, work was confined to the preparation of maps and records, the revision of doubtful boundary marks, the erection of new pillars, the measurement of plots not previously measured, and the disposal of miscellaneous matters. The Khoordah party demarcated 114 villages, covering an area of 920 square miles, and carried on settlement in 448 villages, besides preparing sketch maps of the villages demarcated and disposing of boundary disputes. The Dearah tracts surveyed were altogether 157 miles in length and 547·5 square miles in area, and the quantity of surplus land measured for settlement was 38,763 acres, the greater portion of which lies in the Backergunge district. The increase of revenue from the year's operations was estimated at about Rs. 60,000. The survey was conducted by a non-professional party under the supervision of the Board of Revenue. The work in Darjeeling consisted chiefly of a survey of the Darjeeling station, of a survey and settlement of Hope Town, and of the settlement of boundary disputes.

Settlement.

The settlements carried out during the year were 536 in number, and the total revenue assessed was Rs. 2,68,681. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 56,181. Fair progress was made in the settlements of the noabad lands of Chittagong, of the Government estate of Khoordah, of the Western Dooars, and of the Darjeeling Terai jotes, all of which are of considerable importance. In Chittagong the settlement party was engaged for a great portion of the year in an experimental survey of one of the thanas of the district. The system of operations was modified in the Khoordah estate, the agency of the professional survey party being retained only for the survey of the outer boundaries, and the rest of the work originally allotted to them being transferred to the non-professional and settlement party. This change is expected to result in a considerable saving. In the Western Dooars and the Darjeeling Terai the measurement of all the lands has been completed, and a great portion of the settlement papers has been prepared.

Government estates.

The total number of Government estates on the revenue-roll during the year was 2,596, including 23 ryotwari tracts. The current demand

of revenue was Rs. 22,49,368, and the arrear demand Rs. 9,97,533. Of the former, Rs. 17,22,898 were collected, and of the latter, Rs. 6,11,409; Rs. 53,929 were remitted as irrecoverable; and there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,58,665 unrealized at the end of the year. The total collections of the year showed an increase of Rs. 4,23,141, the unrealized balance a decrease of Rs. 47,953, and the remissions a decrease of Rs. 17,640, as compared with the results of the previous year. The collections were over 90 per cent. of the demand only in ten districts, including Calcutta. In the other districts failure of crops, floods and diluviations, and non-adjustment of accounts, were variously assigned as the causes of default. With the exception of about Rs. 85,962 distributed among several districts, the balances were in course of recovery at the end of the year. Eighty-one estates, two shares of estates which had been managed by the officers of Government, and 104 plots of railway land embracing a total area of 2,801 acres, were sold. The attention of the revenue authorities has again been drawn to the necessity of exercising close and intelligent supervision over the administration of Government estates, and to the desirability of placing Assistant Collectors in charge of this branch of the Collectorate, and using more freely the services of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Wards' estates.

There were 440 estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities at the end of 1877-78. Of these, 133 were released during the past year and 17 new estates were added, making a total of 324 estates under management during 1878-79. The estates consisted of 154 wards' estates and 170 attached estates, 148 of the latter having been under sequestration for debt in the Chota Nagpore Division. Since the end of the year 45 of these sequestrated estates have been brought under the provisions of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates' Act VI of 1876, and the remainder have been released from attachment. The returns received from the estates under the management of the Revenue authorities showed that the total current demand of Government revenue for the year was Rs. 23,71,370, and the arrear demand Rs. 5,18,222, making a total of Rs. 28,89,592. The payments amounted to Rs. 26,20,683, and the remissions to Rs. 3,041, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,73,125. The total demand of rent due from the estates to superior landlords was Rs. 7,00,458, of which

Rs. 4,85,836 were paid and Rs. 193 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,14,488. The current demand of rent due to the estates was Rs. 75,43,084, and the arrear demand on account of previous years Rs. 82,45,202. The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 79,92,150, and remissions aggregating Rs. 20,93,093, of which 18¼ lakhs belonged to the two estates of Satkhira and Durbhunga, were granted. The unrealized balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 59,39,461, of which Rs. 26,56,154 represented current and Rs. 32,83,307 arrear balances.. .About three lakhs of this total were not realizable by law within the year, above forty lakhs were being recovered at the end of the year, and the remainder was returned as irrecoverable or doubtful. The cost of management of the estates averaged 13 per cent. on the current demand. The extensive estate of Durbhunga and seven-eighths of the Paikpara estate, also an estate of considerable size, were released from the charge of the Court after the end of the year, and were made over to the owners in excellent condition and with very large surplus funds. A new Act for regulating the Court of Wards, which has effected some important changes in the law, came into force after the end of the year.

Course of legislation.

During the year seven Acts were passed by the Bengal Legislative Council and received the assent of the Governor-General. The objects of the first six of these were explained last year, and the seventh is noticed more at length in another part of this report. The titles and scope of these Acts are as follow:—

Act IV of 1878, *an Act to amend Bengal Act V of* 1866.—Empowers the local Government to allow the Corporation of Calcutta to appoint the registering officer of hackney carriages.

Act V of 1878, *an Act to amend Bengal Act VII of* 1876.—Defines the powers of Collectors under section 53 of the Land Registration Act, 1876.

Act VI of 1878, *an Act to provide for the cleansing and construction of latrines in first class municipalities.*—Municipalities are empowered to levy a fee on holdings, or a rate per head, and apply the proceeds to the maintenance of an establishment for the above purposes.

Act VII of 1878, *an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the excise revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.*

Act VIII of 1878, *an Act for the regulation of the rural police in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardugga.*—This measure is to a great extent based on the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870.

Act I of 1879, *an Act to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants in Chota Nagpore.*—Re-enacts a considerable portion of Act X of 1859, omitting the distraint sections.

Act II of 1879, *an Act to amend and extend the Pooree Lodging-house Act,* 1871.—Extends to other towns where pilgrims congregate the powers vested in the Magistrate of Pooree under Bengal Act IV of 1871.

The measures that have become law since the close of the year, and the constitution and progress of the Commission lately appointed to prepare a Bill for the amendment of the rent law of Bengal, will be found detailed in the body of the report.

Police.

The actual charge for police during the year, including the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police and the Government contribution towards the Municipal and Railway Police, was Rs. 36,42,158, or Rs. 2,16,604 less than that of the previous year, the principal causes of the reduction being the general revision of the strength of the force in April 1878 and the substitution of warders for police guards in nearly all the jails of the province. The reports received during the year as to the working of the Chowkidari Act were not, on the whole, satisfactory, and serious irregularities were brought to notice in many districts. Still the Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police generally admit that the chowkidars are now more regularly and better paid than formerly, that they are more regular in attendance at the police-station, and in many districts more prompt in reporting crime. The inefficiency of the ghatwali police of Manbhoom and Bankoora was brought prominently to notice. The hold of District Superintendents and Magistrates over the ghatwals was much weakened by a decision of the Judge of Bankoora in 1876, restoring to a sirdar ghatwal the service tenure of which he had been deprived on his dismissal for misconduct; and had this decision been upheld, it would have been impossible to exercise control any longer over the ghatwali police. The decree of the Judge was, however, reversed in July 1878 by the High Court, and it has now been clearly and definitely laid down

that a ghatwal, on being dismissed from his post, is liable to be ejected by the Magistrate from his ghatwali tenure, and has no right to be reinstated, unless the executive authorities condone his conduct and restore him to his situation. There is therefore now no difficulty in exercising control over the ghatwals, provided their service lands can be clearly and readily ascertained. Two Commissions have recently been appointed, under sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district. In the regular police 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 98 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 86 per cent. of the head constables, and 38 per cent. of the constables, can read and write. There has been a steady fall during the past three years in the number of departmental punishments inflicted on members of the force, and also in the number of convictions under Act V of 1861; but the number of convictions under the Penal Code has risen during the same period. In the Gya district some of the police were proved to have for years been engaged in the commission of dacoities, mail robberies, and other offences, with the chief object of gaining a reputation for detective ability by securing the conviction of innocent persons for the crimes that they themselves had committed or caused to be committed. The general health of the force was better than in 1877.

The total number of cognizable cases reported was 113,621, against 108,989 in 1877. For an increase of 6,310 which occurred in the number of offences against property, high prices, and the consequent distress among the non-agricultural classes, afforded a sufficient explanation. In nearly every district in the province the prices of the staple food-grains were higher than in the scarcity year of 1874, and with the returns of crime of that year those of 1878 compare very favourably. In consequence of the orders of Government discouraging the general refusal of a police enquiry in petty cases, the percentage of cases not enquired into diminished in every division, the increase in the number of cases investigated being attended by a decrease in the proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number investigated—the natural result of a large number of unpromising cases being enquired into. Convictions were obtained in 36·1 per cent. of the cognizable cases enquired into, and against 59·5 per cent. of the persons arrested in connection with them. Nearly one-third of the property stolen was

recovered. There were five cases of murder by dacoits, but in only one was a conviction obtained during the year. One of the most important criminal trials was that of the Rajah of Pooree for causing the death of a byragi by torture; the case was very skilfully investigated by the police, and resulted in the Rajah and four of his servants being sentenced to transportation for life. There was an increase in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs, and it was found necessary to draw the attention of all district officers to this form of crime, and to the necessity of being on the alert in order to have any reasonable chance of detecting professional poisoners. Orders have been recently issued that in all difficult poisoning cases the prosecution shall, whenever it is possible, be conducted by the District Superintendent of Police. As one of the natural results of a year of scarcity, there was an increase in the number of dacoities. In each of the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions the number of cases was double that of the previous year. Of the persons sent up by the police for this offence, the Magistrates committed 60 per cent. for trial; but at the sessions only 48 per cent. of those committed were convicted. The only district in which good results were obtained was Tipperah, where convictions were secured in six out of nine cases, and against 42 persons out of 61; in Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Bhagulpore not a single conviction was obtained. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,216, against 3,173 in 1877 and 5,154 in 1876. Of those tried 64 per cent. were convicted, against 69 per cent. in the previous year, the falling off in results, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of prosecutions, being no doubt due to the orders of Government that judicial officers, before convicting under sections 504 and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code, must satisfy themselves that the accused really supports himself by preying on society. In non-cognizable cases there was a slight decrease, from 95,367 cases in 1877 to 95,247 in 1878.

The returns of offences in Calcutta and the suburbs show an increase of 1,221 in the total number of cases reported. Judged by the ratio of the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code to the population, there was a decrease in crime in the town and an increase in the suburbs. There were 884 convictions of Europeans and Eurasians under the

Penal Code, against 881 in the previous year. Owing to the decrease in the number of vessels entering the port, offences against the Shipping Acts fell from 550 in 1877 to 410. The arrangements for removing the workhouse from the Presidency Jail to a building connected with the Almshouse were completed in December last.

Criminal justice.

Altogether 165,318 persons appeared before the Magistrates' courts during the year. Of these 23,809 were discharged without trial, 36,696 were acquitted, 96,096 were convicted, and 3,531 were committed for trial to higher tribunals. The number of witnesses who attended the different courts was 402,790. The number of recorded re-convictions was 4,214, against 4,181 in 1877. The number of persons whipped by order of judicial authority was 4,739, against 3,423 in the previous year. Of those flogged only 47 could read and write. Arrangements have been made during the current year for the formation at Calcutta of a daily independent bench of Honorary Magistrates. Under the new scheme, the general bench of Magistrates will be amalgamated with the municipal bench, and the cost of the establishment for the amalgamated bench will be equally divided between Government and the municipality.

The experiment of farming out cattle-pounds at police-stations or within the limits of municipalities was tried in the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions, and as it proved successful in Dacca the system was in March last extended to all pounds in that district. Sanction was also given to the introduction of the farming system as an experimental measure into districts in other Divisions.

Prisons.

The past year was one of great activity in the Jail Department. A new and more economical scale of diet was introduced, the jail service was to a great extent reorganized, and warders under the control of the Jail Department were substituted for police guards. Jail industries were developed in accordance with the principle that each central jail should have one or two special manufactures, and the prisoners of district jails be employed on some form of unskilled penal, but profitable, labour. Sustained efforts were made to increase the discipline and penal character of all the jails, and special attention was given to the identification and segregation of habitual offenders. The expenditure on account of jail buildings was Rs. 1,76,079.

The high prices of the year had their natural result upon the jail population. The majority of those imprisoned were, however, convicted of petty offences and sentenced to undergo short sentences; and notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions, there was a decrease in the average daily jail population. At the close of the year there were 19,209 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department, the number being 1,057 above the jail population on the same date in 1877, but lower than in any previous year since 1871. The number of escapes was 124, but of these only 80 occurred from the inside of jails and subsidiary jails, against 100 in 1877; and, so far as it is possible to judge from the returns of a single year, the introduction of the warder system appears already to have resulted in increased security. The escapes from beyond prison walls were 44, against 16 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to the number of prisoners employed on extramural labour. The necessity for economy has delayed the construction of double gates in many of the jails; but when these have been provided, escapes through the gates will, it is expected, entirely cease. There was a serious outbreak from the Backergunge Jail on the 1st June last, but out of the 19 prisoners who broke out of the jail, only one succeeded in effecting his escape.

Both the gross and average expenditure of the year were greater than in 1877, the average cost of maintaining each prisoner being Rs. 64,—a higher amount than in any of the preceding five years. The greatest increase was in the cost of diet. The results of prison labour were satisfactory. An unusually large number of convicts were employed in building new jails and on other public works, while the average daily jail population was below that of 1877. Instead, therefore, of 8,984 convicts, the average number engaged in manufactures in 1877, only 7,980 were employed in 1878, including those who prepared articles for use or consumption in jail. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of labourers on manufactures, the total net profits, including savings to Government by the printing work done at the Presidency Jail, amounted to Rs. 3,69,400, against Rs. 3,61,800 in 1877. Deducting the number of prisoners employed in each year on public works from the average number sentenced to labour, the profits were Rs. 26-2-3 per head in 1878, as compared with Rs. 23-9-10 in 1877. Much progress was made in the development of special industries

in central jails. Out of a daily average population of 1,023 effective labouring prisoners in the Presidency Jail, 620 were employed in the Press, the net profit being Rs. 1,23,631, against Rs. 62,450 in 1877. The blanket factory buildings in the Bhagulpore Central Jail, which will supply all the jails with warm clothing, are nearly ready. A castor-oil factory on a large scale has been established at Rajshahye, and the manufacture of coir goods is now the only industry in the Midnapore jail. A large area of ground adjoining the Hazareebagh Central Jail has been brought under agave cultivation, and when the plants grow sufficiently to yield fibre, it is proposed to start a paper factory. The manufacture of mustard-oil has become the staple industry of district jails, but brick-making and the manufacture of coir-yarn were successfully carried on in those district jails that have convenient brick-fields adjoining the jail, or where cocoanut-husk is easily obtained.

The high prices of food and the general unhealthiness of the past year had a marked effect upon the vital statistics of the jails in Bengal, and more than counterbalanced the sanitary measures that were carried out. The total number of sick admitted to hospital was 23,548, as compared with 23,255 in 1877, and the daily average number sick was 4·43 per cent. of average strength, as compared with 4·03 per cent. in 1877 and 3·94 in 1876. Not only was sickness more prevalent, but the mortality was higher than in recent years. The death-rate, exclusive of cholera cases, was 5·98 per cent. of daily strength, against 4·23 in 1877 and 4·65 in 1876, while the mortality from cholera was 1·19 per cent., against ·83 in 1877 and 1·28 in 1876. The Hazaribagh, Rungpore, Sarun, and Purneah jails suffered from severe cholera epidemics, the mortality being higher in proportion to the number of cases than in any year since 1846.

The Reformatory at Alipore was opened on the 23rd March 1878, and since then 91 boys have been transferred to it. The institution cannot be expected to show any very marked results for some years to come, and its object is fulfilled so long as it prevents those boys who are actually within its walls from committing offences and being re-convicted, and enables them to learn how to earn an honest livelihood. The admissions to the juvenile ward of the Presidency Jail of boys who had been previously convicted fell from 41 in 1877 to 19 in 1878.

Civil justice.

The total number of original suits disposed of in all the civil courts, inclusive of the High Court, was 405,421, a large increase on the number disposed of in either of the preceding two years. Owing to the inadequacy of the number of Moonsifs, there was a considerable increase in the pending files in some districts, and it was found necessary to strengthen the judicial staff. Twenty-three new courts were accordingly created in 1878, and to meet the increased cost the number of appointments in the higher grades was reduced, and a fourth grade of Moonsifs formed on a lower scale of pay. An addition was also made to the staff of Subordinate Judges by the permanent appointment of a second Subordinate Judge to the district of Durbhunga. There was a great increase in litigation in the Small Cause Court, Calcutta; the number of suits being 4,171 in excess of the number in the previous year, and the amount in litigation being higher than in any previous year since 1865-66. The year 1877 was one of great activity in trade, and the transactions of that year, which explained the number of suits of high value in 1877-78, no doubt affected also the litigation of the past year.

Registration.

The financial result of the working of the Registration Department during the year was a net revenue of Rs. 3,79,531, as compared with Rs. 2,06,881 in the year preceding; and in no previous year except 1877-78 did the net surplus approach even one-half that of the past year. The total number of registrations was 559,151, against 550,269 in 1877-78. There was an increase in the registrations of each class of document relating to immoveable property, except leases for one year and less, and miscellaneous documents; in the registrations of documents of which registration is compulsory, which comprise all the most important classes of deeds, there was an increase under every head; in ordinary agricultural leases there was an increase of 13 per cent. The districts which contributed most to the general increase in registration were Durbhunga, Shahabad, the 24-Pergunnáhs, Chittagong, Midnapore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Tipperah, Nuddea, Noakholly, and Burdwan; while the only districts that showed any decrease, as compared with the preceding year, were Chumparun, Maldah, Monghyr, Bogra, and Singbhoom. The different provinces contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportion :—Bengal proper, 75·8; Behar, 19·8; Chota Nagpore, 2·2; and Orissa, 2·2 per cent.

In pursuance of the policy of closing small rural offices and of substituting *ex-officio* sub-registrars for special and rural officers at district and sub-divisional head-quarters, two district offices and fifteen rural offices were closed during the year, the work being made over to a Deputy Magistrate when the office was at the district head-quarters, and to the Sub-divisional Officer in the other cases. Ten small rural offices, six of which were in the Burdwan district, were also abolished. The total number of offices on the 31st March 1879 was 295, as compared with 309 on the same date in 1878. The extraordinary fluctuations in the receipts of many of the special and rural offices, causing corresponding variations in the incomes of the officers in charge, rendered it necessary to consider whether a system of remuneration could not be adopted which should give even the sub-registrar with the smallest amount of work a fair livelihood, while, in the event of the work of his office increasing, his income should rise gradually without being dependent upon the value of the deeds presented for registration. Such a system for the remuneration of special sub-registrars was devised, and introduced at the beginning of the current year. For rural sub-registrars the system of remuneration by percentages on the receipts from fees is still in force.

The operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act were but slightly more successful than in the previous year. The Act was not extended to any fresh district, and the number of offices remained unaltered. Only 10,637 ceremonies were registered among a Mahomedan population of over 10 millions.

Municipal administration.

The Commissioners of the town of Calcutta have effected various very necessary reforms in some of the departments of the municipality, and have made good progress in the task of improving their financial condition. The total amount at their disposal during the year was Rs. 44,07,273, and their expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,47,070. Considerable progress has been made in the drainage of the town and in the sanitary improvement of the *bustees* or native hamlets.

The number of municipalities in the interior of the province is 191. Of these 25 are first class and 98 second class municipalities. Of the remaining 68, 66 are unions and 2 stations. The number of commissioners administering the affairs of these corporate bodies is 2,227. Of these, 523 are Europeans and 1,704 Natives. The elective system is in

force in three towns only—Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Serampore. The gross income of all these municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 21,14,824, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,54,403. The excess expenditure was met from the balances of the previous year.

Marine.

Since the reorganization of the Marine Department in 1877, the local marine has been under the control of the Port Officer of Calcutta, the Superintendent of Marine occupying the position of marine adviser to the local Government in such matters as may be referred to him. A committee was appointed during the year to enquire into marine expenditure and submit suggestions for the more economical administration of the marine grant. The result of the enquiry will be noticed in the next report. The pilot service consisted of 65 pilots, five licensed leadsmen, and 15 leadsmen apprentices at the close of the year. Fifty-four pilots were on the running list during the year, the remainder having been on leave, in command of brigs, or on special duty. Five leadsmen apprentices joined the service from England. The earnings of the service were affected by the depression of trade which prevailed during the year; but the average number of ships piloted by each grade was still above the standard of three ships a month, which was considered adequate by the committee of 1872. The system of applying for pilots and of employing special pilots was modified in compliance with the representations of the majority of the service.

The number of vessels which entered and left the port was 1,967, comprising 996 steamers and 971 sailing ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,911,774 tons. There was a considerable decrease as compared with the shipping of 1876-77 and 1877-78, which were years of abnormal activity in trade on account of the Madras and Bombay famines; but both the number of ships and the gross tonnage were higher than in any year from 1869-70 to 1875-76 inclusive. Thirty-seven groundings and 16 collisions occurred during the year; but the accidents were serious in only two cases, one of which resulted in the loss of the steam ship *Queen Anne* with six lives. The pilot of this vessel was dismissed the service for misconduct. The conduct of marine prosecutions was transferred from the Assistant Port Officer to the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, with the view of giving the marine authorities professional legal assistance in these cases. In consequence

of a serious collision which occurred during the year through the incompetence of the master of an inland steam vessel, and of previous cases of a similar nature, an Act was passed by the local Legislature requiring commanders of inland steam vessels of a burthen exceeding 100 tons to undergo examination and obtain certificates of competency.

The Port Health Officer inspected 852 sailing ships, against 701 in the previous year, besides steamers and coasting vessels. Few complaints were made in regard to the quality of provisions supplied at sea. Nearly all out-going vessels took a full supply of water from the municipal hydrants, and only five ships were found to have filled their tanks from the river. The total number of seamen who visited the port in British ships during the year was 18,965. There were 3,292 cases of illness admitted into the hospitals, and 80 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 24·3 per mille on the admissions. Twenty-six deaths also took place on the river. Cholera and heat apoplexy were the most fatal of the diseases from which the men suffered, 20 men having died of the former and 16 of the latter. Only 12 cases of scurvy were reported, against 39 in the previous year. Country lime-juice supplied to ships was tested by the Inspector of anti-scorbutics, and no specimens containing less than 25 grains of citric acid in the fluid ounce were passed.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 14,909 and 13,572 respectively. The excess in the shipments over the discharges was satisfactory. With the object of checking as far as possible the practice of introducing substitutes into native crews after engagement, which is largely resorted to by lascars in Calcutta, it has been decided to revive the system of licensing native boarding-houses, and to require shipping-brokers to furnish the Shipping Office with particulars of the residence of each lascar whom they bring for engagement.

The accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust show an expenditure, from the creation of the Trust up to the end of the past year, of Rs. 89,59,100, of which Rs. 88,72,181 have been spent in the execution of works, and Rs. 59,370 and Rs. 27,549 respectively in the formation of a reserve and an insurance fund. The receipts during the same period have been made up of Rs. 60,25,100 borrowed from Government (of which Rs. 2,81,555 remained in hand

at the close of the year), a Government contribution of Rs. 74,584 for the construction of a road, Rs. 27,44,880 realized on account of revenue, and Rs. 3,96,091 derived from the sale of surplus lands. The Commissioners having paid off portions of the Government loans at various periods, the balance due from them during the past year was Rs. 54,28,567. The whole of the loans were from the 1st January 1879 consolidated into a single loan repayable in half-yearly instalments in 30 years, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The Commissioners are in future to borrow in the Indian market, and in order to facilitate the floating of their loans Government has consented to give up its prior lien on the property of the Trust, on the condition that a sinking fund is provided for the liquidation of the loans in 30 years. The Port proper has a capital debt of Rs. 17,65,000, representing the original value of the block made over to the Commissioners by Government. The debt is a permanent one, on which interest at 4½ per cent. is paid. The present value of the block is estimated at Rs. 14,77,392, and the Commissioners have as further assets a depreciation fund of Rs. 2,00,000 and a reserve fund of Rs. 3,50,000 to meet extraordinary losses, such as might be caused by a cyclone. The amount expended for new works under the Trust during the past year was Rs. 10,72,040. The total receipts from jetties, wharves, and the rents of the Strand Bank lands were Rs. 12,77,808, and those of the Port proper Rs. 5;80,184.

A marked expansion of the trade of Chittagong has taken place within the last two years. In the past year 2,140 vessels with a tonnage of 135,672 tons visited the port, as compared with 2,000 vessels with a tonnage of 106,766 tons in 1877-78, and 1,791 vessels with a tonnage of 80,652 tons in 1876-77. The total value of the trade of the port was Rs. 88,20,752, or Rs. 20,07,274 in excess of the value in 1877-78. The exports of grain showed a large increase; larger shipments going to foreign ports, and smaller shipments to home ports, owing to the termination of the famine in Madras. The jute exports amounted to 15,925 tons, valued at Rs. 19,63,170, against 7,071 tons, valued at Rs. 7,70,000, in 1877-78. Measures have been adopted since the close of the year for placing the pilots under better training and supervision, and improving generally the administration of the port.

Various improvements were carried out in the Orissa ports, and others are in course of execution, the most

important being the substitution of a first-class dioptric light for the light hitherto used in the False Point Light-house. The trade of the ports was much reduced during the year owing to the cessation of the grain traffic stimulated by the Madras famine; but it nevertheless showed signs of gradual expansion as compared with the ordinary trade of previous years. The total value of the imports and exports at the three groups of ports was Rs. 1,37,66,124, and the total number of ships which entered and left the ports was 1,244, with an aggregate tonnage of 404,240 tons.

Meteorology.

A telegraphic daily weather service was established during the year. The observations were published with a brief summary for the information of the Government of India, the local Governments, and the departments to which a continuous record of the weather is of special interest. There are 20 stations, inclusive of three stations in Assam and one station in Burmah, at which observations are taken daily, and 162 stations where the daily rainfall only was recorded. The rainfall of the year was considerably above the usual average for the whole of these provinces, the excess being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The excess fall was, however, very unequally distributed, and in the divisions of Chittagong and Chota Nagpore the total fall was actually below the average. No storm of a very disastrous character was experienced during the year.

Economic condition of the people.

The harvests of the year were good every where except in parts of the Chota Nagpore Division, where the cold-weather crops and *mohwa* suffered from frost and unseasonable weather. The prices of common rice and other food-grains continued very high throughout the year, and show as yet no signs of returning to their former level. The result has been that the agricultural classes are in most parts of the country now fairly well off, having enjoyed some years of good crops and high prices. The labouring classes have to some extent been able to share in this prosperity, wages having in many districts followed prices; but the classes living on small fixed incomes, and those who have been unable to force up their remuneration, have undoubtedly suffered severely.

The condition of the poorer classes, both agricultural and labouring, in North Behar, is less satisfactory than that of the corresponding classes in other parts of the province.

But there was nothing specially bad in their position during the year. On the contrary they had the full benefit of a good harvest and an abundant demand for labour.

Agriculture and horticulture.

The Government of Bengal has no Agricultural Department, and does not attempt to teach the Bengali cultivator his business, believing that he already knows how to make the most of the soil and the material available to him, and to meet the varying demands of the open market better than any European can teach him. In horticulture, however, many useful experiments are carried on in the Royal Botanical Garden at Howrah, under the skilled superintendence of Dr. King. Fresh improvements were made during the year in various parts of the Garden. The building in which the herbarium and office are placed has been enlarged and improved, so as to afford sufficient space to prevent the overcrowding which has hitherto existed. Large and valuable collections of dried plants have been presented to the herbarium by Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. C. B. Clarke, Mr. Duthie, Mr. J. S. Gamble, Colonel Beddome, and other gentlemen.

The branch Botanical Garden at Rungaroon not having proved a success has lately been transferred to the station of Darjeeling, where a valuable site was presented for the purpose by Mr. Lloyd of that place. Many interesting experiments in the acclimatization of plants are to be tried in the new garden.

Forests.

It was anticipated last year that the total area of reserved forests under the department at the end of 1878-79 would be 4,406 square miles. Owing, however, to unavoidable delay in completing preliminaries in the Teesta and Chittagong Divisions and in Chota Nagpore, and to the permanent or temporary exclusion of certain forests previously reserved, aggregating 504 square miles, the actual area of forests under the department at the close of the year was only 2,967 square miles. During the current year 1,816 square miles will probably be added, the chief proposed reserves consisting of the Kasalong, Rinkheong, and Sungoo forests in Chittagong, the Koderma and Saranda Pir forests in Chota Nagpore, and an addition of 190 square miles in the Teesta Division. After allowance for the probable exclusion of the greater part of a reserve of 37 miles in Shahabad, the total area at the end of 1879-80 may be expected to amount to 4,760 square

miles. In February 1879 an area of 1,925 square miles in the Sunderbans of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore was declared protected forest under the Act; and since the close of the year a small establishment has been sanctioned for the conservancy of the Khoordah forests under the local officers, pending the settlement of a definite system of management after an inspection of the forests by an officer of the department. Demarcation was completed over 43 square miles during the year, and only 57 square miles of the total area reserved remained to be demarcated. There was a considerable decrease in prosecutions for breach of forest rules, and an improvement in the proportion of convictions obtained. Forest fires caused much damage, 83,000 acres having been burnt out of a total area of 190,000 acres for the protection of which special measures were taken. The question of preventing these destructive fires is receiving consideration. The forest plantations were enlarged by the addition of 207 acres during the year, and they now cover an area of 843 acres. Altogether 6,481 trees were felled during the year, and 78,082 cubic feet of timber were brought to depôt. The department supplied 30,989 sleepers to the Northern Bengal State Railway, mostly from the Buxa and Kurseong Divisions. The Darjeeling forests also yielded 1,81,727 maunds of firewood and charcoal, on which an average clear profit of Rs. 6-2-3 per 100 maunds was obtained. The profit on each cubic foot of timber supplied from the Kurseong and Buxa Divisions was 12 annas 3 pies and 11 annas 4 pies respectively. The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 4,16,027, and the charges Rs. 3,38,675, thus showing a net surplus of Rs. 77,352. If a heavy disbursement of Rs. 63,492 for the purchase of land in Kurseong were left out of account, the net profit of the year would stand at Rs. 1,40,844, against Rs. 1,71,251 in 1877-78.

Manufactures and mines.

Under the heading of manufactures there are no new facts to record. In and about Calcutta the cotton and jute mills continue to afford employment to large numbers, and their management has been in every respect satisfactory. The hands are well paid and well cared for, and the local officers have found no case calling for Government interference. The silk manufacture of the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Burdwan Divisions was very depressed during the year, and many filatures have been closed.

The year was a prosperous one for the coal companies of Raneegunge. There was a large demand, and production was greatly stimulated. The outturn of indigo in 1879-80 was short, and the total export to foreign countries amounted only to 74,747cwt., against 99,402 cwt. in the previous year. The tea industry on the other hand continued to expand. The total area under cultivation in Bengal is now 35,708 acres, and the outturn amounted to 8,619,028lb. Coffee planting is slowly extending in the districts of Chittagong and Lohardugga.

Government cinchona plantation.

The cultivation of cinchona in British Sikkim was greatly retarded by the unusual drought of the cold season, which caused the death of a number of old trees and prevented the planting out of young ones. This was the first year in which *cinchona calisaya*, the most valuable of all the medicinal barks, was cropped, and about 1,400lb of dry bark was obtained. The tree, however, is found in Sikkim to be very capricious in growth. Dr. King has been deputed to Java to ascertain the conditions under which the Dutch have succeeded in growing this tree successfully. The growing confidence of the public and of medical men in the efficacy of the cinchona febrifuge has considerably augmented its sale, and to meet this the manufactory at Mungpoo has been extended.

Trade, sea-borne.

The customs returns show that the trade of Bengal during the past year was, taken as a whole, considerably less active than in 1877-78. In the foreign trade the imports of merchandize were valued at Rs. 16,61,18,521, as against Rs. 19,38,54,456 in 1877-78 and Rs. 16,69,38,128 in 1876-77. The imports of treasure fell from Rs. 4,96,33,992 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,82,03,438, the decrease being due to the larger amount of council bills sold in London. Under the head of coasting trade the imports of merchandize were valued at Rs. 2,76,76,006, as against Rs. 2,78,76,093 in 1877-78 and Rs. 2,25,79,046 in 1876-77. Thus the large increase in the value of the coasting trade which took place in 1877-78 was fairly sustained during 1878-79. The imports of treasure from coast ports fell by about 13 lakhs, but were considerably in excess of the imports for any of the three years preceding 1877-78. The figures of the foreign and coasting trade taken together and including treasure showed that the imports into the Bengal Presidency declined from Rs. 28,10,27,874 to Rs. 22,03,85,157.

In the foreign trade the exports of merchandize, which in 1877-78 had increased to Rs. 31,06,87,132, fell to Rs. 29,21,01,294; but, as compared with those of previous years, the figures showed, on the whole, a permanent expansion of trade. The exports of treasure, principally to Ceylon, increased by 49 lakhs during the past year, as compared with 1877-78, when, from special causes, these exports were abnormally low. In the coasting trade the exports of both merchandize and treasure were much lower, the former falling from Rs. 13,07,11,152 to Rs. 5,91,67,188, and the latter from Rs. 2,66,35,774 to Rs. 80,15,261, due of course to the cessation of the scarcity in southern and western India. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the trade of the Bengal presidency was Rs. 58,60,67,945 in 1878-79, against Rs. 75,10,30,036 in 1877-78, thus showing a decrease of more than 16 crores, or about 22 per cent., against an increase of nearly 15 crores, or 24 per cent., in the preceding year.

Internal trade.

As regards internal trade, the registration of the Bengal inter-provincial traffic with the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam was abandoned during the year, as there is nothing to be gained by registering trade crossing a boundary line which has been fixed for administrative purposes solely, and which may at any time be altered or changed. The registration of the trade of Calcutta, of the traffic on the Nuddea rivers, and on the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals, and of the traffic carried by inland steamers along the Brahmapootra and the Megna rivers, continued to be carried on under the system which was explained in the last Administration Report. Arrangements were carried out during the year with the Board of Revenue for the registration of the inland trade of Chittagong and the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports. Regarding the railway traffic carried by the East India Railway, final arrangements are being made by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in consultation with the local Governments concerned. Measures were also completed for the registration of the trade with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan, and a record is now being kept of the entire traffic passing through all the important trade routes along the entire length of the frontier line. Full details of the results of these measures are given in the body of the report.

Public works.

The total expenditure on public works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 1,25,67,092, and was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial	Guaranteed railways	93,060
	Military and other services	4,23,434
	Irrigation	4,38,957
Provincial	Buildings and roads	38,27,130
	Irrigation	36,71,253
District road works		34,06,075
Local funds		3,09,064
Total direct expenditure on works from public works funds		1,21,73,973
Contributions		1,70,231
Tuccavi outlay		2,22,888
	Total	3,93,119
	Grand Total	1,25,67,092

Of the sum of Rs. 4,23,434 expended on military and other imperial services, exclusive of irrigation and guaranteed railways, Rs. 45,199 were spent on military works, and Rs. 3,78,235 on civil buildings.

The expenditure of Rs. 38,27,130 on provincial works was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	17,73,181
Communications	19,71,281
Miscellaneous public improvements	82,668

A more detailed account of the expenditure, the totals of which are given above, will be found in the section on roads, canals, and other public works in the body of the report.

The total outlay on district works amounted to Rs. 34,06,075, of which Rs. 24,389, or less than one per cent., were expended by officers of the Public Works Department. The district roads were kept in a fair state of repair, and new roads were laid out where most required. Increased attention was also given to the repair and improvement of village roads.

The experiment of giving young native civil engineers a two years' practical course of training in the workshops and the brick-field having proved that there is a demand for such instruction, a committee has been appointed to report on the best means of establishing a practical training

school for native civil and mechanical engineers, and on the advisability of removing the civil engineering branch of the Presidency College to the new institution. It is expected that the training school will be opened during 1879-80.

It was decided last year, with the view of facilitating the transaction of public business, to concentrate the whole of the Bengal Secretariat Offices, and the offices of the heads of all departments subordinate to this Government, at Writers' Buildings. To provide a portion of the additional accommodation that will be necessary, the construction of three large wings on the northern side of the existing range of buildings was sanctioned, and the work was more than half finished when the year closed.

Projects for draining the towns of Rungpore and Dinagepore by suitable open cuts were matured, sanctioned, and put in hand; and it is believed that the works will greatly improve the healthiness of these stations. A scheme for supplying water to the town of Darjeeling from the perennial springs on the western slopes of Senchal was elaborated, and the work commenced.

Irrigation.

The capital outlay on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 25,44,393, of which 17 lakhs were expended on the Sone canals, five and a half lakhs in Orissa, and two and three quarter lakhs in Midnapore. In future years capital expenditure will be much less, as the works included in the original sanctioned estimates have been now almost completed. During the year the principal work carried out was the completion of the Patna canal distributaries, over 300 miles being constructed and made available for irrigation. The locks on the Buxar canal were also rapidly pushed forward, and an additional eight miles of this navigable canal were opened for traffic.

The navigation of the Midnapore canal was greatly improved during the year. The open cut between the Roopnarain and Damoodah was locked at either end, and boats can now pass between the two rivers at all stages of the tide. The Sarun irrigation project has made fair progress during the year, and water for irrigation purposes will be available this cold season. No new drainage schemes were begun during the year, but the usefulness of the Dancoonee works was lately exemplified in a remarkable manner. A rainfall of 14 inches in 15 hours was registered in this

basin last September; but notwithstanding this, the total loss of crops on the area protected only amounted to 1·92 per cent, whereas in the adjoining undrained swamps more than 90 per cent. of the crops were destroyed.

The plans and estimates of the Hidgellee canal to Orissa, called the Coast canal, were resubmitted to the Government of India for sanction, having been returned for certain detailed reports and drawings which were wanting when the report was first sent up.

The year was notable for a marked extension of irrigation in Midnapore, the irrigation area amounting to 58,731 acres, against 19,301 acres in 1877-78. This favourable result was attributable partly to the fact that canal water is now better appreciated by the people, and partly to the scanty rainfall in the beginning of the season. In Orissa there was an increase in the assessed area of 12,765 acres, and the total area now under long lease is 111,250 acres. On the Sone canals, however, there was a falling off both in the khurreef and rubbee areas, due in the former case to an increase in the rate charged, and to the fair average rainfall in August and September, the time when water is most wanted for the young rice crops. The falling off in rubbee was due to the destruction of the crops of 1877-78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season. The three-year system of leases in the Sone was not successful, and has been abandoned. A different system of long lease is at present under consideration.

The receipts from navigation continued steadily to increase. On the Midnapore canal there was a falling off during the year of Rs. 29,577. This was doubtless due to the reaction which followed the great demand for rice during the Madras famine, and to the closure of the canal for silt clearance. On the Hidgellee canals the earnings remained almost stationary. In Orissa the navigation receipts were nearly doubled, owing principally to enhanced rates, and also to the increased length of canal open for traffic. The receipts on the Sone canals also showed a slight increase.

The total receipts from all sources of revenue amounted to Rs. 8,51,133, against Rs. 4,94,000 in 1877-78. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 8,05,610, leaving a profit of Rs. 45,523, against a deficit of Rs. 2,08,000 in the previous year. For the first time Bengal irrigation paid its working expenses with a margin, which would have been considerably greater had the arrears of revenue from the water-

rates of the Sone canals been realized within the year. The traffic on the canals is rapidly developing, and it is confidently hoped that still better results will be obtained in the current year, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise.

Railways.

Particulars regarding the railways in the province, whether imperial or provincial, will be found in the section on railways. The only new lines under construction during the year were the Patna-Gya line and extensions of the Northern Bengal from Julpigoree to Siligoree and from Rungpore to the Teesta. The traffic on the open lines gave satisfactory indications of development, and it may be hoped that in a very few years the present charge on the revenues of the province for interest on the capital cost of the State lines will entirely disappear.

A company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and working a steam tramway between the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligoree and the station of Darjeeling was started with Government aid during the year. Details of the undertaking are given in the body of the report.

Telegraph and Post Office.

No information regarding the working of the Telegraph Department is available, as no separate administrative division exists for Bengal. The postal circle managed by the Post-master-General, Bengal, has undergone great changes within the past six years. In 1873 it comprised the whole of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, together with Assam. In 1874 Assam was separated, and in 1877-78 Behar, comprising eleven districts, and Dacca, comprising five districts, were formed into separate divisions, and each placed under the control of a Deputy Post-master-General. These officers correspond direct with the Director-General on all departmental matters; but on questions concerning establishments, public works expenditure, and the supply of stores and other stock, their correspondence passes through the Postmaster-General's Office. All important questions connected with the district post are also dealt with exclusively by the Postmaster-General. At the close of the year there were in the whole of these provinces 1,130 post offices, 922 village postmen, and 250 letter-box postmen. The distance over which the mails were conveyed by imperial runners was 8,965 miles, and by district post runners 11,152 miles. The total

number of covers passing through the district post was 2,202,695, against 2,202,787 in 1877-78. The half-yearly enumeration of articles showed that over 30 millions of letters, papers, packets, and parcels were dealt with during the year, the number being two per cent. in excess of that in the preceding year.

Finance.

The provincial service scheme has continued to work satisfactorily. Owing chiefly to larger receipts under the headings of stamps and excise, and the surplus proceeds of the provincial public works cess, but in a very marked degree also to improvements effected in the administration and retrenchments brought about in the expenditure of other departments, the balance of the local Government amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 40,91,000.* With these funds it was in contemplation to undertake various useful and reproductive works, but all expenditure not absolutely necessary was suspended during the year.

Land revenue.

The total number of estates on the revenue-roll was 148,234, of which 138,031 were permanently settled estates, 7,607 temporarily settled estates, 2,573 Government estates, and 23 ryotwari tracts. There was an increase of 1,803 in the number of permanently settled estates, owing to partitions effected during the year. The current land revenue demand of the year on all classes of estates was Rs. 3,69,94,283, against Rs. 3,68,95,967 in the previous year, and the collections amounted to Rs. 3,55,86,918, against Rs. 3,52,70,793. The total arrear demand was Rs. 22,20,355, against Rs. 20,73,191, and the collections were Rs. 16,55,725, against Rs. 14,94,873. The current and arrear collections together were Rs. 3,72,42,643, or 94·97 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with 94·34 per cent. in 1877-78. Remissions aggregating Rs. 98,686 were granted, the amount in the preceding year being Rs. 84,055. At the end of the year the unrealized balances were Rs. 18,73,309, and of this amount Rs. 17,29,229 were in process of recovery, while Rs. 1,44,080 were classed as irrecoverable, and may have to be remitted. The miscellaneous revenue of the year was only Rs. 1,91,435, against Rs. 2,13,277 in 1877-78, the decrease being due mainly to less frequent sales of Government estates. The work of registering proprietary interests under Act VII

* These figures are liable to modification on final closing of the accounts.

of 1876 was continued during the year. Of 768,772 applications received up to the end of the year, 519,085 have been disposed of. The balance of applications in all but five districts will, it is hoped, be cleared in the current year. The number of defaulting estates rose from 8,077 to 20,648, and the sales of such estates from 907 to 2,570. This large increase is accounted for by the fact that a large number of petty talooks formerly managed under the circle farm system were brought directly under the Collector in Chittagong, and treated as revenue-paying estates subject to the sale laws. The defaults in that district alone thus increased from 4,032 to 15,453, and 2,050 out of the total sales of the year took place there. Redemption of land revenue was granted in seventy-eight cases—all in Calcutta and the suburbs. The number of estates redeemed up to the end of the year was 16,341, and there were still 42,148 estates open to redemption, which bear a revenue of Rs. 80,009, and are expected to realize Rs. 20,00,227. The leases of waste lands granted in the course of the year were 548 in number, embracing a total area of 32,769 acres.

Customs.

The customs revenue suffered a considerable reduction, in consequence chiefly of the general depression of trade. The total net duty collected on imports and exports was Rs. 3,19,30,004, against Rs. 3,69,78,285 in 1877-78. The receipts from general import duties (excluding the duty on salt) fell from Rs. 95,40,663 to Rs. 76,81,798, those from the import duty on salt from Rs. 2,56,69,262 to Rs. 2,24,04,388, and those from export duties from Rs. 22,44,339 to Rs. 21,89,826. The revenue from imports was affected by a great decrease in the importation of piece-goods, and by the modifications effected in the tariff in March 1878. The falling off in the salt duty is entirely attributable to the reduction of the duty during the year. The returns of the different ports showed that the net revenue in Calcutta was reduced by 14 per cent., but that in Chittagong there was an increase of 12 per cent., and in Cuttack of 244 per cent., on the revenue of the previous year.

Opium.

The season of 1877-78 was unfavourable to the cultivation of poppy in both the Agencies of Behar and Benares, and the area cultivated was in consequence much reduced. The total area both of irrigated and non-irrigated lands devoted to the

production of the drug was 505,622 bigahs in the Behar Agency, and 342,653 bigahs in the Benares Agency, as compared with 517,377 and 365,026 bigahs, respectively, in the previous season; and the total outturn of opium in the two Agencies was 79,383 maunds, against 1,25,255 maunds. The number of chests produced was 47,577, against 71,602; but the average cost of production was at the same time diminished by a reduction of the rate paid to cultivators. During the official year 1878-79 55,500 chests were disposed of at the public sales, the total amount realized being Rs. 6,79,86,395. Opium sold for excise purposes and miscellaneous receipts raised the total revenue of the year to Rs. 6,98,00,209. The total charges amounted to Rs. 1,68,48,536, thus leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,29,51,673.

Excise.

This was the second year of the working of the system under which Excise forms a branch of provincial finance. The local Government was this year bound to realize and make good to the Government of India a revenue of 65 lakhs of rupees. The actual receipts amounted to over 70$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, against 68$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in 1877-78, while there was a considerable decrease in the cost of collection. The results of provincial management have thus far been extremely satisfactory from a financial point of view, while constant attention has been given to the important question of limiting the consumption of noxious intoxicants. The increased revenue has been derived from improved arrangements, increase of duty, and substitution of licit for illicit consumption.

The different parts of the province contribute in very varying proportions to the excise revenue, the incidence per 100 of population, leaving out the exceptional case of Calcutta, being Rs. 11 in the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions, Rs. 10 in Chota Nagpore, Rs. 9 in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and Rs. 6 in the Rajshahye-Cooch Behar and Dacca Divisions. The total revenue of Bengal from excisable articles during the year under report is not fully represented by 70$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The import duty on wines and spirits, which is credited to "Customs," amounted to Rs. 13,54,506. This makes the total revenue raised in Bengal from wines, spirits, and drugs Rs. 83,87,445. The excise law of Bengal has been consolidated to remedy some administrative inconveniences, but the general excise system remains for all practical purposes the same as before.

Salt.

The import duty on salt was reduced from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 2-14 per maund on the 31st July 1878 in furtherance of the policy adopted by the Supreme Government of equalizing the duty throughout India. A modification of the rates levied on salt manufactured in Orissa was also introduced on the same date. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,63,699, as compared with Rs. 2,68,77,604 in 1877-78. The reduction of the import duty caused a loss of Rs. 32,45,045, and there was also a falling off of Rs. 91,335 in the rents received from the bonding golahs. The revenue from salt manufactured in Orissa and the 24-Pergunnahs, however, increased by Rs. 2,14,815, and the miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 7,660 in excess of those of the previous year. The quantity of salt imported during the year was 70,92,645 maunds, and the consumption, as indicated by the clearances, 84,57,247 maunds, or very nearly the same as in 1877-78. The manufacture of excise salt in Orissa was much stimulated by an increase of the duty on Ganjam salt, which competes with Orissa salt, and by the fact that Government defrayed the cost of the preventive establishments. Altogether 5,84,395 maunds were manufactured, as compared with 1,70,986 maunds in 1877-78, and the sales amounted to 4,64,745 maunds, against 3,70,686 maunds.

Stamps.

The gross revenue in Bengal from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 1,06,00,572, against Rs. 1,06,31,662 during the previous year. The receipts from the sale of plain paper amounted to Rs. 1,64,880. This raised the total stamp revenue in 1878-79 to Rs. 1,07,65,452, and as the sum payable to the imperial treasury during the year was Rs. 1,01,25,000, the profit to the provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 6,40,452. The incidence of the revenue per head of population, leaving out the exceptional case of Calcutta, ranged from ·01 of a rupee in Singbhoom to ·34 in Noakholly. But the actual pressure on the lower classes is much lighter than these figures represent, the burden falling in a great measure on those who can well bear it. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps, which is not an item of provincial revenue, showed an increase over the sales of 1877-78. This increase has been steady from year to year, and may be attributed to the normal progress of the country in wealth and education, as well as to the improvements effected by the Postal Department. To afford greater convenience to the public, the

Board have issued instructions to increase as much as possible the number of licensed vendors of stamps.

Road cess and public works cess.

The Road Cess Act is in force in all the districts of Bengal except the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom. The valuation of estates under the Act has now been completed in all these districts. The public works cess year has for convenience of collection been made coincident with the road cess year, which runs from 1st October to 30th September. Since the 1st April 1878 the collection of both the cesses has been made by the same agency. While the public works cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts, the road cess was levied at half the maximum rate in three districts, at three-fourths the maximum rate in four districts, and at full rates in the remaining districts. The amalgamation of the agencies for the collection of the two cesses has on the whole worked smoothly, and has led to a great saving of time and money. The levy of the cess on houses has been suspended in consequence of the passing of the license-tax, which falls on the same classes of persons as would pay the house tax. The arrears with which the year opened amounted to Rs. 3,70,722 on account of road cess and Rs. 3,27,831 on account of public works cess, or a total of Rs. 6,98,553. The demands of the year itself were Rs. 30,59,181 on account of road cess and Rs. 35,03,359 on account of public works cess, or a total of Rs. 65,62,540. The aggregate demand, therefore, including arrears amounted to Rs. 72,61,093. Out of this the sum of Rs. 62,08,139 was collected and Rs. 11,462 remitted, so that the outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,41,492, viz. Rs. 4,89,102 on account of road cess and Rs. 5,52,390 on account of public works cess.

License-tax.

The year 1878-79 was the first year of the operation of the License-tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878. The total demand of the tax was Rs. 47,34,937, but the actual collections amounted only to Rs. 20,85,156. The remissions amounted to Rs. 14,39,635, including Rs. 25,397 as refunds. The great discrepancy between the demand and collections and the large figure for remissions is to some extent explained by the nature of the procedure under the Act. The assessing officers, not being allowed to make any precise enquiry into income, were compelled to settle on general grounds the classes in which the assessees should in the first instance be placed,

leaving them to object. The demand originally made, as well as that on account of the revised assessment fixed on appeal or objection, appears in the total demand. In districts other than Calcutta the total number of persons assessed, including double assessments, was 840,507, and, the total estimated population being 60,415,224, there was on an average one assessee to every 71 persons. The total cost of collection was Rs. 3,34,069, or 12·1 per cent. on the total income. In Calcutta the number of assessments made was 32,833, of which 6,600 had to be cancelled as irrecoverable for reasons other than limitation. The collections were only Rs. 3,35,331, leaving uncollected Rs. 76,283, which lapsed on the 30th June. Since the close of the year the minimum taxable income has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, and it is hoped that this change will remove much of the discontent with which the tax was, as a direct tax, necessarily received.

Registration of births and deaths.

In accordance with the desire of the Government of India, the general registration of births, which was confined in 1877 to the larger municipalities, was resumed formally in all the (25) first class municipalities in Bengal. As a fact, however, births were registered during the year in 89 municipalities and unions, containing a population of 2,314,625. The births registered showed a ratio of 19·56 per mille of population. The figures are of little value from any point of view.

There has been no practical change in the registration of deaths, the mortality having been registered among a population of 59,998,435, against 59,993,332 in 1877. The registered deaths amounted to 17·73 per mille, against 17·96 in 1877. This is the first year in which there has been a decline, the ratio having gradually risen from 3·92 per mille in 1870 to 17·96 in 1877. There is, however, every reason to suppose that while cholera was less prevalent in 1878 than in 1877, the former year was on the whole much the more unhealthy of the two, and the aggregate mortality in it was greater. Taking the figures for Bengal as a whole, the registered mortality among males was 20·00 per mille, and among females 15·47. The figures are undoubtedly far from complete.

Emigration to the colonies.

The number of emigrants despatched to the colonies was 15,865, corresponding to 14,224 statute adults, against requisitions for 13,095. As in the previous year, recruiting was facilitated

by the prevalence of high prices in the districts which usually supply the bulk of the colonial emigrants. The colony of Fiji opened an agency for the first time during the year, while the agency for Grenada suspended operations. With these exceptions the same agencies were at work as in the previous year. Some improvement was observed in the health of the emigrants in depôt, particularly among children and infants, the mortality of the year giving a percentage of ·52 on the admissions as compared with ·74 in 1877-78. The number of recruiters holding licenses during the year was much reduced, and cancellations were numerous, owing to vigorous efforts made to check irregularities which had been detected in the work of recruiters. Of the emigrants of the year, more than one-half came from the North-Western Provinces, more than one-fourth from Oudh, nearly one-sixth from Behar, and only 472 from all other places of supply. Thirty-two sailing vessels and one steamer were engaged in the conveyance of emigrants, each vessel carrying an average of 444 persons. Nine vessels arrived from the colonies with 3,198 return emigrants, who brought with them savings aggregating Rs. 6,51,857.

Emigration to the tea districts.

The provisions of the Labour Districts' Emigration Act were extended to the districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts by a special enactment in March 1878. The rules under the Act were in some respects modified during the year, the most important changes being designed for the protection of the health of emigrants during the river passage to the labour districts. Recruitment was carried on by recruiters employed by professional contractors, by recruiters working under agents specially retained by commercial firms interested in the supply of labour to the tea districts, and by garden sirdars. The total number of persons originally registered in the recruiting districts was 30,229, but losses amounting to 5,193 occurred from various causes before the several batches reached the tea districts. The year proved a very unhealthy one for the emigrants both in the depôts and on the river steamers. Attention has been given to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the principal depôts, and various measures have been adopted on board river steamers to secure a better diet and an improved supply of water, both for drinking and washing purposes, for the emigrants. The majority of the coolies recruited during the year were inhabitants of the Chota Nagpore Division.

Medical relief.

The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries in the town and suburbs of Calcutta was 321,486, and the number treated in the 243 dispensaries and hospitals at work in the interior of Bengal was 921,252. The reforms introduced into the Calcutta hospitals on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure resulted in a saving of more than a lakh of rupees during the past year alone, notwithstanding that there was an increase of 3,849, or 15 per cent., in the number of in-door patients. In the orders of Government passed on the Committee's report, the maximum limit for the cost of diets of Europeans and natives, inclusive of extras and stimulants, was fixed at eight annas for the former and three and a half annas for the latter; and the actual cost during the past year in the different hospitals showed conclusively that these limits afford an ample margin for any extras that the medical officers may think it necessary or desirable to give. Taking all the institutions together, the average cost of European diets was seven annas seven pies, and of native diets two annas six pies. In order to avoid the waste of expensive drugs in mofussil dispensaries, which have hitherto been supplied gratuitously by Government with European medical stores, it has been decided to adopt the system in force in Madras and Bombay, under which dispensaries pay for all medicines and instruments they receive from the Government stores. Dispensaries that cannot afford to pay for their own medical stores will be closed, unless there are some very special circumstances to render their maintenance necessary.

For the first time since 1872 the number of lunatics in confinement fell below a thousand, the number on the 31st December 1878 being 991, against 1,077, 1,131, and 1,147, respectively, on the corresponding day in the previous three years 1877, 1876, and 1875. The question of segregating criminal lunatics from ordinary insane patients was referred to a committee, who in their report pointed out that, however desirable it might be to have a special asylum for criminal lunatics, the object was practically unattainable in Bengal, as it would be impossible to assemble in one building all classes of insane criminals scattered throughout the whole province. The proposal for a special asylum for criminal lunatics was therefore abandoned, and those who have recovered their sanity, but cannot, with reference to

their previous history, be safely discharged, are now transferred to jail for confinement under section 430 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and are there employed on the establishment, or in the performance of light labour. As it is improbable that Government will again have to provide accommodation in asylums for even so many as a thousand lunatics, it was decided to abolish the Hazaribagh asylum, the locality of which was unsuitable for the confinement of lunatics collected from all parts of Bengal. The asylum has been abolished since the close of the year, and there is still accommodation available in the remaining asylums for 1,027 patients, allowing each inmate a capacity of 50 superficial feet.

The epidemic of small-pox, which visited Calcutta in 1877-78, continued with unabated severity during the early months of the past year, the number of deaths during the three months from April to June being 922. The total number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in the province during the year was 1,315,884, as compared with 1,285,301 in the previous year, and the cost of the department was Rs. 1,17,988, against Rs. 1,23,140 in 1877-78.

Sanitation.

The subject of sanitation received due attention, all well-considered proposals for improving the sanitary condition of towns and villages being taken into consideration. Aid towards carrying out works of drainage was in several instances given in the shape of money grants, prison labour, and the lending of the services of engineering officers free of charge. There seems, on the whole, to be a growing appreciation among the town populations of the advantages of sanitary reform; but the want of funds makes progress slow and difficult. An Act was passed to provide for the extension of the Pooree Lodging House Act to places to or through which people go on pilgrimage. Another Act was passed empowering first class municipalities to levy fees for maintaining establishments for the cleansing of public and private latrines, and for constructing public latrines.

Education.

For the first time since the creation of the Educational Department the contributions to the total cost of education received from private sources exceeded the Government grant during the past year. The departmental returns of expenditure showed that Rs. 45,45,000 were expended, and that of this sum Rs. 23,73,000 were received from the people, while Rs. 21,72,000 were paid by Government. The total number

of schools in existence at the end of the year was 33,278 with 727,707 pupils, against 26,218 schools with 641,400 pupils at the end of 1878. There were 20 colleges, 196 higher English schools, 540 middle English schools, 1,061 middle vernacular schools, 1,541 lower vernacular schools, 29,270 primary schools, 60 schools for special instruction, 543 female schools, and 47 schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The revision of the organization of the department effected during the year has been already alluded to, and details of the scheme will be found in the body of the report. The number of college students fell from 2,003 to 1,963 in consequence of fewer students having passed at the three preceding entrance examinations. There was a satisfactory reduction in the cost of each student to the State. The First Examination in Arts was attended by 759 candidates, of whom 208 passed; the B. A. examination by 262 candidates, of whom 71 passed; and the M.A. examination by 42 candidates, of whom 22 passed.

The number of pupils at the higher English schools was 8,894, against 9,383 in 1878. The schools maintained entirely or partly by Government aid passed half their candidates at the Entrance examination, while the unaided schools attained a higher proportion. There has been an increase in the latter class of schools in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, which is apparently due to a genuine desire for English education. Middle English schools decreased from 572 with 31,618 pupils to 540 with 31,490 pupils, owing to the withdrawal of grants from all schools of proved inefficiency. The candidates who appeared at the Middle English Scholarship examination were 1,002 in number, and 594 were successful. The middle vernacular schools were attended by 52,607 pupils, against 53,234 pupils in the previous year. These schools are now permitted, provided sufficient reason is shown, to start an English class in addition to their vernacular classes, and many have availed themselves of the privilege. The results of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations were on the whole unsatisfactory, Dacca being the only division in which marked success was obtained by the candidates. The number of lower vernacular schools and of pupils attending such schools fell off considerably. Many of the aided schools ceased to exist because they were less liberally aided than formerly from the primary grant. The Lower Vernacular Scholarship examination gave fairly satisfactory results.

Primary schools increased from 22,126 with 446,522 pupils to 29,270 with 531,064 pupils, much of the increase being due to the extension of the "chief guru" system in the Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions, under which the patshalas of each district are grouped into circles and placed under the supervision of a stipendiary chief guru, who is charged with the duty of communicating with all the patshalas of his circle, of getting information from them, of teaching and inspecting them to some extent, and of paying them the rewards which they have earned at the examinations. The further application of the system of payment-by-results also contributed to the increase in the number of primary schools under the control of the department. There was a large increase in the number of schools and scholars that competed at the Primary Scholarship examinations, and also in the number of each that met with success. The pupils attending the European and Eurasian schools were 4,577 in number, or three less than in the preceding year. More than three-fourths of the whole number belonged to the Calcutta schools.

All classes of girls' schools received an accession of pupils, and 1,612 more girls joined boys' schools. Altogether an increase of 24 girls' schools took place during the year, and the number of pupils at the schools advanced from 11,964 to 12,777. The Inspectress of schools examined 1,059 out of 1,639 pupils returned as under instruction in zenanas or zenana schools.

Law classes were maintained at the Presidency, Dacca, Patna, and Hooghly Colleges, but the total number of students diminished from 316 to 227. At the Medical College there was an increase in the number of students from 145 to 208, while in the vernacular medical schools the number declined to 609, as compared with 686 in the previous year. The vernacular schools appear, however, to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College had 87 students, the vernacular survey schools 160, and the technical schools 149. There were 76 students attending the School of Art, of whom 69 were Hindus. Several pupils and ex-pupils of the schools contributed paintings and specimens of wood-engraving and lithography to the Fine Arts Exhibition held in Calcutta during the cold season, and received prizes and certificates of honour. Further reductions of normal schools were carried out, and the number now left is only fifteen. A

considerable expansion of Mahomedan education occurred during the year, the number of pupils attending the aided and unaided schools having risen from 111,645 to 131,998. Further facilities were given for the study of English in the madrasas, where there was a demand for such instruction, by the appointment of English-speaking moulvies and the allotment of Anglo-Persian scholarships chargeable to the Mohsin Fund.

Literature and the Press.

Thirty-one native newspapers were supplied to the Bengal Library during the year; seven new papers were started; and 16 of those already in circulation ceased to appear. The Vernacular Press Act continued to maintain an effective check on licentious writing, without at the same time discouraging fair criticism. Its provisions had to be applied in only one case in the course of the year. The printer of the paper in fault executed a bond under the Act, but subsequently closed the publication of the paper.

Archæology.

The only subject calling for notice under this head is the publication of Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra's report on the ruins of Buddha-Gya in the form of a book, with illustrations, under the title of the "Hermitage of Sakhya Muni." It is proposed shortly to entrust the arrangements for the preservation of these ruins to an officer who has had experience in the Archæological Department.

Economic Museum.

The Museum received 1,042 specimens during the year, and the total number of specimens on its register at the end of the year was 13,646. A large number of specimens of a geological character, and others of an ethnological character, were removed to the Geological Survey Museum and the Indian Museum respectively. Special enquiries were made for the purpose of identifying botanically certain dye-yielding plants regarding which accurate information was wanting, and also concerning the coloured earths found in Bengal which are suitable for the manufacture of pigments. In both cases the results proved of much interest.

Zoological Gardens.

Valuable contributions continue to be made to the gardens by European and native gentlemen. A very important addition to the collection of animals has been secured by the transfer of the Barrackpore menagerie to the gardens. With the view of making the institution useful as a means of communicating

practical knowledge of natural history, admission free of charge has been allowed to students of Calcutta schools, when accompanied by their masters.

Ecclesiastical.

The following ecclesiastical establishment in Bengal is partly or wholly maintained at the cost of the State:—

Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop.
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
17 Chaplains of the Church of England.
1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
19 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society.
6 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Eight marriages were solemnized under the Brahmo Marriage Act, the number being the same as in the previous year.

Stationery.

Substantive reductions of expenditure have been effected in the Stationery Department by substituting machine-made paper for hand-made, and in other ways; especially by the system of purchase in the local markets.

Printing.

The arrangements for carrying on the printing work of the Government of Bengal, introduced in 1877-78, worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Every effort was made in the Presidency Jail Press to train a sufficient number of prisoners as printers, but their usefulness is much affected by their liability to transfer. In the Secretariat Press the piece system, introduced towards the close of 1877-78, was in full operation during 1878-79, and worked successfully. The work was done more quickly, and by a smaller number of men; while the profits of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,37,355, and of the Secretariat Press to Rs. 6,923, exclusive of the receipts in the Publication Department.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1878-79.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1878-79.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes of Administration.

FEW changes were introduced in the various branches of the administration during the year. Such of them as seem of sufficient importance to require special mention are noticed below. Others of minor consequence are alluded to in the chapters of this report dealing with the subjects with which they were each connected.

Transfer of the management of the affairs of the ex-King of Oudh and the Mysore Princes to this Government.

The Government of India decided in the course of the year that it would conduce to the better settlement of the ex-King of Oudh's affairs, which frequently involve local interests, if the Agent to the Governor-General were directed to submit all correspondence relating to His Majesty through the Government of Bengal, and if that officer's position were assimilated, so far as regards the control of the ordinary business entrusted to him, to that of the Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad. The Lieutenant-Governor having agreed to assume charge, upon this footing, of the superintendence of the business transacted by the Agent, the latter has, since the close of the year, placed himself under the orders of this Government. By the desire of the Government of India, the management of the affairs of the Mysore Princes, which is also in the hands of the Agent, has been included in this transfer.

The Political Agency of Hill Tipperah.

The decision to abolish the separate office of Political Agent at Hill Tipperah, and to appoint a Native Assistant Political Agent at Agartollah, and amalgamate the office of Political Agent with that of the Magistrate of Tipperah, which was mentioned in last year's report, was carried into effect on the 28th October 1878. The new arrangement has thus far been found to answer every practical purpose. The position of the State is at present so backward, and the bulk of the people are so uncivilized, that an officer of high position is not required at Agartollah

so long as the Chief adheres to his policy of non-interference with the neighbouring tribes.

Changes of jurisdiction.

The district of Maldah was transferred from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, to that of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye, by a notification dated the 1st February 1879. The office of Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree was abolished, the district of Darjeeling being added to the jurisdiction of the Judge of Dinagepore, and that of Julpigoree to the jurisdiction of the Judge of Rungpore. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division has accordingly ceased to exercise jurisdiction as Civil and Sessions Judge in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree. The Assistant Commissioner of Darjeeling has, however, been vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in addition to those of a moonsif, and the Deputy Commissioner with the powers of a Subordinate Judge. The Deputy Commissioner will also hear appeals from the decrees and orders of moonsifs in his district.

In May 1879 the districts of Pubna and Bogra were constituted into a separate Civil and Sessions Judgeship, with head-quarters at Pubna. These districts were accordingly removed from the jurisdiction of the District and Subordinate Judges of Rajshahye and Rungpore respectively, the Additional Judgeship of the Rajshahye Division was abolished, and the Additional Judge appointed to the new Civil and Sessions Judgeship.

The license tax.

The most important of the new measures of the year was the license tax, which was introduced, in pursuance of the policy of the Supreme Government, for the purpose of raising additional revenue to meet charges necessary for the prevention and mitigation of famines. The Act under which the tax was imposed was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 14th, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 24th February 1878. It fixed a duty on all trades, dealings, and industries, the profits of which do not fall below Rs. 100. The application of the tax was specially restricted to the trading and industrial classes, persons deriving their incomes entirely from land, officials and professional men, being exempted, on the ground that the former were already called upon to pay a cess for public works introduced simultaneously with and for the same object as the tax, and that the two latter were sufferers in times of scarcity, while the trading and industrial classes generally benefited by the rise of prices which occurs at those times. Rules for the administration of the Act were framed by the Board of Revenue, which has been vested with the general supervision of the working of the measure, and approved by Government; and the tax came into effect from the commencement of the past financial year. Details of the year's operations will be found in another part of this report: only a general sketch of the working of the Act can be attempted here.

The persons liable to the tax were divided into six classes, and two of these classes were further subdivided into grades, making in all eight sections, upon which the tax varied from Rs. 500 to Re. 1. The rule

of assessment was that the tax should in no case exceed 2 per cent. of the net profits of the occupation assessed; and it was also laid down as a guiding principle in making the assessments that inquisitorial proceedings were to be avoided, unless the assessees challenged the fairness of the classification and themselves demanded a full investigation of their profits. The District Collectors were by the Act entrusted with the duty of assessing the tax and no appeal was allowed against their decision. In the absence of subordinate local establishments to assist them, it became necessary to organize an entirely new establishment for necessary preliminary local enquiries and for the collection of the tax. Each district was subdivided into a number of circles, and an officer, bearing the title of circle officer, was appointed first to select the persons liable to assessment and then to collect the tax. It was obviously a very difficult matter at the outset to select and instruct a large number of competent and trustworthy officers in duties entirely new to them, especially when the ignorance of the assessees opened so wide a door to fraud and extortion. The difficulty was, however, overcome with fair success in most of the districts. Cases were not wanting in which circle officers undoubtedly abused their powers or discharged their duties with insufficient care and consideration; but, as a body, these officers accomplished the difficult work entrusted to them with success and credit. Their assessments were subject to revision, by Assistant or Deputy Collectors specially empowered, on objections lodged by the assessees, and against the decisions of these officers there was further a right of appeal to the Collector.

In municipalities the work of assessment was, as a rule, carried out through the Municipal Commissioners, and in some places chowkidaree punchayets were employed to assess villages. The assessments were, in the former case, submitted direct to the Collectors for revision, and in the latter through the circle officer. In Calcutta, where the classification was slightly different, the town was divided into 18 circles, corresponding with the municipal wards, fourteen circle officers were appointed, and the work of assessment was supervised by the Chairman, the Commissioners assisting him only in the disposal of appeals. With few exceptions, the operations of the municipal and chowkidaree agencies cannot be deemed to have been satisfactory.

All authorities through whom the Act was introduced and worked during the year were unanimously of opinion that it was unpopular with all classes affected by it. The prime cause of its unpopularity was, doubtless, its being a direct tax; but much of the dissatisfaction to which it gave rise may also be attributed to the fact that the minimum assessable profits were fixed too low, that the principle on which the different grades were arranged was not easily understood by the people, and that, in some places, the irregularities of circle officers gave ample cause for irritation. The Government of India has since the close of the year sanctioned the exemption of the lowest class of assessees from the tax, and the minimum profits liable to assessment will now be Rs. 250. The effect of this exemption is to reduce the number of tax-payers from about 700,000, paying 27 lakhs of rupees, to about 150,000, paying 17 lakhs. A considerable sacrifice of revenue has thus been made, but relief has at the same time been given to large

numbers of people, and one of the chief causes of the unpopularity of the Act has been removed.

Education.

A revision of the organization of the Education Department was effected during the year. The general control of every branch of the educational system was vested in the Director. The Circle Inspectors were declared to be the chief administrative officers of the department, and made immediately responsible for the state of secondary instruction throughout their circles; and the supervision of aided schools and the administration of the grant-in-aid assignment were transferred to them from the district committees. With regard to the primary grant and the control of primary education, it was decided that the Magistrates should retain the powers which they have exercised since the reconstitution of the department in 1872. The district committees, besides assisting the Magistrate as a consultative body, are, under the new system, to undertake the general supervision of zillah schools so far as regards the maintenance of the buildings, the financial affairs of the schools, and the settlement of questions of discipline that may be referred to them by the head master. With the view of utilizing the services of the Inspectors to the best advantage, they were relieved of the duty of auditing bills, which was made over to a new department created in the Director's office, and Assistant Inspectors working under their orders were appointed in four of the largest circles. The Magistrates and Inspectors have been enjoined to consult each other freely on matters connected with the working of the department, and it has been provided that questions on which they differ in opinion shall be referred to the Director for settlement, and finally to Government, if necessary. The Deputy Inspectors were charged with the supervision of all classes of schools in their districts, and were declared to be subordinate to the Inspectors in regard to secondary, and to the Magistrate in regard to primary, education; but, to avoid any confusion that might arise from this double subordination, it was laid down that the Magistrates, as the officers in more immediate local connection with the Deputy Inspectors, should have the first claim on their services. The Sub-Inspectors, who are chiefly engaged in supervising primary education, were placed in much closer subordination than formerly to the Magistrates.

A new graded system for the subordinate officers of the department, under which their position and prospects have been materially improved, was also introduced during the year, at a final estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 a year. The number of officers admitted to the seven classes established by the system is 318, of whom six are in the first class, on Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500; 10 in the second, on Rs. 300 to Rs. 400; 25 in the third, on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300; 40 in the fourth, on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200; 62 in the fifth, on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150; 75 in the sixth, on Rs. 75 to Rs. 100; and 100 in the seventh, on Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. The promotion of an officer from class to class will be determined not merely by seniority, but by seniority combined with efficient work and aptitude for higher duties. It may be anticipated that this rule will have a marked effect in encouraging officers of all classes to qualify themselves for promotion by the efficient and faithful discharge of their duties.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

Land revenue.

THE current demand for the year on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,83,818, against Rs. 9,69,301 in the previous year, and an average of Rs. 7,53,086 for the five years immediately preceding. The total of the current and arrear demand was Rs. 14,36,565, against Rs. 13,93,198 in 1877-78. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 9,36,397, against Rs. 9,10,622 in the previous year. During the year 21 *jotes* were formally relinquished by the proprietors, and reductions of *jumma* were made in a few cases. On the other hand, a few of the relinquished *jotes* were resettled; but the net increase of Rs. 14,517 in the current demand was more than accounted for by the new progressive settlement, under which the maximum *jumma* will not be reached until the year 1880-81. The outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,513, of which Rs. 2,43,137 was on account of arrears and Rs. 2,19,376 on account of the year's demand. The causes which affected the collections of revenue in 1877-78 operated also in the past year. Excessive rain and floods in June and July, and the almost total absence of rain from October to March, caused serious loss to the cultivators; the tobacco trade, hitherto the great stand-by in bad years, was dull; the *china* and *kaon* crops failed almost completely; and, lastly, in many parts of the State there was an outbreak of cholera, which carried off those whose labour should have prepared the ground for future harvests, and caused increased expenditure to the survivors. In the Sudder Division the balance due at the close of the year was 40 per cent. of the total demand; but it is satisfactory to find that it has decreased by 2 per cent. since the previous year. The only division in which the percentage of the balance on the demand increased was Mathabhanga, which suffered more severely than the rest of the State from the excessive rains of June and July and the dullness of the tobacco trade. In October and November there was indeed so much distress in that division that it was found necessary to give small loans to some of the ryots. Of the total balance of Rs. 4,62,513 outstanding at the close of the year Rs. 1,11,458 was due from estates belonging to minors and others under the management of the department corresponding to the Court of Wards in Bengal.

Rainfall.—Crops.

Owing to the partial failure of the rice crop in 1877-78 the cultivators sowed their early rice as soon as possible, and the quantity of land under *bitree* was much

greater than ordinarily. The rainfall in April and May was very favourable, but the fall of 65 inches in June swamped the early rice in the low lands and damaged the seedlings for the late crop. The short break in July was not sufficient to enable the people to repair the damage done, and it was followed by a violent rainfall, succeeded by an inundation greater than any remembered within the previous 40 years. The people living within the extensive area covered by the floods had to take refuge on the tops of their houses, and it was necessary to send out boats to distribute dried rice to the cultivators. The early seedlings having been injured, and in some places altogether destroyed, by the floods, the crop was necessarily a late one, and the total cessation of rain, after a fall of 26 inches in August, of 45 inches in September, and one inch in October, was fatal to all hopes of a good harvest. The rice crop throughout the State is estimated to have been a 9½-anna one. The season was favourable to the jute and tobacco crops; but the benefit which the cultivators might have gained from these two crops was neutralized by the low prices that prevailed. The price of all except the very best kinds of tobacco varied from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8 per maund, and of jute from Re. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 per maund. Mustard-seed yielded an outturn of 8 annas, and the *china* and *kaon* crops were far below the average.

Excise.

The entire excise revenue of the past year was Rs. 52,650, against Rs. 48,820 in the previous year and Rs. 45,702 in 1876-77. The excess over the average collections of the past five years was Rs. 9,543. There was an increase of Rs. 287 in the duty levied on country spirit, and of Rs. 1,261 on license fees for the sale of the liquor. From the beginning of the current year the outstill system has been introduced in Cooch Behar, and its introduction will, it is anticipated, cause a further increase in the revenue. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of ganja, due probably to the increase in the duty in order to make it correspond with the rate in the neighbouring districts in Bengal. The change only had effect during the last quarter of the year, and the diminished consumption was more than compensated for by the increased duty. The duty on opium was also raised to make it equal to that in British districts, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,506 in excess of those for the previous year.

Stamps.—Registration.

The stamp revenue amounted during the year to Rs. 1,40,252, against Rs. 1,16,781 in 1877-78 and Rs. 93,984 in 1876-77. This great increase was mainly due to the institution of a large number of cases for old claims, in order to prevent them from being barred by limitation, and in part also by proceedings being taken during the year for the summary realization of outstanding arrears due to wards' estates. These circumstances also explain the increased receipts from peon fee stamps, the net value of which rose from Rs. 25,853 in 1877-78 to Rs. 32,374 in 1878-79. The total number of deeds registered was 6,282, against 4,926 in the preceding year and 4,231 in 1876-77. The receipts from registration were Rs. 4,264, against an expediture of Rs. 2,699.

Finance.

The sanctioned budget estimates for the year showed a surplus of Rs. 9,863. The actual income of the State amounted to Rs. 13,54,921, as compared with

Rs. 12,65,472 in the previous year; while the expenditure, including public works, was Rs. 11,73,212, against Rs. 13,46,424. The actual surplus was thus Rs. 1,81,709, against a deficit of Rs. 80,952 in 1877-78, the year of the Rajah's marriage, on account of which an expenditure of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees was incurred. There was a falling off in land revenue as compared with the budget estimate, and the causes given above, that explain the decrease in land revenue, account also for the diminished revenue under the head of *debutter*. Every other head of revenue showed an increase over the regular estimate, while there was a decrease under every head of expenditure except printing and stamp charges. The liabilities of the State at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 90,170, against Rs. 85,079 at the end of 1877-78, and the assets to Rs. 26,39,779, against Rs. 24,52,979.

Rent suits.—Civil justice.

The number of rent suits instituted during the year was 2,817, against 2,105 in the previous year and 2,044 in 1876-77; the increase being due to the Commissioner's order, under which the period of grace for instituting suits for old claims was extended to the close of the official year. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-two rent suits were disposed of in 1878-79, against 2,166 in the previous year, and 393 remained pending on the 31st March 1879, against 118 on the same date in 1878. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 3,810, against 3,143 in 1877-78 and 3,086 in 1876-77; the increase being due to the same cause as the increase in the number of rent suits. The value of the suits was Rs. 3,31,999, against Rs. 3,23,532 in the previous year. The number of suits disposed of was 3,477, against 3,125, and the number pending at the close of the year 576, against 245. The large number of regular as well as rent suits pending on the 31st March was due to a number of plaints being filed towards the close of the year, for the reason given above.

Criminal justice.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 2,993, against 2,892 in the preceding year and 3,109 in 1876-77. The cognizable cases rose from 1,571 in 1877-78 to 1,577 in 1878-79, and the non-cognizable cases from 1,321 to 1,416. The number of serious offences against the person fell from 107 to 84, and of serious offences against property from 42 to 35. As in previous years, the prevailing crimes were petty thefts, trespass, and assaults. Of 1,884 persons brought to trial, 1,221 were convicted, 635 acquitted or discharged, 9 otherwise disposed of, and 19 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number brought to trial was 65·78, against 70·2 in 1877-78. There were 35 criminal appeals during the year, and in 15 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 10 cases modified, and in 7 reversed. Three appeals were pending at the close of the year. There were two cases of murder during the year, against four in the preceding year. In one of the cases the murderer, while apparently in a fit of temporary insanity, cut the throats of his two children and then hung himself; in the other case there was not sufficient evidence to secure the conviction of the accused. Of 1,577 cognizable cases reported by the police, including those pending enquiry at the end of the previous year, 206 were entered

as false. Besides these, 82 cases, taken up direct by the Magistrates, were found to be false. The total number of false cases was therefore 288. Thirty complainants were prosecuted under sections 182 and 211 of the Penal Code for lodging false complaints, and of these, 19 were convicted. The establishment of a force of chowkidars, appointed on the application of the inhabitants of the different talooks, was noticed in the last Administration Report. Out of 930 talooks, 829 have now between them a force of 1,534 chowkidars, and applications for the appointment of chowkidars are still being made. Hitherto the force has been paid by voluntary contributions, but it is proposed soon to fix the amounts payable by the different grades of tenants.

Jail.

The jail wall, which was begun in 1877-78, and has been constructed entirely by jail labour, was nearly finished during the past year, and on its completion the wards will be redistributed, so as to separate civil and undertrial prisoners from convicts and from each other. The average number of prisoners in confinement in the Sudder Jail was 224, against 231 in each of the preceding two years. The average number of sick was 10·07, against 10·04 in 1877-78 and 8·12 in 1876-77. The death-rate was 3·1 per cent. of the mean population, against 2·2 per cent. in the previous year and 7·4 per cent. in 1876-77. The prisoners were employed in building the jail wall, clearing jungle in the town, on public works, in the artisan's school, and in the printing press, and also on carpentry, mat-making, weaving, the manufacture of soorkee, flour-grinding, and making bread. A number of convicts were also employed as warders and jail servants. The gross earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 9,208, against Rs. 10,989 in the previous year, and the net earnings to Rs. 7,345, against Rs. 9,206, the decrease being due to the smaller average number of prisoners, and to the large numbers employed on the jail wall—an unprofitable work in comparison with the ordinary industries of the jail. The gross cost of the jail was Rs. 18,426, against Rs. 16,803 in 1877-78, and the net cost Rs. 11,081, against Rs. 7,597. This large increase was almost entirely due to the high price of food and the necessity of having an extra guard for the hospital, which was outside the masonry wall during the past year.

Medical.

The number of persons who received medical treatment at the jail hospital and charitable dispensaries was 12,363, against 15,515 in the preceding year and 12,143 in 1876-77. More than one-fourth of the whole number of patients suffered from fever; 24·17 per cent. of the in-door patients, and 31·27 per cent. of the out-door patients, were Mussalmans. The health of the police and military was somewhat better than in the previous year; the average daily number sick being respectively 4 and 5·7 per cent. of the strength of the force, as compared with 5 and 9·5 per cent. respectively in 1877-78. Cholera prevailed throughout the State during the cold weather, and assumed an epidemic form at Toofangunj in November, and in the Mathabhanga sub-division in March. Chlorodyne and cholera pills were freely supplied to all police-stations, and native doctors were sent to the tracts where the epidemic was most severe. Information of an outbreak in one part of the State was, however, often not obtained until the disease had subsided there and had broken out in

some other tract. The total number of persons vaccinated was 16,892, against 19,559 in the previous year and 12,012 in 1876-77. The figures of 1877-78 were exceptionally high, but the decrease in the past year was in part due to some of the permanent staff being disabled by sickness during a portion of the working season, and to the fact that only 25 ex-inoculators were at work, against 29 in the previous year. The total cost of vaccination operations was Rs. 1,357, as compared with Rs. 1,356 in 1877-78; the receipts from fees were Rs. 77, against Rs. 88; and the average cost of each successful operation one anna and two pies, against one anna and half a pie in the previous year.

Education.

During the year under review the number of schools increased from 360 to 381, the number of pupils from 9,832 to 10,765, and the average daily attendance from 7,752 to 8,388. Of the 21 new schools opened during the year, 9 are aided and 12 private schools. No new grants were, however, sanctioned during the year; the new aided schools merely receiving grants sanctioned in the previous year, but not taken up until the year under report. The results of examinations were even more satisfactory than in the previous year. Five boys passed the University Entrance Examination, against two in the previous year; and two of the successful candidates obtained junior scholarships of the first grade. Four Cooch Behar boys passed the Minor Scholarship Examination, against one in the previous year; 28 passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, against 20 in 1877-78; and 266 Cooch Beharis passed the Primary Scholarship Examination, against 215 in 1877-78 and 74 in 1876-77. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 85,666, of which Rs. 57,197 was contributed by the State, as compared with an expenditure of Rs. 79,246, of which Rs. 53,849 was paid by the State in 1877-78. Of the increase in the State contribution for the past year, Rs. 1,017 was due to the appointment of an Additional Deputy Superintendent. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure from State funds, there was a saving of Rs. 7,192 on the budget estimate, and the proportion paid by fees out of the average expenditure on each pupil was higher than in the previous year. In 1877-78 the State paid Rs. 5-8, and the people themselves Rs. 2-8, for each pupil educated; in 1878-79 the contribution of the State was Rs. 5-5, and that of the people Rs. 2-10-3. Of the 919 pupils on the rolls of the several schools on the 31st March 1879, 730 were Hindus and 189 Mahomedans; 661 were natives of Cooch Behar, and 258 of other districts. Ninety-eight of the pupils were members of the Rajah's family. On the 31st March 1878 there were 43 girls' schools, with 560 pupils; at the end of the year under review there were 49 girls' schools, with a roll-call of 651 pupils. The average daily attendance of girls during the year was 445, against 414 in the preceding year. Of the 49 girls' schools, 33 were aided and 16 unaided.

Artisan's School.

There are three departments in the artisan's school. In the tailors' department the workmen are paid a percentage of the profits; in the blacksmiths' department there are six articled pupils, one paid artificer, and one head artificer; in the carpenters' department there are 44 articled pupils, two paid artisans, and one head artificer. The expenditure during the

year on the working establishment, including the pupils' stipends, was Rs. 3,773, and the actual value of the raw materials issued during the year for manufacture was Rs. 978. Against these two items, the value of the articles manufactured during the year was Rs. 4,537, so that the cost to the State was Rs. 214. To this, however, must be added Rs. 1,709 on account of office establishment, contingencies, and tools, so that the total cost was Rs. 1,923.

Public works.

No new roads were opened or begun during the past year, as the damages caused by the floods gave the Public Works Department ample employment for all the labour they could command. Many of the old roads were, however, repaired, and a few small bridges and culverts were renewed. Some of the roads in the town of Cooch Behar were metalled, a good deal of labour was employed in digging and deepening tanks, and other improvements in the town were carried out. Two large and important bridges were completed during the year. The first is over the Dhurla river, near Patgram, on the emigration road, and is the largest bridge on piles in Cooch Behar. It is 380 feet long, and cost Rs. 10,383. The other bridge, over the Ghurghurrea river, on the Lowkoti road, is 200 feet long. The racquet-court and swimming-bath for the Rajah were completed during the year.

Tobacco cultivation.

Experiments were tried last year to improve the quality of Cooch Behar tobacoo, and to ascertain the result of curing native-grown tobacco on the American and Manilla systems. Unfortunately Mr. Paterson, who was employed to introduce the American system, died before the crop grown by him could be cured, and it was necessary to make it over to the Manilla curer, Senor Montfort. Senor Montfort himself succeeded in growing some very fine tobacco from mixed seed, and he states that as good tobacco as the second class Manilla plant can be grown in Cooch Behar. The total amount expended by both Mr. Paterson and Senor Montfort on the cultivation and curing of tobacco was Rs. 10,757, out of which the Deputy Commissioner estimates that Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 will be recovered by the sale of the tobacco grown. Tobacco is the most profitable crop in Cooch Behar, and even if the full amount estimated is not realized by the sale of the stock in hand, the outlay will have been well spent, provided the result shows that the tobacco of Cooch Behar is capable of improvement by the adoption of foreign methods of cultivation and curing.

Visit of the Rajah to Europe.

The minor Rajah returned to India in February last, after his visit to Europe. The result of the visit was in every way satisfactory, and his relatives, who so vehemently opposed his departure at the last moment, now appreciate the benefit that the Rajah has derived from his travels.

Bhootea Refugees.

The Bhootea insurgents who, as stated in the last Administration Report, escaped into British territory towards the close of the year 1877 were in a state of extreme destitution, and it was necessary to give them assistance in order to save them from starvation. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree was accordingly instructed to induce the followers of the refugee chiefs to obtain employment in the Julpigoree and Darjeeling tea gardens. For

the maintenance of the chiefs themselves and their families, money allowances were given during the greater portion of the year 1878, and as the chiefs were anxious to find means to support themselves, and were not accustomed to agriculture, advances were made to them to enable them to establish themselves in petty trades and thus earn sufficient for their support. In November 1878 a plot of land near Kalimpoong, in the Darjeeling district, measuring a little more than 200 acres, was assigned to the refugees, and a sum of Rs. 500 was advanced to them to enable them to move to and settle on their new location.

Accession of a new Deb Rajah in Bhootan.

In March 1879, the late Deb Rajah of Bhootan retired from office, and was succeeded by one of the principal officers of state, named Shujeh Jain.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Rainfall.—Crops.

The rainfall of 1878-79 was more moderate than that of the previous year, and both the rice and cotton crops yielded a better outturn than in 1877-78, each crop being estimated at a twelve-annas one, except in some parts of the Sungoo sub-division. The total rainfall gauged at Rangamatia, Demagiri, and Ruma was 96·13, 94·09, and 96·62 respectively. The rainfall at Ruma was not measured in the previous year, but at Rangamatia and Demagiri it was 126·10 and 103·89 respectively in 1877-78. In consequence of the partial failure of the local rice crop in the previous year prices were very high before the new crop came in, and it was necessary to give advances to the hill people in order to relieve the distress that prevailed over a large portion of the district. The plentiful harvest of the past year and the reduction of tolls on forest produce have, however, much improved the condition of the people. During the last three months of the year rice was selling at 13½ seers per rupee, as compared with an average of 10 seers 10¾ chittacks during the whole year, and 9 seers 15 chittacks during the previous year. No emigration to Hill Tipperah is reported to have taken place, while, on the other hand, about a hundred families of Chuckmas returned from that State to their old villages in the Fenny Valley. The emigration of Mughs to the Arracan Hill Tracts, which has been noticed for some years past, has not yet ceased. The health of the people of the Hill Tracts was generally good during the year.

Trade.

The following statement shows the trade of the district for the past three years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Imports.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
1. Paddy	12,828 30 0	12,045 29 0	7,209 0 0
2. Husked rice	27,242 10 0	43,725 37 0	40,080 0 0
3. Tobacco	2,200 20 0	1,317 30 0	1,127 0 0
4. Salt	10,033 20 0	7,222 1 0	11,916 20 0
5. Dried fish	5,129 20 0	5,693 1 0	3,957 20 0
Exports.			
1. Cotton	78,253 20 0	69,756 22 0	1,44,236 0 0
2. Mustard seed	3,662 30 0	8,025 21 0	6,369 0 0
3. India rubber	381 0 0	1,123 25 0	862 20 0
4. Gurjun oil	544 0 0	587 0 0	480 28 0
5. Til seed	4,879 10 0	1,335 38 0	7,181 20 0

The decrease in the imports of rice and paddy is attributed to the more prosperous state of the country, and to the same cause was, no doubt, due the large increase in the imports of salt. The most satisfactory feature in the returns was the great improvement in the trade in cotton, of which the exports were more than twice those of the preceding year and nearly twice as great as in 1876-77. The decrease in the exports of mustard seed is explained by the fact that a larger proportion of the seed is consumed locally now that there are two oil-presses at Rangamatia. The trade in India rubber, although less than that in the previous year, was more than twice as great as in 1876-77.

Frontier affairs.

There was no raid or attempt at a raid on our frontier during the year, but the disputes between the Howlongs and Syloos beyond the border gave rise on more than one occasion to disquieting rumours. A Durbar was held at Demagiri on the 14th January 1879, and the meeting was very successful. Twenty-six chiefs of various clans were present, and although the Howlong chiefs themselves stayed away, many of their people attended and were well pleased with the hospitality they received. A new frontier post to replace the old Sirthay outpost was selected in December 1878 at a hill called Bagman. It is situated in longitude 92°22′ and latitude 23°14′, and is at the point of junction of the Barkal and Sirthay ranges. The new post, which is 18 miles north of the old Sirthay outpost, will be garrisoned from next season; but no satisfactory arrangement has yet been made to open a regular system of patrol and communication between the frontier posts of Hill Tipperah and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, such as is now established between Polityе and the frontier stations of the Arracan Hill Tracts.

Frontier police.

The total sanctioned police force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is 644 men. At the close of the year there were 26 vacancies, 107 men employed as civil police, and 511 in the frontier force. The number of men and officers punished during the year was 64, or 10 per cent. of the total force. Fever was, as usual, very prevalent among the force.

Criminal and civil justice.

There were only 147 cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year, against 281 in 1877-78 and 167 in 1876-77. The number of persons actually brought before the criminal courts for enquiry or trial was 310, against 592 in the previous year. Of the 310, 114 were convicted, 2 committed for trial, and 114 acquitted. Besides these there were 77 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year, and three died, escaped, or were transferred before trial. The great and satisfactory decrease in both the number of cases and the number of persons brought to trial was attributed to the favourable season and plentiful harvest. The number of reported offences against property fell from 130 in 1877-78 to 84, and the number of persons concerned in those offences from 332 to 161. The result of criminal trials in the district was not so good as in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to persons whose cases were finally disposed of being 50 as compared with 62·4 in 1877-78. In civil litigation there was a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The number of cases instituted

during the year was 2,702, the number of miscellaneous cases being 1,330, against 1,031 in 1877-78. The renewed prosperity of the district, no doubt, accounts for much of the increase in litigation, but part was probably due to the enforcement of the rights of village headmen against their joomeahs under recent orders, by which deserters remain liable to pay the family tax to their tribal chief. The total number of cases, including those pending from the previous year, was 2,882, against 2,479 in 1877-78 and 3,065 in 1876-77.

Revenue.

The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 71,080, against Rs. 96,994 in 1877-78, the decrease being almost entirely under the heads of grass and gurjun kholas, tolls on forest produce, waste land sales, stamp revenue, and judicial fines. Excluding the large outstanding balance on account of sales of waste land, the demand for collection was Rs. 96,357, against Rs. 1,11,358 in the previous year, and the actual collections Rs. 64,236, against Rs. 91,469. The collections on account of the 'house or joom tax' were Rs. 4,639 below those of 1877-78, but nearly the whole of this sum has been collected since the close of the year. There was an increase of Rs. 6,402 in the collections on account of grass and gurjun kholas, but there is still a heavy outstanding balance, part of which will probably have to be written off as irrecoverable. A change in the system under which these kholas are settled was made in the past year, and they are now leased out for five years. No portion of the balance of Rs. 53,327 on account of waste land sales was realized during the year, but Rs. 42,766 was written off as irrecoverable. On the whole the financial result of the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is this—that while the expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,02,985 in 1876-77 to Rs. 2,21,480 in 1877-78 and Rs. 2,22,544 in 1878-79, the receipts have fallen from Rs. 1,21,187 in 1876-77 to Rs. 91,469 in 1877-78 and Rs. 64,236 in 1878-79. Excluding the item of forest establishment, which was not included in the Deputy Commissioner's returns for 1877-78, the expenditure of the past year was, however, less by more than Rs. 4,000 than that of the preceding year. Considerably more than half the total outlay debited to the district is due to the large police force that it is necessary to maintain for the protection of the frontier.

Forest administration.

The system of forest administration described in last year's Administration Report was in force since June 1878, and has given unmixed satisfaction to the people, who find now a profitable means of livelihood in collecting and disposing of forest produce. The reduction of tolls, by about 50 per cent. in consequence of the adoption of *ad valorem* rates, and the exemption of the produce of waste land grants from tolls, have, however, reduced the demand and collections by Rs. 18,843. A suggestion made by the Secretary of State, that the Forest Department in the Chittagong Hill Tracts should be placed in direct subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, is under the consideration of Government.

Public works.

Rs. 11,997 were spent during the year on the construction and repair of roads in the Hill Tracts. Most of these roads are merely footpaths down the hillside or

through the forest, and all that is necessary is to keep down the rapid growth of bamboo and other jungle. The bungalows of the sub-divisional officer at Ruma and the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Demagiri have now been finished, the delay being due to the difficulty of inducing skilled workmen to go so far into the hill country. As stated above, considerable advances were made to distressed hillmen at the beginning of the year on the usual terms, that they should work out the loans by labour, unless they repay them in cash. Of Rs. 15,773, the total of the outstanding advances and those made during the year, Rs. 7,648 were recovered in cash and labour.

Education.—Dispensaries.

The number of schools in the district fell from 9 in 1875-76 to 5 in 1878-79, and the number of pupils from 153 to 134. Three primary schools containing 14 pupils were closed during the year as being unsuited to the district. From the great increase in the attendance at the hospitals of the Chittagong Hill Tracts it appears that these institutions are much appreciated. The number of out-door patients treated at the three hospitals at Rangamatia, Demagiri, and Ruma was 9,150, against 2,417 in the previous year and 1,600 in 1876-77. The in-door patients were 2,120, against 1,941 in 1877-78 and 1,437 in 1876-77.

Conduct of the chiefs.

The position of the Chuckma Rajah in the Hill Tracts has recently been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided that as far as possible he should be prevented from interfering directly in the management of the affairs of the Chuckma people, with whom he has no real sympathy. The reports on the conduct of the Bohmong during the past year were satisfactory. The condition of the family and the people depending on it is steadily improving, and on the recommendation of the local Government the Government of India have since the close of the year sanctioned the renewal of the remission of revenue of Rs. 1,646 granted in 1847, but forfeited by the misconduct of the predecessor of the present Bohmong. The Mong Rajah, Narabaddi, died on the 3rd April 1879, and has been succeeded by his younger brother, Keo-ja-phru, who is recognized by all the people as the rightful heir to the chiefdom of the Palaingtha Mughs. As the new chief is young and inexperienced, it has been arranged that for the present a council of the three principal men in his territory shall be associated with him for the management of his affairs. The conduct of the deceased Rajah was satisfactory, and although his position was much weakened by his debts, he always loyally co-operated with the district officers.

Hill Tipperah.

The abolition of the separate office of Political Agent at Hill Tipperah, the appointment of a Native Assistant Political Agent at Agartola, and the amalgamation of the office of Political Agent with that of the Magistrate of Tipperah, were carried into effect on the 28th October 1878, and the reports received during the past year show that the present arrangement answers every practical purpose, and that communication with the Maharajah can be carried on as well through the medium of an officer in the position of a Deputy Magistrate as directly through a special English Political Agent. The position of the State is at present so

backward, and the bulk of the people are so uncivilized, that an officer of high position is not required at Agartola so long as the chief adheres to his policy of non-interference with the neighbouring tribes. The special reason that originally necessitated the appointment of a Political Agent at Hill Tipperah has no longer any force. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division and the Magistrate of Tipperah visited Agartola on the 28th November 1878, when a durbar was held in the Rajbari for the purpose of presenting the Chief with the sunnud and khillut of Maharajah bestowed upon him in recognition of his loyalty, as well as the banner sent to him by the Government of India in commemoration of the assumption by the Queen of the imperial title.

Rainfall.—Crops.—Prices.

The rainfall of 1878-79 was even more deficient than in the previous year, and the outturn of most of the crops was much below the average. Only 71·84 inches of rain were measured at Agartola, against 77·85 inches in 1877-78 and 84·39 inches in 1876-77. The yield of rice, sugar-cane, mustard, chillies, and tobacco from the lands on the plains was just sufficient for the wants of the cultivators, but the failure of the cotton crop from the *jums* was a serious loss to the hill people. Cultivation is reported to be rapidly extending in the plains bordering on British territory, and the material condition of the inhabitants of that portion of the country is in consequence improving. There is no doubt, however, that the progress would be far greater if the people had confidence in the justice of the administration, and if the Maharajah gave more personal attention to the management of his State. In consequence of the small out-turn of the crop, the price of rice rose from 19 seers per rupée in 1877-78 to 13 seers in 1878-79, and there was a corresponding rise in the wages of labourers, all of whom come from the adjoining districts of Noakholly and Tipperah.

Administration.

Very little improvement was made during the past year in the general administration of the State. The principal officers at head-quarters were the same as in the preceding year; but although the Maharajah is aware that they are unequal to their duties, he has unfortunately not yet obtained the services of more competent men. The Government of India have, however, recently sanctioned the services of the head clerk of the agency being placed at the disposal of the Maharajah, and it is hoped that he will be able to render material assistance in the administration of the State. Both the Sub-divisional Officers of Udaypore and Koilashur administered their charges satisfactorily; but as Sonamura, the head-quarters of the former sub-division, is not easily accessible to some of the people within its jurisdiction, it is proposed to establish a third sub-division near Bilonia, on the river Mohari. Notwithstanding the high prices that prevailed, the Maharajah adhered to his orders removing the restriction formerly imposed on the exportation of rice from Agartola.

Abolition of slavery.

Domestic slavery in Hill Tipperah has now been effectually suppressed, and the Maharajah has strictly adhered to his proclamation forbidding the sale, purchase, receiving in pledge, or forcible detention as a slave, of any human being, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction that the measure at first caused among

the Thakurs. Several slaves, most of whom were women, are reported to have availed themselves of the liberty granted them, and no instance is known to have occurred in which the orders in the proclamation have been disobeyed.

Finance.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 1,95,134, against Rs. 1,99,549 in the previous year and Rs. 1,82,632 in 1876-77. The falling off, as compared with 1877-78, was due to the receipts from the taxes on cotton and oil-seeds being less by Rs. 16,228 than in the previous year; and but for this decrease there would have been a higher revenue than in the preceding year. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 33,963, showing an increase of Rs. 1,768 on the returns of the previous year. This was mainly due to the extension of cultivation in the plains, and the land revenue would be capable of much more rapid increase but for the fact that a very large proportion of the cultivable land in the plains has been given away rent-free as *devatra*, *brahmatra*, and service lands. The collections of the family tax fell from Rs. 20,541 to Rs. 19,705, the decrease being attributed to the extension of the *jolye* system, under which the family tax in parts of the State was made over to members of the Maharajah's family, and reduced in amount in consideration of personal service rendered by the hill people to those to whom the collections were assigned. This system has recently been abolished as tending seriously to reduce one of the chief sources of the revenue of the State without having any compensating advantage. The proceeds of the taxes on forest produce collected in the Tipperah hills amounted to Rs. 39,572, as compared with Rs. 38,104 in 1877-78 and Rs. 22,955 in 1876-77; and the State's share of the tolls collected at the Fenny ghât was Rs. 5,365, against Rs. 5,000 in the previous year. Out of the six elephant kheddahs in Hill Tipperah only three were worked during the year, the total royalty paid to the Maharajah being Rs. 24,783 on 120 elephants, against Rs. 20,391 on 110 elephants in the preceding year. The other items of revenue that showed an appreciable increase during the past year were "law and justice" and "nazars," the former yielding Rs. 3,215 and the latter Rs. 3,426 in excess of the revenue of the previous year. The abkari revenue increased by 25 per cent., the revenue for the year being Rs. 1,330, as compared with Rs. 1,064 in 1877-78 and Rs. 906 in 1876-77. The total receipts are small, as the hill people do not pay any tax on account of liquor prepared for their own use. The increase is said to be due to the more stringent enforcement of the rule prohibiting the exportation of liquor to the plains, where each manufacturer has to pay a license fee of 12 annas if the liquor is for sale as well as consumption, and a fee of 8 annas if the liquor is made only for home consumption. The only heads of revenue under which there was any important falling off were the taxes on cotton and oil-seeds, of which the proceeds were Rs. 39,397, against Rs. 55,625, and the chowkidari-tax levied upon the people in the plains at the rate of 12 annas per house. The falling off in the receipts from the cotton-tax was due to the deficient rainfall early in the year, and the injury caused to the crops by the heavy rains in September 1878; the diminution in the receipts from the chowkidari-tax is ascribed to laxity in collection. The petty taxes on parrots and spinning-wheels were abolished at the close of the year.

Criminal and civil justice.

The administration of justice was satisfactory. There were instituted 7 cases of serious offences and 210 cases of minor offences against property, and 9 cases of serious offences and 195 cases of minor offences against the person. Besides these, there were 143 miscellaneous cases and 54 cases pending from the previous year. Of the total of 618 cases, 279 were rejected, compromised, or dismissed without enquiry, 313 were tried, and 26 remained pending at the close of the year. Of prisoners brought to trial during the year, 341 were convicted and 303 acquitted or discharged. The number of civil suits instituted was 281, against 239 in 1877-78 and 284 in 1876-77. Of 252 cases disposed of, 45 were dismissed on default of the plaintiff, 28 were withdrawn or compromised, 108 were decreed *ex parte* or on the admission of the defendant, and only 71 were contested, with results in favour of the plaintiffs in 39 and of the defendants in 32 suits. Of the suits instituted during the year, 181 were for recovery of money on contracts, 9 for the price of goods sold, 5 for damages, 37 for recovery of rent, 39 for possession, and 10 for other miscellaneous claims. There were 127 criminal and 46 civil cases in which British subjects were concerned, as compared with 137 criminal and 47 civil cases in the previous year. In the 105 criminal cases disposed of in which British subjects were defendants, 78 prisoners were convicted and 51 acquitted or discharged. Of the 46 civil suits, the plaintiffs in 38 cases, the defendants in 7 cases, and both plaintiff and defendant in 1 case, were British subjects.

Frontier posts.

The three stockades that the State is required to garrison and maintain are reported to be in good order, and the Maharajah has taken steps to secure the punctual payment of the force that he is required to keep up. At the close of the year there were only 54 instead of 70 Goorkhas in the force for the three posts, but if the Maharajah adheres to his intention to reserve a definite portion of the revenue from forest produce for the payment of the troops employed at the frontier posts, he will no doubt soon be able to enlist the prescribed number of Goorkhas. The total military force in the State at the close of the year consisted of 239 rank and file, as compared with 349 in the previous year.

Education.—Dispensaries.

The number of schools on the 31st March 1879 was 25, against 18 on the same date in 1878 and six in 1877; the number of pupils attending school was 700, against 430 in 1878 and 186 in 1877. With the exception of the school at Agartola all the institutions are elementary vernacular patshalas. Of the 700 pupils, 30 are the sons of Thakurs, 52 Tipperahs, 232 Munipuris, and the remainder Bengali Hindus and Mussulmans. Of 57 girls attending school, three were Tipperahs and 54 Munipuris. There were 5,559 patients treated during the year in the three dispensaries in the State, and of these 4,781 are reported to have been cured or relieved.

Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

The financial condition of the two Government estates Angul and Banki was very satisfactory during the past year. The demand in each estate was realized in full, and a considerable portion of the rent for the year 1879-80 was paid in advance. The total receipts of the two estates

were Rs. 59,926, and the expenditure Rs. 26,834. The net profit from the Angul estate was Rs. 19,336, and from Banki Rs. 13,756. The receipts of the Dhenkanal state, which is under khas management owing to the Rajah's minority, were Rs. 93,592, and the expenditure Rs. 66,383, of which Rs. 20,980 was expended on public works. The tributes of all the states were punctually paid in full, and Rs. 11,420 was paid in advance towards the tributes for 1879-80.

Civil and criminal justice.

There were 5,151 civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted, as compared with 3,650 in the previous year; but notwithstanding this large increase the number of cases pending at the close of the year was only 313, against 317 on the 31st March 1878. The increased litigation shown in the returns is almost entirely in Angul, Banki, the Khondmals and Dhenkanal, as the returns for the states not under khas management do not show the total litigation, but only those cases in which complaint is made to the Superintendent. In Dhenkanal the number of cases instituted rose from 1,730 in 1877-78 to 3,416 in 1878-79. Of the total number (5,151) of cases instituted 3,015 were for debt.

The high prices that prevailed during the year had the same effect upon crime in the Tributary States as elsewhere. The number of cases that occurred during the year was 1,545, against 1,209 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under the heads of petty theft, mischief, and assault. Most of the thefts in the Angul estate are committed by a class of outcastes called Pans, many of whom are professional thieves, though their ostensible means of living is weaving. There was not a single case of robbery or dacoity in any of the Tributary Mehals, and there were only two petty cases of riot and uulawful assembly during the year. There were five murders and six cases of culpable homicide reported, as compared with four murders and nine cases of culpable homicide in the previous year.

Education.

So far as the number of schools and pupils is any test, there was great progress in education during the past year. The number of schools increased from 115 to 287, and the pupils from 3,048 to 4,689. Of the 287 schools 7 are of the middle class, 42 lower vernacular, 237 primary, and 1 a special school for teaching Sanskrit. Only 8 out of the 287 schools are wholly supported by Government, 97 are aided, and 182 were established and are supported entirely by the Chiefs and the people. Of these latter 102 are in Dhenkanal, 33 in Mohurbhunj, 17 in Keonjhur, and 21 in the Khondmals. The schools in the Khondmals are supported wholly by the people from the tax imposed by themselves on grog-shops. The tax was raised during the past year from Rs. 5 per shop to Rs. 7-8, and it is estimated that the annual receipts will now amount to Rs. 3,700. The Gurjat schools have been brought under more regular inspection than hitherto, and three sub-inspectors are employed —one for Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj, another for Banki, Angul, and Dhenkanal, and the third for the Khondmals. The Dhenkanal state employs also a circle pundit to assist the sub-inspectors in the inspection

of the subsidized indigenous pathshalas. Rs. 500 was sanctioned during the year for aiding these schools, and a scheme has been recently approved, under which one hundred of the pathshalas will be subsidized.

Estates under khas management.

The two Government estates of Angul and Banki were well administered during the year. The latter mehal lies on one of the principal roads from Orissa to the Central Provinces, and an extensive trade is also carried on by the Mahanuddy river, which passes through the estate. Several markets have been established, all of which are reported to be well attended, and the internal traffic is rapidly increasing. The manager of the Dhenkanal state and the tehsildar of the Khondmals both administered their charges satisfactorily. The progress of the Khonds in civilization is reported to be very marked; cultivation has increased, the numerous schools are well attended, and roads are being made in all directions. The balance to the credit of the Khondmal Road Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 3,205.

Conduct of the chiefs.

Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj are still the two best managed and most prosperous of the Tributary States in Orissa. As stated in the last year's Administration Report, all supervision over the affairs of the Maharajah of Keonjhur has now been withdrawn; and in consideration of the very satisfactory management of his territory, the Secretary of State in December last directed the refund of the interest paid by the Maharajah on the debt incurred on account of the cost of quelling the disturbances which broke out on his accession. The conditions under which pergunnah Bamunghatty was restored to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj were carefully observed, and the Maharajah showed much interest in the progress of education, the administration of justice, and the welfare and happiness of his people.

Narsingpore.

The only state in which active interference was necessary during the past year was Narsingpore. In November the Rajah attempted to realize one of the cesses that he had promised to remit when the assessment was enhanced, and the people, who had been oppressed in many ways by the Rajah and his servants, formed a combination against him. The Superintendent at once deputed his Assistant to make enquiries and to settle the differences between the Rajah and his ryots, and a satisfactory reconciliation was effected. Two months afterwards, however, the Rajah took back into his service the evil advisers whom he had dismissed when the compromise was effected, reimposed some of the cesses he had remitted, and broke the promises he had made. The people naturally again became discontented, and although the Assistant Superintendent, who was once more deputed to the spot, succeeded in restoring order, it was necessary to take measures to secure the peace of the killah and protect the people from oppression. The appointment of a Dewan to be nominated by the Superintendent, has accordingly been sanctioned since the close of the year, and the Rajah has been distinctly warned that, if he does not give a loyal support to the Dewan, and strictly observe the arrangements made by the Assistant Superintendent during his visit to the state, Government will be forced to interfere and make

other arrangements for the preservation of the peace of the killah, and, if necessary, to suspend either temporarily or permanently the authority of the Rajah.

TRIBUTARY STATES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

Conduct of the chiefs.

Maharajah Inderjeet Sing, the lunatic chief of the Sirgoojah State, died from fever on the 25th March last, leaving as his successor and heir his only son, Joobraj Rughoonath Sarun Sing Deo, aged about 19 years. The administration of the State during the past year was conducted by Lal Mohessari Persad Sing Deo, the cousin of the late Maharajah, who, owing to the incompetency of the chief, has, under the supervision of the Commissioner, had the management of the State for the past three years. Numerous complaints of extortion and illegal exactions by the subordinates of the Rajah of Udaipore were brought to notice at the close of the year, and it was ascertained that for a long period, beginning before the present chief's accession, it has been customary for the tehsildar and other officials, with the consent of the Rajah, to impose fines on persons found guilty of illicit intercourse and other quasi offences. The practice of permitting subordinates to impose penalties for misdemeanours has now been put a stop to. During the Commissioner's tour in the Tributary States he made a full enquiry into the causes of the disturbances and crime that had prevailed in the Bonai State for the previous two years, and which, after having been apparently subdued, broke out again in December in a number of dacoities committed by the hill tribes, which the Rajah was utterly unable to deal with. From the enquiries made it appeared that the Rajah's weakness and exactions were the cause of the discontent, which gradually grew into open anarchy in the greater portion of his territory, and it was necessary, in his own interest as well as in that of his people, that he should be deprived for a time of the power of stirring up rebellion in that part of the State where his previous exactions had the worst effect. A tehsildar was accordingly appointed to manage the four pergunnahs of Koira, Solopurdhan, Kumode, and Kolopana, until the country is quite settled; the surplus revenue, after expenses have been paid, being made over to the Rajah. This measure has been approved by the Government of India, and it is satisfactory to find that the country is now perfectly quiet. While visiting the Tributary States, Mr. Hewitt also succeeded in settling the differences between the Rajah of Udaipore and his father's widows as to the provision to be made for their families, and the dispute between the Rajah of Korea and his hereditary dewan. The Jushpore Rajah administered his State with marked success, and continued to show an excellent example to the neighbouring chiefs by his interest in the welfare and progress of his people.

Public health.

The health of the people in all the political States was good throughout the past year, and no outbreak of epidemic disease was reported by any of the Chiefs. Vaccination operations were carried on in the four States of Sirgoojah, Jushpore, Gangpore, and Bonai, in the last of which vaccination was introduced for the first time. The agency employed consisted of 18 ex-inoculators and an inspector, against eight ex-inocu-

lators in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 11,574, as compared with 2,225 in 1877-78.

Rainfall.—Crops.

The rainfall was sufficient in all the States except Korea, where it was rather below the average, and where the *kharif* crops are said to have yielded only half the usual outturn. In the other States from which reports were received, the crops appear to have been either equal to or above the average.

Tributes.—Postal lines.

The tributes of all the Chiefs except the Rajah of Korea were paid in full during the past year. Mr. Taylor, the late Commissioner, obtained the consent of the chiefs of Sirgoojah, Gangpore, and Jushpore to the opening of zemindari postal lines in their States, the Chiefs paying respectively Rs. 660, Rs. 420, and Rs. 288 per annum, the estimated cost of the establishments. The Sirgoojah line was opened on the 1st March 1879, and the other two lines on the 1st April.

Civil and criminal justice.

There were 19 miscellaneous cases pending in the Commissioner's office at the beginning of the year, and 74 were instituted during the year; at the close of the year only three cases were pending. There were two appeals pending before the Commissioner at the beginning of the year, and seven were subsequently instituted. Of these nine appeals, the decisions in four were confirmed and in five reversed. There were no appeals pending at the close of the year. Of fourteen prisoners committed for trial from the Tributary States to the court of the Commissioner, seven were convicted and seven discharged or acquitted.

The criminal returns show that there were 1,021 cases and 1,489 persons arrested during the year, against 895 cases and 1,326 arrests in 1877-78, and 644 cases and 968 arrests in 1876-77. Of the total number of cases and persons arrested, Seraikellah and Kursawan contributed 166 cases and 288 persons, leaving 855 cases and 1,201 persons in the seven Tributary Mehals. There were four murders, two cases of culpable homicide, and 56 dacoities, against nine murders, three cases of culpable homicide, and 22 dacoities in the previous year. Of the dacoities, 54 were in Bonai, one in Sirgoojah, and one in Gangpore. The outbreak of dacoity in Bonai has ceased since the adoption of the measure noticed above. The two leaders in the numerous dacoities that took place last year are, however, still at large, and until they have been secured the peace of the country cannot be regarded as thoroughly re-established.

From the statement of civil suits, it appears that in the seven Tributary States Proper there were 117 miscellaneous suits and 18 suits for execution of decrees pending at the beginning of the year, 155 miscellaneous suits and 14 suits for execution of decrees were instituted, making a total of 272 miscellaneous suits and 32 suits for execution. Of these, 186 miscellaneous suits and 29 suits for execution were disposed of during the year. In Seraikellah and Khursawan, which are within the district of Singbhoom, 18 miscellaneous suits and 21 suits for execution of decrees were pending at the close of the previous year. The institutions were 146 in miscellaneous and 106 in execution cases; and of the former 132, and of the latter 120, were decreed during the year. Of the total number of suits (301) instituted in the Tributary

States, 55 were for debts secured by bonds, 90 for debts without any written agreement, 30 were rent-suits, 18 suits to recover the possession of land, and 28 suits for the price of goods sold.

NIZAMUT STATE LANDS.

As stated in the last Administration Report, it was decided towards the close of the year 1877-78 that operations for the survey of the Nizamut State lands should be restricted to measuring the fields and ascertaining the actual possessor of each plot. It subsequently appeared that a very large portion of the Nizamut estates had been let out on permanent leases, the result of the practice of successive Nawabs Nazim of creating patni tenures. Eighty-four thousand seven hundred and seven beeghas of land, it was reported, had been permanently leased, out of which 24,400 beeghas were given in the time of the present Nawab Nazim, and more than half of this, again, by his third son Amir Sahib. Many of these tenures are such as it may not be desirable to disturb, and as both the Agent and the Board of Revenue were doubtful of the necessity or advantages of a detailed survey in the case of such lands as have been permanently alienated, instructions were issued that the internal details of Nizamut lands claimed to be held under a permanent tenure should not be measured, and that the Collector should limit his operations to a careful demarcation of the outer boundaries of such tenures. The sons of the Nawab Nazim were at the same time informed that they have no power or authority to make permanent alienations of Nizamut lands, and that such leases will not be recognized. The following figures show the progress made in the survey of the Nizamut lands during the years 1877 and 1878 and up to the 31st March 1879, and the cost incurred on the survey:—

Year of survey.		Area surveyed in acres.	Total cost. Rs. A. P.
1877	Nizamut lands	5,802	
	Other lands (intermixed with Nizamut lands)	758	9,782 5 4
	Total ...	6,560	
1878	Nizamut lands	14,289	
	Other lands	832	13,280 4 7
	Total ...	15,121	
1879 (first quarter).	Nizamut and other lands ...	12,461½	4,326 10 3
	Grand Total ...	34,142½	27,389 4 2

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Surveys.

STATEMENT E—1 Fiscal, appended to this Report, shows approximately the quantity of work estimated as likely to be completed by the professional survey parties within the survey year ending 30th September 1879. The aggregate area which the department expected to finish was 792 square miles, at an average cost of Rs. 375-0-9 per square mile.

Statement E—2 Fiscal of the appendix exhibits the work performed by the non-professional parties during the official year ending 31st March 1879.

Midnapore survey.

Demarcation operations having been completed, no new ground was broken during the year. The interior boundaries of 712 thakbust maps were corrected in accordance with settlement cadastral plans. Of these, 459 revised copy maps and 149 copy maps of riparian villages, in which considerable differences were observable, were sent to the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys for comparison and correction. Under instructions from the Superintendent amins were deputed to renew the temporary boundary marks of 204 villages, and they completed the work before the arrival of the professional party in January 1879. This latter party finished the revision of the boundaries of the above 204 villages, and left the district in March 1879.

Two boundary dispute cases and 1,811 miscellaneous cases were decided during the year, against 2 and 1,036 respectively last year. Copy maps of 61 villages were prepared from the settlement cadastral plans; areas of 200 mehalwar maps, prepared from the settlement and irrigation cadastral plans, were computed; paikan (or chowkidary service lands) survey maps of 91 villages in 11 pergunnahs were compared on the spot; lists of villages in 6,500 estates were prepared; the demarcation of the lands of 156 Government estates in 321 villages was effected; areas were entered in the maps of 2,301 villages; names of villages in 977 estates were ascertained; 99 stones were erected on trijunction points of the villages resurveyed in temporarily settled pergunnahs; classified fly leaves of 1,449 records were prepared; areas of residuary estates were given in the thakbust maps of 7,032 villages; and 3,486 plots were measured in cases of

adm-un-nishan or untraceable land. In addition to these, miscellaneous office and other duties were performed.

Several changes took place in the supervising agency. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 19,127, against Rs. 20,820 of the preceding year.

Hooghly and Burdwan registers.

The work of compiling the registers remaining in these districts was brought to a close by 30th September 1878. The registers completed were 56 village and 82 estate registers in English and Vernacular, and the miscellaneous cases disposed of were 319 in all. The establishment was discharged on 1st October 1878, up to which date the cost incurred amounted to Rs. 6,681.

Khoorda estate survey.

One hundred and fourteen villages were demarcated, making, with those previously demarcated, 1,423 villages ready for survey at the close of the year. The boundaries of these villages have all been marked with stones. The estimated area demarcated was about 920 square miles. Preliminary sketch maps of all villages demarcated, drawn to the scale of 4″ and 2″ to the mile, were made over to the survey party. The boundary disputes decided were 34, against 40 last year, and other cases disposed of were 7,489, against 160 in 1877-78. In addition to these, 1,271 second and third tracings of cadastral plans and 1,051 lists of corrections to be made in professional field maps were prepared.

Settlements made some progress in 448 out of 449 villages, the cadastral plans of which had been received from the survey office.

The expenditure incurred on both settlement and demarcation during the year was Rs. 86,503, that is, Rs. 28,595 less than the grant, which was Rs. 1,15,098.

Dearah surveys.

The tracts of country surveyed were altogether 157 miles in length, comprising portions of Backergunge, commencing from where the survey closed last year to the mouth of the Arial khan (50 miles), and the Nawabhangui (23 miles), together with several branches of these rivers; the southernmost part of Tipperah on the lower Megna (14 miles); the eastern face of Dacca and the western face of Tipperah bordering on the Upper Megna from Rajabari south to Kalapaharia north (70 miles). The area surveyed was 547·49 square miles, including 87·16 square miles of river, being only 10·51 square miles less than last year's outturn of work. Better results could not be attained on account of difficulties in Backergunge arising from the character of the country and the troublesome conduct of the zemindars, who at first not only failed to render any assistance, but also threw every obstacle they could in the way of the survey. The quantity of surplus land measured for settlement purposes during the year was 38,763 acres, or 60·57 square miles, the greater portion of which lies in Backergunge, where considerable changes have taken place from fluvial action since the first survey was made. The increase of revenue expected from the year's operations is estimated at about Rs. 60,000.

The total cost for the year has not been ascertained, but during the eight months from October 1878 to May 1879, the charges amounted to Rs. 18,281-1-6, and the cost estimated for the remaining

four months was Rs. 6,389-2-3, or a total sum of Rs. 24,670-3-9, against Rs. 21,808-12-6 last year. The rate per square mile for both survey and settlement will be Rs. 46 against Rs. 39-1 in 1877-78.

Darjeeling survey.

The survey in Darjeeling is only a partial survey of the district, comprising the following principal divisions of work :—

(*a*) Survey of the Darjeeling municipality or station.
(*b*) Survey and settlement of Hope Town.
(*c*) Boundary survey of Government khas mehals where disputed.
(*d*) Similar survey of Government forest reserves.
(*e*) Survey of lands east of the Teesta for native cultivation.
(*f*) Readjustment of Mr. Johnstone's Terai maps.
(*g*) Settlement of disputed boundaries in the Terai.

(*a*) The traverses of the station have been completed. Of 205 cases representing grants made within municipal limits, 137, the majority of which were not disputed, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68.

(*b*) The traverses and plotting of Hope Town have been completed, and 42 out of 59 disputes regarding boundaries settled.

(*c*) There are 22 khas mehals in all, containing an aggregate area of 17,321 acres. Out of 26 disputed boundary cases 14 have been disposed of.

(*d*) One or two important cases in the Darjeeling division were finished and disputes in the Kurseong division were taken up.

(*e*) The survey of the blocks in the Killi valley has been completed.

(*f*) The readjustment of the maps, which chiefly involves office work, will be taken up during the recess.

(*g*) Most of the disputed boundaries in the Terai have been settled.

A sum of Rs. 3,531-4-3 has been expended during the year for stone posts, &c., required for the Terai and other lands included within the survey. The whole outlay will, however, be recovered from the parties concerned.

Settlements.

During the year 141 original settlements with a revenue of Rs. 15,640, 258 resettlements with a revenue of Rs. 1,69,540, and 137 summary settlements with a revenue of Rs. 83,501, were effected. The net increase of revenue from original settlements and resettlements was Rs. 56,181. Summary settlements showed a decrease of Rs. 6,728, almost entirely in the ryotwari tracts of Monghyr. At the close of the year 1,472 estates, bearing an estimated revenue of Rs. 10,07,942, were awaiting settlement. The work disposed of was not satisfactory, and the heavy files in some districts call for early attention.

Of the pending settlements the most important are those of the noabad lands in Chittagong, of the Government estate of Khoorda in Pooree, of the Western Dooars, and of the Darjeeling Terai jotes. In all these fair progress was made during the year.

Chittagong.

In Chittagong the experimental survey of thana Chukeria by the settlement-officer's party was completed within the field season, extending from the middle of November 1878 to the end of April 1879. The area surveyed was 97,891 acres, at a cost of Rs. 23,705, or annas 3-10½ per acre. The measurements were carefully tested and revised in some cases, and maps on the 32-inch scale have been prepared.

Although this survey was the chief work on which the settlement party was engaged during the latter part of the year, fair progress was also made in the settlement work. An area of 43,545 acres was mapped and measured during the early part of the year, and the season closed with the completion and final testing of measurements in the large thana of Teknaaf, a step of considerable importance towards the completion of the settlements.

The following table shows the outturn of field-work in the last three years:—

Year of measurement.	Area measured in acres.	Number of separate plots.	Total cost of measurement.	Cost per acre.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1878-79*	184,527	178,593	35,236	0 4 9
1877-78	137,982	166,674	50,934	0 5 10
1876-77	107,406	138,793	40,105	0 5 11

The estimated area remaining to be measured is about 189,168 acres. Besides the measurement work performed during the year,

* In this year's figures are included the results of the Chukeria survey.

settlement statistics and records of villages already measured were written up. Only 144 settlements were actually effected during the year, with a net increase of revenue of Rs. 5,617. The total number concluded since the commencement of operations is 435, with an aggregate increase of Rs. 15,348. As the original demand on the same lands was Rs. 6,586, there has been an increase of nearly 150 per cent. If this proportion holds good throughout, the present total demand of Rs. 49,400 on the lands coming within the scope of the operations will increase to nearly Rs. 1,25,000; but the conditions vary so much that no confident forecast of the total result is possible. All the settlements hitherto made have been voluntarily accepted. A considerable increase of the establishment having been lately sanctioned by the Government of India, there is every reason to believe that the work will be brought to a close sooner than was at first estimated.

Khoorda.

In the resettlement of the large Government estate of Khoorda in Pooree the preliminaries have been settled to some extent, and measurement and enquiries have made great progress, but actual settlement has not yet been effected. The expensive system under which the cadastral survey, which was to precede the settlement, was being carried on was changed during the year, and more economical arrangements were made for the conduct of the survey and settlement. Under the revised programme the settlement-officer and his party are to do a portion of the cadastral work not yet taken up by the professional survey party, and the survey party are to confine themselves chiefly to the survey of the outer boundaries. By this change of system a saving is anticipated of about Rs. 1,54,000. The work will be completed by 1882-83 at the estimated total cost of Rs. 2,92,603, and it is expected that the increase of revenue, will exceed a lakh and a half.

Western Dooars.

Of the ten pergunnahs in the Western Dooars in Julpigoree which have been under settlement, the measurement of six, covering an area of 187,554 acres, was completed in 1877-78. The remaining four pergunnahs, comprising an area of 54,384 acres, have been measured during the year under report, and the papers of all the pergunnahs with the exception of three have been prepared. In the Terai 38,000 acres were measured, and soon after the close of the year the remaining measurement work was completed. Mounds have been erected at trijunction points where feasible, and a good portion of the settlement papers has been prepared, while those which remain will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of the current year.

Midnapore.

The completion of the settlement of the large estates of Majnamutha and Jellamutha in Midnapore was noticed in last year's Report. After very careful enquiry and consideration rates of rent were fixed which were well within the maximum that might have been demanded. Owing to improved measurement, alluvial gains, and extended reclamation, the area of the Majnamutha estate has increased by 7,050 beeghas, and that of Jellamutha by 6,071 beeghas (local beeghas in both cases). The local beegha in Majnamutha is equal to 19,845 square feet, and in Jellamutha to 23,210 square feet, against 14,400 square feet,

the standard measurement. The measurements have been generally accepted by the ryots, who have signed the papers in confirmation of their correctness. The increase in the Government revenue, as observed in last year's report, was estimated at Rs. 1,36,514, or 63¼ per cent. over the former revenue. The enhanced rates are being enforced under the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The final report on the total actual increase is awaited, and will be noticed next year.

Bogra.

The rents fixed at the settlement of the Jaipore estates in Bogra were objected to by the ryots. They are now being settled by special arrangements with each ryot, and up to the close of the year 3,007 ryots had accepted settlements amounting to Rs. 21,543, or Rs. 5,067 more than the late farmer paid for the same lands.

Noakholly.

The settlements in Noakholly extend over 47,000 acres, of which 41,660 acres had been measured up to the close of the year. The further progress of the work was hindered by the illness of the Deputy Collector in charge.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has been completed, but the final report is still awaited.

The settlement work in other parts of Bengal calls for no special remarks.

New Settlement Act.

The amendment of Act III (B.C.) of 1878 by Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 will, it is hoped, much facilitate the work of settlement, and lessen materially, if it does not altogether remove, the difficulties felt of late years by the Settlement Department in dealing with questions of enhancement of rent.

Government Estates.

The total number of Government estates on the revenue-roll during the year was 2,596, including 23 ryotwari tracts. The subjoined table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

			1877-78.	1878-79.
			Rs.	Rs.
Demand	Current	... ...	21,57,227	22,49,368
	Arrear	... ...	7,62,127	9,97,533
	Total	...	29,19,354	32,46,901
Collection	Current	... ...	14,83,280	17,22,898
	Arrear	... ...	4,57,886	6,41,409
	Total	...	19,41,166	23,64,307
Remission	... ...		71,569	53,929
Balance	... ...		9,06,618	8,58,665
Percentage	of total collection on current demand		89·98	105·10
	„ „ on gross „		66·49	72·81
	of balances on gross demand	...	31·0	26·44

The total collections of the year under report show an increase of Rs. 4,23,141, and the balances a decrease of Rs. 47,953. The remissions were less by Rs. 17,640 than in the year 1877-78. The unrealized balances, however, though reduced, were still unduly large. Only in ten districts (including Calcutta) were the collections over 90 per cent. of the demand. The causes to which the outstanding balances in the other districts were to some extent attributable were failure of crop in Lohardugga, floods and diluviations in Patna and Backergunge, and nonadjustment of nominal or disputable and unrealizable demands in Midnapore and Julpigoree. Government was unable to accept the explanation offered in some cases, that the recovery of arrears was impeded by the prevalence of high prices during the year. The ryots were benefited by the enhanced value of agricultural produce, and could not have been really embarrassed in regard to the payment of their rents. This was indeed admitted to have been the case in the Dacca Division generally.

With the exception of Rs. 40,811 in Noakholly, Rs. 6,943 in Durbhunga, Rs. 8,120 in Pooree, and Rs. 4,782 in Julpigoree, and smaller amounts, aggregating on the whole to Rs. 25,306, in other

districts, the recovery of which is doubtful, the balances were in course of recovery at the close of the year.

Sales.

During the year 81 Government estates, with an area of 2,224 acres and a Government demand of Rs. 1,945, were sold for Rs. 21,273; two shares of an area of 213 acres, bearing a demand of Rs. 192, were sold for Rs. 800; 99 plots of railway B class lands, with an area of 328 acres, were sold revenue free for Rs. 6,229; and five plots of C class lands, with an area of 36 acres, were sold for Rs. 351. The original price of these C class lands was Rs. 762. There were no sales of A class lands during the year.

Principles of management.

The system of direct management by Government officers worked fairly well in districts where there were no special difficulties, and where the subordinate establishments were properly supervised. As was observed in last year's Report, the system is not suited to parts of the province like Palamow in Chota Nagpore, where the habits and customs of the people lean to a system of resident and hereditary farmers; nor to the reclamation of the island formations of the Eastern Districts, where capitalists are essential to the due settlement of ryots. The Board of Revenue were asked last year to reconsider the whole question of direct management in exceptional tracts of this character. Their attention has been invited to this matter, which would seem to have been overlooked. In Noakholly a revised tehsildari agency was lately sanctioned, and proposals of a similar character regarding Chittagong submitted to the Board were laid aside on the ground of their involving increased outlay. The false economy of keeping back such reforms on account of their involving a present increase of expenditure, while the balances of Government revenue are allowed to remain unrealized in large amounts, has been pointed out, and the necessity of close and intelligent supervision over the administration of Government estates, and of placing this branch of the collectorate work in special charge of Assistant Collectors, and utilizing more freely the Sub-Deputy Collectors, has been again impressed on the Board.

Wards' Estates.

THE number of estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities at the close of the year 1877-78 was 440.* Of these, 133 were released during the year under review, and 17 new estates were added, making a total of 324 estates under management during 1878-79. These were distributed as follow:—

Division.	Wards' estates.	Attached estates.
Burdwan	13	1
Presidency	25	5
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	22	0
Dacca	23	11
Chittagong	10	1
Patna	30	2
Bhagulpore	11	0
Orissa	10	2
Chota Nagpore	10	148
	154	170

Of the attached estates shown in this table, 148 are petty estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of these estates 45 have been brought under the provisions of the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, and the remaining 103 estates have been released from attachment since the close of the year.

Excluding eleven estates from which no returns have been received, the current demand of Government revenue on all the estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities was Rs. 23,71,370, and the arrear demand was Rs. 5,18,222, making a total of Rs. 28,89,592. The payments of revenue amounted to Rs. 26,20,683, and the remissions to Rs. 3,041, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,73,125. Nearly one-half of the total balance was due from a single estate in the Presidency Division, which was brought under management in the middle of the year. At the same time, since the title of Government to its revenue should take precedence of the claims of all other creditors, no arrears of this kind

* In the report for last year, the number was incorrectly given as 444.

should be allowed to occur, and the Board have issued a circular on the subject to the officers concerned.

The total demand of rent due to superior landlords was Rs. 7,00,458, of which Rs. 4,85,836 were paid, and Rs. 193 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,14,488, an amount somewhat in excess of the corresponding balance of the previous year.

The current demand of rent due to the estates was Rs. 75,43,084, and the arrear demand on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 82,45,202, making a total of Rs. 1,57,88,286. These heavy arrears were considerably reduced, the collections of the year having reached the sum of Rs. 79,92,150, or 105 per cent. on the current demand. The collections in the Patna Division, which includes the great estate of Durbhunga, were especially good, amounting to no less than 119 per cent. The remissions were Rs. 20,93,093, of which above 18¼ lakhs belonged to the two estates of Satkhira and Durbhunga. In the former of these estates the remissions were of merely a nominal character, as the accounts of previous years included large sums which were never really recoverable. In the Durbhunga estate an amount of about three lakhs was remitted on account of such causes as failure of crops, reduction of rents, and death or desertion of ryots. The balance was Rs. 59,39,461, of which Rs. 26,56,154 represented current, and Rs. 32,83,307 arrear balance. About three lakhs of this total were not realizable by law before the close of the year, above forty lakhs were in process of recovery, and the remainder was classed as irrecoverable or doubtful.

The cost of management of wards' estates was 13 per cent. on the current demand, being somewhat higher than the percentage in the previous year. Attached estates were much more cheaply managed, the corresponding charge for them being only 4 per cent., a difference which is ascribed principally to the very low cost at which an extensive estate known as the Syudpore Trust is managed, the estate being let out in putnee. The total charges for management were Rs. 10,26,551 on a current demand of Rs. 78,59,795.

The result of the litigation of the year was generally satisfactory. Important suits were carried on in seven estates: and in four of these cases decisions were given in favour of the Court. The suits in the other three cases were still pending at the close of the year.

Burdwan Division.

The large estate of Mysadul in Midnapore, with a gross rental of Rs. 4,35,652, and a net income of nearly two lakhs, came under management in February 1878. A large part of the estate having been farmed, the cost of management was small, and the collections of the year were satisfactory.

Presidency Division.

Of two important estates in this division—Paikpara and Narail—no returns for the year were received. Seven-eighths of the Paikpara estate were made over to the major proprietors after the end of the year. This estate came under the charge of the Court in 1866, encumbered with a heavy debt of Rs. 14,64,679, and was released in June last with every debt discharged and satisfied, with additional landed property to the value of Rs. 56,402 purchased, and with Rs. 26,76,757 in Government securities in hand, and a clear cash balance of Rs. 2,89,000 on the 31st March last. The accounts of the Narail estate are in a very unsatisfactory

condition, and a strenuous and energetic effort will have to be made during the present year to reduce them to order, and to organize an efficient system for the future management of the estate. The remaining important estates in this division are those of Satkhira, Nuddea, and Nushipore. In all these the expenses of management were small, and the collections of rent were satisfactory, except in Satkhira, where frequent changes in the office of manager caused some falling off.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The attention of the Board has been drawn to the high cost of management in several of the Dinagepore estates in this division. The principal estate in the division is the Chaklajat, or zemindary property of the Rajah of Cooch Behar. This estate was successfully administered, although the cost of management (32 per cent.) was high, owing to operations undertaken for survey and re-settlement, which have, however, resulted in a large increase of the rental.

Dacca Division.

The only large estate is that of Juggut Kishore Acharjya in Mymensingh, which came under the charge of the Court in 1876, heavily burdened with debt. Above four lakhs have since been paid off, but a balance of nearly five lakhs still remains due, and the annual charge for interest is Rs. 33,914. The pendency of a suit in which the minor's title was contested has hitherto somewhat fettered the Court in the management of the property; but this suit has now been decided in the minor's favour, and as the net income of the estate is considerable, it may be hoped that the balance of debt will speedily be liquidated. The estate of Gungagovind Sein in Tipperah was released during the year, after having been in charge of the Court for six years, during which the annual net profits were raised from Rs. 11,484 to Rs. 17,446.

Chittagong Division.

The estates in this division call for no special remark. The estate of Romesh Chunder Chowdhry was taken charge of by the Court in December 1878, on the application of the minor's grandmother. The accounts are in a very confused state, and it is probable that a portion of the property will have to be sold to satisfy the outstanding debts.

Patna Division.

The importance of the Court's operations in this division will appear from the fact that the Government revenue of the estates in charge is Rs. 5,66,313, and that the current annual demand of rent is no less than Rs. 55,42,134. The major part of this is of course due to the returns of the great estate of Durbhunga, which has been released since the close of the year, the Maharajah having been formally installed in possession of his property in September last. The Deo estate in Gya, belonging to Maharajah Sir Joy Prokash Singh, which was taken charge of in 1877 at the owner's request, was restored to him at his instance in July last. The Maharajah apparently entertains insuperable objections to the sale of any portion of the property, though persistence in this course is only too likely to lead to the eventual sacrifice of the whole, as the debts on the estate amount to about ten lakhs of rupees.

Fair progress was made with the survey of the Durbhunga estate, and the irrigation works lately completed in the Khurruckpore division are reported to have been of great benefit. The rent-roll was increased

by Rs. 26,737 during the year, and the collections amounted to 125 per cent. on the current demand, the figures being as follow :—

	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current ...	21,65,734	27,16,212	3,09,092	18,05,444
Arrear	24,37,028			
Total ...	46,02,762			

The system of direct collections by circle officers, introduced in 1876-77, continued to work satisfactorily. The expenses of management, including the cost of the survey operations, were 15 per cent. on the actual collections. The litigation of the year was successful, 358 suits having been decided in favour of the Raj, and only 41 against it. The administration was attended by unfavourable results in only two particulars—in the realization of outstanding decrees, and in the recovery of Government cesses from under-tenants and ryots. On the whole, it may be said that the management was conducted upon sound principles efficiently carried out, and that the results were highly creditable to the manager and his subordinates.

The Narhan estate in the Durbhunga district was taken in charge by the Court in June 1877, with debts exceeding 5¼ lakhs of rupees, the net income being about 1¼ lakhs. The debt has been reduced to a little more than 4½ lakhs, but unless a part of the estate is sold, a sacrifice which the family are very unwilling to incur, it will take 10 or 12 years to free the property from debt.

Bhagulpore Division.

The two principal estates under the Court in this division. are the Surjapore estate in Purneah and the Chanchal estate in Maldah, each of which has a net income of nearly a lakh of rupees. The management of the former of these estates was very successful. The debts, which at one time exceeded 12 lakhs of rupees, are being rapidly paid off, and the rent collections of the year were excellent. The minors are being educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares. The returns for the Chanchal estate were not so favourable. The progress made with the new settlement was not satisfactory, and a large sum has been spent upon a suit brought in the name of one of the wards to contest the validity of an adoption made by the other.

Orissa Division.

The low cost of management in this division was very noticeable, the average percentage being only 4·5 on the current demand of rent. In the Kanika estate in Cuttack, which is the only large property under the charge of the Court, debts to the amount of Rs. 53,600 were paid off during the year, and it may be hoped that this estate, which was burdened with a debt of Rs. 4,38,041 when taken in charge, will be entirely freed from debt during the current year. The Sukinda estate in Cuttack was taken charge of during the year under a precept from the Civil Court.

Chota Nagpore Division.

In the Dhanwar estate the cost of management was high, apparently on account of expenditure on survey operations. In the Chota Nagpore estate the rent collections were better than in previous years, and considerable progress was made

in freeing the property from debt. Altogether it may be said that this estate is an example of very successful management. When it was taken in charge ten years ago, the debts amounted to nearly five lakhs of rupees, and almost the whole of this has been paid off; while the rent-roll in the same period has been nearly doubled. The suit which has for some time been pending regarding the title of the Maharajah to his estate has been decided in his favour by the Privy Council.

During the year 14 wards were receiving their education at the Calcutta Wards' Institution, at an average cost of Rs. 234 per month. The average was somewhat higher than that of the previous year, but the increase belonged entirely to the personal expenses of the wards, and was sufficiently accounted for by higher prices. Two wards were removed from the Institution during the year, and two new wards were admitted. The health of the inmates was uniformly good: active out-door exercise is encouraged, and most of the boys are good riders. The Director reported favourably of their conduct during the year, and of their general attention to the rules of the Institution.

The new Act for regulating the Court of Wards, Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, which was passed since the close of the year, contains some useful modifications of the former law on the subject. The Board of Revenue is now constituted the Court of Wards for the whole province. The Court is allowed a discretion to undertake or to decline the charge of estates which the Civil Court may desire to place under its management. The grant of leases extending beyond the period of a ward's minority is legalized, and all arrears of rent on account of property under the Court's charge can be recovered by the certificate procedure under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868. These amendments of the law will remove many of the difficulties which have been felt in dealing with these estates.

The management of the estates under the Court during the year has on the whole been highly creditable to the officers concerned, and has conduced in no insignificant measure to the welfare and prosperity of the country at large. It is estimated that about one-sixteenth of the revenue-paying landed property in these provinces is administered by the Court of Wards. It is no small advantage that so considerable a proportion of the territorial area should be managed on a system which excludes all desire of personal profit or selfish aggrandizement, and which labours only for the benefit of those committed to its charge. Instances may doubtless be pointed out where some officers have mistaken their duties, and where others have neglected them; but these errors cannot long escape detection, and, when detected, they are promptly remedied. The principles of the Court's administration are believed to be entirely sound, though the objects aimed at may sometimes be imperfectly realized. Such partial failures, inseparable as they are from the working of an extensive and complicated system, ought not to detract from the credit due to the Court for the judgment with which it has prescribed the right methods of management, and the general success which has attended its efforts to carry those methods into practice.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

In addition to the Acts mentioned in last year's report, two other Bills were passed into law in the course of the past official year.

The first of these was a Bill to amend the procedure in suits between landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpore, which was described in the Report of 1876-77. This measure received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 14th of March 1878, and was assented to by the Governor-General on the 22nd of January 1879, a short Act having previously been passed by the supreme Legislature in order to get rid of the technical difficulty owing to which His Excellency's assent had been kept in abeyance.

Act I of 1879.

The second Bill referred to was brought into the Council on the 21st of December 1878, with the object of amending Bengal Act IV of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging-house Act). It received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 26th of February 1879, and that of the Governor-General on the 22nd of March 1879. The necessity for extending the operation of the last-mentioned Act for the sanitation of the town of Pooree to other towns where pilgrims congregate had been brought to the notice of Government, and the present Act gives the local officers of such towns powers similar to those conferred on the Magistrate of Pooree by Act IV of 1871.

Act II of 1879.

The Bill to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of landholders or ryots, introduced into the Council during the preceding official year, and the scope and purpose of which were explained in last year's report, is still in abeyance, the Select Committee to which it was referred not having yet submitted their report.

Seven other Bills have become law since the close of the year under review. These are as follows:—

A Bill for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah was introduced into Council on the 21st December 1878. The object of this measure was to extend the existing supervision over a few factories under Bengal

Act III of 1879.

Act VI of 1864 to a large number of extensive factories since erected on both sides of the river beyond the limits of the town and suburbs of Calcutta where steam power is employed. The local Government is empowered to extend the Act to any district in Lower Bengal. The Bill received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 12th March 1879, and that of the Governor-General on the 24th of April 1879.

Act IV of 1879.

A Bill to transfer the control of passenger-boats plying within the port of Calcutta from the Commissioner of Police to the Conservators of the Port was introduced on the same date as the above. This measure was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd February 1879, but was vetoed by the Governor-General on the ground that it conflicted with the provisions of the Indian Ports' Act, 1875, which empowered the local Government to regulate boats plying for hire within the limits of the port. The Bill was subsequently introduced on the 5th of April 1879. In its new shape it repealed certain sections of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and provided for the levy of fees upon certain passenger-boats and steam-ferries, omitting all words regarding control. In this form it passed the Bengal Council on the 12th of April 1879, and received the Governor-General's assent on the 6th of May 1879.

Act V of 1879.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to jute warehouses and fire-brigades in Calcutta, the suburbs, and Howrah was brought into Council on the 21st of December 1878, and received the Governor-General's assent on the 14th of May 1879. This Act amends Bengal Acts II of 1872 and II of 1876; its object being to enable the Government to relieve the jute trade from the heavy taxation with which it has been burdened in having to maintain fire-brigades for Calcutta and the suburbs. The Act empowers the local Government to fix a scale of fees for jute warehouses after consultation with the municipal authorities, and transfers the superintendence of the fire-brigade to the Commissioner of Police, power being given to the local Government to frame rules for its maintenance and management.

Act VI of 1879.

A Bill for the construction of a steam tramway on the existing cart road between Siligoree and Darjeeling, in accordance with an agreement between the Tramway Company and the Secretary of State, was introduced into Council on the 12th April, and received the Governor-General's assent on the 20th May 1879.

Act VII of 1879.

On the 8th of March 1879 a Bill was introduced to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam vessels. The object of the measure was to provide for the granting of certificates to commanders and owners of inland steam vessels plying below the Port of Calcutta, and to constitute them pilots in respect of their vessels for the purposes of the Indian Ports' Act, 1875. Provision is also made for their trial in case of incompetency or misconduct. The Bill, which in part is drawn upon the lines of certain sections of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th of April, and by the Governor-General on the 22nd of May 1879.

A Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1878, which defines and limits the powers of settlement-officers with regard to the enhancement of rent, was introduced into Council on the 8th of March 1879. Act III of 1878 had provided that enhanced rents recorded as demandable by a settlement-officer under Regulation VII of 1822 should be deemed correctly enhanced until the contrary should be proved. It had been found, however, in practice that the settlement-officer was unable to obtain the correct facts required by the civil courts for basing his grounds of enhancement, and the object of the Bill was to remove this difficulty while securing the ryot against arbitrary and excessive enhancement. The only grounds of enhancement are distinctly enumerated in the Bill, and rules are laid down in accordance with which the rent recorded as demandable from an under-tenant may be determined, and every ryot is liable to pay the rent recorded as demandable unless he can prove that such rent has not been assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Act VIII of 1879.

The Bill to amend the Court of Wards' Act, reintroduced into the Council, as stated in last year's report, on the 16th of March 1878, was considerably shortened by the Select Committee to which it was referred, the main principle followed being to leave as much as possible all that was merely directory and connected with the subordinate administration of the law to be provided for by rules. The principal alteration made in the measure was to constitute the Board of Revenue, and not the Commissioner of the Division, the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards, however, may exercise all powers conferred on it through the Commissioners and Collectors, and, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may delegate any of its powers to the same authorities. The Bill received the Governor-General's assent on the 6th day of June 1879, and is Act IX of 1879.

Act IX of 1879.

A Bill for the drainage and improvement of lands was brought into Council on the 8th of March 1879, and referred to a Select Committee. This measure is based upon Bengal Act V of 1871, the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act, and empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out similar works for the drainage and reclamation of lands in other districts on the same system, with such amendments as experience has shown to be desirable.

It remains to notice shortly the progress that has been made respecting the amendment of the rent law in Bengal. It was stated in last year's report that a Bill to provide a more summary procedure for the recovery of arrears of uncontested rent had been referred to the Governor-General's Council, as involving matters beyond the competence of the local Council. Since then, however, the supreme Council passed an Act which enabled the Bengal Council to deal freely with the subject; and on the 21st of December 1878 a Bill for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent, and to amend the law relating to rent, was introduced into the Council, and on the 22nd of February 1879 referred to a Select Committee. In consequence, however, of the Committee urging very strongly the propriety of taking up the revision of the rent law of Bengal in a

much more comprehensive manner than was contemplated at first by the Government, the Lieutenant-Governor believed that the best mode of dealing with the subject was to appoint a small Commission of experienced revenue and judicial officers, whose duty it would be to prepare a careful analysis and digest of the existing rent law as set forth in the note relating to that subject, and in the decisions of the Courts since the passing of Act X of 1859. The Commission would then consider the suggestions for amendment that have been put forward of late years, and endeavour to prepare a draft Bill embodying such addition to the substantive law and such improvements in the law of procedure as might commend themselves to their judgment. As it was necessary that one member of the Commission should have his hands free from other duties to enable him to find time to prepare, under the instructions of his colleagues, the digest and draft Bill, Mr. C. D. Field, LL.D., Judge of Burdwan, was placed on special duty for this task, the other members of the Commission being the Hon'ble H. L. Dampier (President), the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, Mr. H. L. Harrison, and Baboo Brojendro Kumar Seal.

This action on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor was approved by the Government of India, and Mr. Field was deputed on special duty for four months. He has now completed his digest of the existing law of landlord and tenant, and copies of his work have been circulated throughout Bengal for the criticism and suggestions of officers and others interested in the subject.

Police.

Cost of the police.

THE total budget grant for the year, including the cost of the Chittagong frontier police and the Government contribution towards the municipal and railway police, was Rs. 36,85,218. The actual expenditure was Rs. 36,42,158, or Rs. 2,16,604 less than that of the previous year, the principal causes of this reduction being the general revision of the strength of the force in April 1878, and the substitution of warders for police guards in nearly all the jails of the province. Compared with the previous year, there was a net decrease in the district police force of 59 inspectors, 8 sub-inspectors, 151 head constables, 1,025 constables, and 28 sowars; and the entire strength of the force at the close of the year, including the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the railway police, but excluding the municipal police, was 78 superior officers, 3,047 subordinate officers, and 14,789 constables. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was 6·6 pies per head of the population of the Lower Provinces. In Bengal proper it was 7·1 pies, in Behar 5 pies, in Orissa 7·1 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 10·4 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 8 square miles in Bengal proper, 1 to 11·3 in Behar, 1 to 19·4 in Orissa, and 1 to 21·5 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 3,824 in Bengal, 1 to 5,265 in Behar, 1 to 3,465 in Orissa, and 1 to 2,565 in Chota Nagpore.

Municipal police.

The strength of the municipal police was diminished by 51 native constables, while there was an increase of nine head constables and one European constable. The percentage of casualties was 26·2, as compared with 26·6 in the previous year and 23·4 in 1876. In the 24-Pergunnahs the total number of casualties was 54·1 per cent. of the entire force; and there, as well as in many other districts, the efficiency of the police was impaired by the repeated changes that took place. In the 24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly the service was very unpopular, and great difficulty was found in getting Bengalis to enlist. Hitherto municipal constables on sick leave have received no pay during their absence, and this fact has no doubt kept many men from joining the force. The duty of providing for those who are temporarily incapacitated for work is, however, now being recognized by municipalities, and some of the budgets for the current year contain a provision on this account. The total strength of the municipal police force was 6,336 rank and file, against 6,377 in the previous year.

Village police.

The reports received during the year as to the working of the Chowkidary Act were not on the whole satisfactory, and serious irregularities were brought to notice in many districts. Still the Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police generally admit that the chowkidars are now much more regularly and better paid than formerly, that they are more regular in attendance at the police-station, and in many districts more prompt in reporting crime to the police. If these objects have been gained, there is no reason to despair of further improvement with more effective supervision and more care exercised in the selection of the punchayets. The power over punchayets and chowkidars given by the Act to the District Magistrate, and through him to the District Superintendent, is almost absolute; but the number of chowkidars is so large that an intermediate agency is indispensable. It has been suggested that much good might result if, without depriving the punchayet of its present powers and responsibilities, the pay of the chowkidars could be disbursed through the District Superintendent. On this point enquiries are being made with a view to ascertain if any practical scheme can be suggested which would not throw too much temptation on the police, through whose hands the money would probably have to pass.

The inefficiency of the ghatwali police of Manbhoom and Bankoora was brought prominently to notice during the past year. The hold of the District Superintendent and the Magistrate over the ghatwals was much weakened by the decision of the Judge of Bankoora in 1876 restoring to a sirdar ghatwal the service tenure of which he had been deprived on his dismissal for misconduct. Had this decision been upheld, it would have been impossible any longer to exercise any control over the ghatwali police. The decree of the Judge was, however, reversed in July 1878 by the High Court, and it has now been clearly and definitely laid down that a ghatwal, on being dismissed from his post, is liable to be ejected by the Magistrate from his ghatwali tenure, and has no right to be reinstated unless the executive authorities condone his conduct and restore him to his situation. There is therefore now no difficulty in exercising control over the ghatwals, provided their service lands can be clearly and readily ascertained. At present, however, doubts exist as to the area, and even as to the locality, of many of the service lands, and a survey and record of the tenures is necessary before the Magistrate can effectually exercise the powers that he undoubtedly possesses of controlling and punishing ghatwals who refuse or neglect to do the work for which their lands were originally assigned to them. Two Commissions have recently been appointed under sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district, and the measures to be adopted in order to secure an accurate survey and record of the ghatwali tenures in Manbhoom and Bankoora are under the consideration of Government. The system of patrols in Hazaribagh, which was reorganized in 1877, was maintained throughout the past year, and the introduction of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 will, it is believed, remove the practical difficulty hitherto felt in controlling the sirdars and digwars of Hazaribagh and Lohardugga.

Punitive police.

There were 10 parties of punitive police quartered on disturbed villages in 1878, as compared with 17 in 1877. Three such parties were rendered necessary in Backergunge owing to the frequent occurrence of unlawful assemblies and riots. The three parties sanctioned for Rajshahye in 1877 were retained in 1878, and there was one party in each of the districts of Jessore, Pubna, Chittagong, and Balasore. The total strength of the ten parties of punitive police was 1 sub-inspector, 13 head constables, and 108 constables, as compared with 1 sub-inspector, 23 head constables, and 163 constables in 1877. An extra inspector was sanctioned in August 1878 for the Patna Division to supervise the traffic in arms on the Nepal frontier. There were 175 fairs specially attended by the police, against 152 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 88 out of the 112 cases investigated by the police in connection with these fairs. The aggregate value of the property stolen from the 3,857,541 persons who attended the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 2,526, of which Rs. 1,340, or 53 per cent., was recovered by the police. Thirty-eight professional thieves from Gonda in Oudh were arrested on their way to the Sonepore Fair.

Education.—Casualties.

In the regular police 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 98 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 86 per cent. of the head constables, and 38 per cent. of the constables, can read and write, there being an improvement of 1 per cent. in each of the last two figures as compared with the corresponding returns of the previous year. In the municipal police the number of constables who can read and write is only 12 per cent. of the total number, and of head constables and sub-inspectors only 71 per cent. Casualties in the regular police amounted to 18 per cent. of the entire strength as compared with 13 per cent. in each of the years 1877 and 1876, 11·5 per cent. in 1875, and 13·1 per cent. in 1874. This increase is mainly accounted for by the increased number of retirements on pension or gratuity and discharges due to the general revision of the police force in April 1878, and the introduction of the warder system in jails. The same causes no doubt explain part of the increase in the number of resignations; but in many districts the large number of resignations can only be accounted for by the unpopularity of the service and the difficulty the men find in living on their pay with grain at its present price. The resignations in Pubna were 10 per cent. of the entire strength, in the Government railway police and in Moorshedabad 11 per cent., in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Howrah 12 per cent., and in Hooghly 36 per cent. In the last-named district it has recently been found necessary to hold in abeyance the rule restricting the proportion of foreigners to Bengalis in the force. The proportion of dismissals to strength was highest in Bogra, where it was 13 per cent.; in Noakholly it was 9 per cent.; in Hooghly and in the railway police 7 per cent.; and in Jessore and Purneah 6 per cent. There was an improvement in the general health of the force, the admissions to hospital being 58 per cent., or 5·7 per cent. less than in the previous year. In the entire force of the province the death-rate was 2·3 per cent., or the same as in 1877.

Punishments and rewards.

The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,513, as compared with 4,792 in 1877 and 5,094 in 1876. There has been a steady fall during the past three years in the number of departmental punishments, and also in the number of convictions under Act V of 1861; but the number of convictions under the Penal Code has risen during the same period. These convictions were 332 in 1875, 341 in 1876, 364 in 1877, and 380 in 1878. The number of officers punished for offences under the Penal Code was 2 per cent. of the total strength, and the number of constables 1·9 per cent. Two sub-inspectors, three head constables, and ten constables of the regular police, were convicted of causing hurt or wrongful confinement in order to extort confessions, while in 1877 five head constables and nine constables were found guilty of these offences. In most cases when a police-officer is convicted of extorting or attempting to extort a confession, or of fabricating false evidence, it may be assumed that it is not his first offence. The aim of the police-officer is to gain a good reputation as a detective, and this cannot be secured by a confession extorted in a solitary case. The one case in which a conviction is obtained is probably only the last of a series of cases in which the policeman has escaped detection. This view has been confirmed by the disclosures that have taken place in the Gya district, where it has been proved that some of the police have for years been engaged in the commission of dacoities, mail robberies, and other offences, with the chief object of gaining a reputation for detective ability by securing the conviction of innocent persons for the crimes that they themselves had committed or caused to be committed. The recent disclosures have rendered necessary the entire revision of the district force, and this is now being carried out under the Inspector-General's instructions. During the year two head constables, 18 constables, and one chowkidar, were judicially punished for extortion, and in one case a constable of the 24-Pergunnahs force was convicted of extorting money from some villagers by telling them that he had orders to select men for service in the Afghan war. On the other hand there were many instances of excellent service rendered by the police. In 41 districts 14 inspectors, 128 sub-inspectors, 363 head constables, 1,089 constables, and 79 chowkidars, were specially rewarded by promotion or money grants for courage, address, or distinguished ability, and these figures compare very favourably with the corresponding statistics of the previous year.

Suicides.—Accidents.

The number of suicides was 2,429, or 83 less than in the previous year. There were in all 27,034 reported deaths from accidental causes, as compared with 24,380 in 1877. Of these, 11,100 were caused by drowning, 10,242 by snake-bite, and 1,314 by wild beasts, the corresponding figures for 1877 being 10,018, 9,361, and 1,213 respectively. The total reported loss of life in Bengal by wild beasts and snake-bite during the year was 11,556 persons, or ·19 per thousand of the population, as compared with ·17 per thousand in 1877. There were 219 railway accidents during the year; in these 36 servants of the railway companies and 40 private persons were killed, while 23 servants of the

companies and 17 other persons were wounded. Four of the accidents were collisions involving serious damage to the line and rolling stock.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

The total number of cognizable cases reported was 113,621, against 108,989 in 1877 and 117,559 in 1876. If cases declared false by Magistrates are deducted, the numbers are 101,319, 94,362, and 95,747 respectively. Of offences against property there was an increase of 6,310 reported cases and of 7,974 true cases, while of offences against the person the increase was 282 reported cases and 858 true cases. The rise of 1·8 per cent. in reported crimes against the person is too small to need explanation, and the larger increase in the number of true cases is sufficiently explained by the stricter procedure in striking off cases as false. The orders of Government on this subject had effect throughout the past year, and the result was a falling off of 4 per cent. in the number of offences against the person declared to be false. For the increase in the number of offences against property, high prices and the consequent distress among the non-agricultural classes afford a true and sufficient explanation. In nearly every district in the province the prices of the staple food-grains were higher than in the scarcity year of 1874, and with the returns of that year those of 1878 compare very favorably. The number of reported offences against property was, in 1878, 79,575, as compared with 73,265 in 1877 and 92,489 in 1874; the number of cases declared true was 69,736, against 61,762 in 1877 and 71,958 in 1874.

FALSE CASES.

Only 12,302 cases were declared false out of a total of 113,621 cases reported in 1878, as compared with 14,627 out of 108,989 in 1877, and 21,812 out of 1,17,559 in 1876. The percentages of cases struck off as false to cases reported were highest in Backergunge (28·4), Rungpore (28·2), Balasore (21·8), Cuttack (21·4), Midnapore (18·7), and Pubna (15·9). The percentages were lowest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (1·3), Darjeeling (2·7), Maldah (3·2), Dinagepore (3·6), Bankoora (3·9), Mymensingh (4), Chumparun (4·2), Lohardugga (4·2), and Singbhoom (4·3). There is, however, still a great want of uniformity of procedure in dealing with cases reported by the police in C form as false, for the proportion of false cases to the total number reported cannot vary in different districts to the extent indicated by the figures just given. The number of prosecutions instituted for false complaints was 1,459 or 1·28 per cent. of the number of cases reported, against 1,176, or 1·07 per cent. in 1877. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 592, against 449; the number of persons convicted 640, against 486. The results of prosecutions for preferring false complaints were good in Rajshahye, Noakholly, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Cuttack, Gurjhats, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. These cases are extremely difficult to prove, and yet in each of the districts just named convictions were obtained in at least 50 per cent. of the cases instituted. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, each of the 16 cases instituted resulted in a conviction; in the Gurjhats 13 out of 14, and in Chumparun 14 out of 16 cases were successful.

The orders of Government on the subject of refusal of enquiry in petty cases had full effect during the past year. Out of a total of 101,319 cases reported as true only 3,727 were not enquired into by the police; while in 1877, out of 94,362 true cases reported, investigation was refused in 8,595 cases. In every division the percentage of cases not enquired into has diminished, and in only two districts, Gya and Singbhoom, did the cases not investigated reach 10 per cent. of the total number of cases reported. In the former of these districts the percentage fell from 33·2 in 1877 to 13·9 in 1878. The increase in the number of cases investigated was attended by a decrease in the proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number investigated—the natural result of a large number of unpromising cases being enquired into.

The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year and pending from the previous year was 115,058. Of these, 12,302 were declared false and 3,727 were treated under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 35,812 out of the remaining 99,029 cases, or in 36·1 per cent., convictions were obtained. The percentages of convictions in 1876 and 1877 were 39·2 and 38·05 respectively. This falling off in the general percentage of convictions occurred in cases under miscellaneous laws, in which the percentage of convictions is always high. Omitting these cases, the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 23·5, against 23·4 in 1877. Of 101,039 persons arrested in 1878, 60,147, or 59·5 per cent., were convicted, against 59·3 per cent. in 1877 and 59 per cent. in 1876. Of those actually put on trial, 60·7 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 61·6 per cent. in 1877; the acquittals were 33·9 per cent., as compared with 34·1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the different divisions were Burdwan, 65; Bhagulpore, 65; Chittagong, 64; Chota Nagpore, 64; Patna, 63; Rajshahye, 61; Presidency, 60; Orissa, 58; Dacca, 56. The best results were obtained in Howrah (77·1), Darjeeling (77), Patna (72), 24-Pergunnahs (71·7), and Lohardugga (70·1). Less than half the number arrested were convicted in Mymensingh (46·9), Backergunge (48,) Rungpore (48·6), and Balasore (49·3). The statement showing the results of investigations by the police is most unfavorable to the districts of Manbhoom and Rungpore, where only 17·9 and 19 per cent. respectively of cases investigated were successful. In the Gurjhats, Gya, Purneah, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Rajshahye, Backergunge, and Sarun the results were but little more satisfactory, the proportion of successful cases to the total number investigated being in each district less than 30 per cent.

Commitments—Appeals.

Of prisoners committed to the Sessions 40 per cent. were acquitted, against 39 per cent. in 1877 and 36·9 per cent. in 1876. The largest percentages of acquittals on commitments to the Sessions were in the Gurjhats (100), Beerbhoom (75), Pooree (70), Pubna (61·2), Gya (60), Furreedpore (59·2), Dinagepore (58·6), Shahabad (54·5), Balasore (53·3), and Hooghly (51·5). In only 183 out of 2,169 cases in which appeals from Magistrates' decisions were preferred to the Court of Sessions was Government represented. Out of 1,151 cognizable Sessions cases 144 were conducted before the

Magistrate by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and in 69 cases the prosecution was similarly conducted before the Court of Sessions. Orders have recently been issued by Government that in all difficult poisoning cases the prosecution shall, whenever it is possible, be conducted by the District Superintendent.

Stolen property.

The gross value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,71,578, and of recovered property Rs. 3,33,344, or 31·1 per cent. of the amount stolen. In 1876 and 1877 the percentages were 31·8 and 31·2 respectively. In no single district did the recoveries amount to 60 per cent. of the property stolen, but in each of the districts of Bogra, Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Monghyr the recoveries exceeded 50 per cent., while in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Rungpore they were below 20 per cent.

True cases of cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of true cases of cognizable crime reported under each heading during the past six years:—

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Class I ...	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785
„ II ...	Serious offences against the person	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267
„ III ...	Serious offences against person and property or against property only	24,531	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887
„ IV ...	Minor offences against the person	4,126	6,495	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534
„ V ...	Minor offences against property ...	40,267	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849
„ VI ...	Other offences not specified above	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407
	Other special laws	872	951	726	495	480	589
	Total ...	90,882	99,187	94,783	95,745	94,361	101,318

The figures under Classes I and II have varied little during the past six years. Under each of Classes III and V there was a considerable increase in 1878 owing to distress consequent on the high price of food. Class IV shows an increase of 722 cases, chiefly under the head of hurt, and in Class VI there was a decrease of nearly 2,000 cases, owing to the diminution in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

Under Class I the results of prosecutions at the Sessions were even more unsatisfactory than in 1877, only 134 persons being convicted to 319 acquitted, while in 1877 there were 145 convictions, against 257 acquittals. There was a decrease of 95 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly; and although more than a third of the whole number of cases were in the Dacca Division, it is satisfactory to find that there was there a decrease of 40 cases, as compared with 1877. The number of cases in the Backergunge district alone was 266, a larger number than in any other entire division, except Patna, where there were 277 cases. None of the cases in the latter division arose out of disputes connected with the cultivation of indigo.

Offences against the person.

The number of serious offences against the person ascertained to have occurred was 4,267, against 4,141 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 38 per cent. of the number of true cases, as compared with 39·4 per cent. in 1877. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 42·8 in 1878, against 44·5 in the previous year. There were 322 cases of murder as compared with 315 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 37·2 per cent. of the cases, against 33·3 per cent. in 1877, but the percentage of persons convicted to the number arrested was only 20·7, against 25·1 in 1877. There were five cases of murder by dacoits, one in each of the districts of Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Shahabad, but the case in Midnapore was the only one in which a conviction was obtained during the year. Of the 23 true cases of murder by poison, 6 were committed in Backergunge, and in only two cases out of the 21 decided during the year were convictions obtained. The largest number of other murders took place also in the Backergunge district, where there were 27 true cases; in Patna there were 16 cases; in Dinagepore, 14; in Burdwan, 13; and in each of the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Lohardugga, 12. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders in the Dacca Division, from 99 in 1877 to 74 in 1878. Excluding cases of murder by professional criminals, the number of cases in Backergunge was 27, against 44 in 1877; and in Mymensingh 10, against 20. The difficulty in obtaining convictions in these cases appears to increase yearly. In 11 districts in which murders took place there was not a single conviction; and in Pubna and Noakholly to one conviction there were 22 and 8 acquittals respectively. The police of Backergunge were more successful in the detection than in the prevention of these crimes, convictions being secured in 19 cases out of 27. The most important case in the Orissa Division was the trial of the Rajah of Pooree for causing the death of a byragi by torture. This case was very skilfully investigated by the District Superintendent and the police, and resulted in the Rajah and four of his servants being sentenced to transportation for life. There were in all 60 cases of attempt at murder in 1878, against 51 in 1877. Cases of culpable homicide rose from 199 in 1877 to 224 in 1878. The only case of grievous hurt in order to extort a confession occurred in Midnapore, and resulted in a conviction. There was an increase during the year in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs, and it was found necessary to draw the attention of all district officers to this form of crime, and to the necessity of being on the alert in order to have any reasonable chance of detecting professional poisoners. Convictions were secured in 10 out of the 24 true cases reported. Cases of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons were 601 and 807 respectively, against 634 and 733 respectively in 1877.

The returns of minor offences against the person show an increase of reported cases of hurt from 6,090 in 1877 to 7,078 in 1878, and of true cases from 5,651 to 6,734. Of reported cases of wrongful restraint there was a decrease from 4,221 in 1877 to 3,613 in 1878, and of true cases from 3,009 to 2,675. The results under each heading were better than in 1877.

Offences against property.

As one of the natural results of a year of scarcity there was a great increase in the number of offences against property. The number of serious cases of this nature rose from 20,667 in 1877 to 23,887 in 1878; but the number of cases was less by 4,728 than the number in the scarcity year of 1874. Compared with 1877, there was an increase of 50 cases of dacoity, the numbers for the past five years being 465 in 1874, 254 in 1875, 154 in 1876, 138 in 1877, and 188 in 1878. In each of the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions the number of cases was double that of 1877; in Orissa there were 8 cases, against 3 in 1877; and in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions there were 41 and 46 cases respectively, against 30 and 33 in the previous year. In the Bhagulpore Division there was an increase of two cases, and in each of the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions there was a falling off of three cases. In Jessore, Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, the Gurjhats, Balasore, and Singbhoom there was not a single case of dacoity during the year. Convictions were obtained in only 40 cases out of 188, and against 213 persons out of 872 placed upon their trial. Of the persons sent up by the police, the Magistrates committed 60 per cent. for trial; but at the Sessions only 48 per cent. of those committed were convicted. The only district in which good results were obtained was Tipperah, where convictions were secured in 6 out of 9 cases and against 42 persons out of 61. In Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Bhagulpore not a single conviction was obtained, and the results were nearly as unsatisfactory in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Pooree, Gya, Rungpore, Midnapore, and Manbhoom. There was an increase of dacoity in every district of the Dacca Division except Furreedpore, where there were 6 cases, against 10 in 1877, and in Backergunge, where the number was 14, the same as last year. In Dacca there were 9 cases, against 4 and 2 in 1877 and 1876 respectively; in Mymensingh there were 8 cases, against 2 and 0 in 1877 and 1876; and in Tipperah 9, against 4 and 6 in the same two years. Of the 14 cases in Backergunge 10 were professional dacoities and 8 were committed on rivers. In most of these dacoities the property stolen is cash, and the chance of detection, when once the dacoits have made off, is very slight. Altogether the results of police action in the detection of serious crime in the Dacca Division were better in 1878 than in the previous year, although the actual returns of crime are still extremely unsatisfactory. In Gya there were 15 true cases of dacoity, against 7 in 1877 and 3 in 1876; but it is impossible to determine how many of these cases were really the work of the police in concert with bad characters, with whom they shared the plunder.

There were 179 cases of robbery during the year, against 144 in 1877. In 64 cases convictions were obtained, and of 241 persons placed upon their trial for this offence 118 were convicted, against 116 out of 277 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of serious mischief, there being 606 cases, against 637 in 1877 and 811 in 1876; but the results were most unsatisfactory. Convictions were obtained in only 96 cases, against 153 in 1877, and of 660 persons

sent up for trial, 216 were convicted and 405 were acquitted. Two serious cases of arson in Julpigoree, by which a bazar and all the divisional and district offices were destroyed, took place during the year.

The following table shows the fluctations in cases of burglary and house-trespass, including serial numbers 35 and 36:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases reported	75,522	71,163	77,415
„ declared false... ...	16,071	10,975	9,327
Total true cases	59,451	60,188	68,088
Not enquired into	9,589	7,985	3,287
Enquired into	49,862	52,203	64,801
Convictions in cases	13,076	13,435	16,947
Persons tried	40,045	41,430	48,619
„ convicted	22,264	22,620	27,667
„ acquitted	15,969	17,003	19,027

Apart from the large increase in the number of cases shown by this statement, there are two very noticeable features—the decrease in the number of cases struck off as false, and the still greater decrease in the number of cases not enquired into. Although the number of cases not enquired into was in 1878 only 4·8 per cent. of the total number of true cases as compared with 13·2 per cent. in 1877, and a large number of unpromising cases were necessarily brought under investigation, it appears that the results, with reference to both persons and cases, were better than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 26·1 per cent. of true cases enquired into in 1878, against 25·7 per cent. in 1877. Of persons tried, 56·9 per cent. were convicted, against 54·5 per cent. in 1877.

The operations of the police in cases of ordinary theft and cattle-theft are shown in the following statement:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases reported	37,306	35,735	39,536
„ declared false	10,894	7,411	6,454
Total true cases	26,412	28,333	33,082
Not enquired into	2,225	2,184	877
Enquired into	24,187	26,149	32,205
Convictions in cases	8,148	8,600	11,336
Persons tried	22,397	23,919	28,946
„ convicted	12,668	13,436	16,937
„ acquitted	8,532	9,371	10,850

The same features noticed above in the returns of burglary and house-trespass are here also observable. Notwithstanding the increased number of cases entered as true, and the greatly increased proportion of cases investigated, the results were better last year than in either 1876 or 1877. Convictions were obtained in 33·1 per cent. of cases of ordinary theft and 49·5 per cent. of cases of cattle-theft, against 29 and 42·2 per cent. respectively in 1877, and 29·6 and 47·5 per cent. respectively in 1876. The proportion of persons convicted to the number placed on trial in 1878 compares also favourably with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. An effectual check was administered to cattle thieves in Noakholly by the detection and prosecution of an organized gang of cattle-lifters who had been carrying on

operations since the cyclone. Convictions were obtained in 1,698 out of 2,247 true cases of receiving stolen property, against 1,492 out of 2,018 in 1877.

The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,216, against 3,173 in 1877 and 5,154 in 1876. Of those tried 777, or 64 per cent., were convicted, against 69 per cent. in the previous year. This falling off in results, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of prosecutions, is no doubt due to the orders of Government that judicial officers before convicting under sections 504 and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code must satisfy themselves that the accused really supports himself by preying on society. The enquiry, it was directed, should, as a rule, be held in the village of the accused; and from the returns it appears that, when it is known that the trial will be held there, both the police and private persons are afraid to institute false charges of bad livelihood; while, when it is known from the practice of the Magistrate that the cases will be decided in Court away from the villages of the accused, the number of false charges of bad livelihood at once increases, and the law is turned into an engine of oppression and used for the gratification of private spite.

Non-cognizable crime.

In non-cognizable cases there was a slight decrease from 95,367 cases in 1877 to 95,247 in 1878. The number of persons summoned rose from 100,687 to 103,242, and there was a slight increase from 41·7 to 42·1 in the percentage of convictions to persons summoned. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the agency of the police was employed fell from 5,670 in 1877 to 5,060 in 1878. The returns for the whole of Bengal show that one person out of 1,405 was convicted of non-cognizable crime in 1878, as compared with one out of 1,433 in 1877.

Reconvictions.

There were 3,283 reconvictions recorded during the year, against 3,042 in 1877 and 2,435 in 1876, and the views of Government recorded in last year's Administration Report with regard to sentences on habitual offenders were generally attended to, though some of the sentences passed on a second or third conviction for an offence of the same character were still very inadequate.

Police in Calcutta and Suburbs.

The returns for the past year show an increase of 1,221 in the total number of cases reported in the town and suburbs, the increase for the town being 1,500 and the decrease for the suburbs 279. The aggregate number for each of the past three years was—

1876	35,733
1877	44,586
1878	45,807

More than the whole of the increase of 4,808 cognizable cases under miscellaneous laws is accounted for by an increase of 2,730 miscellaneous offences in the streets, of 1,568 cases under the Contagious Diseases' Act, and of 595 cases under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The increase of 1,474 non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code was due to increased activity in checking local nuisances, and the decrease of 4,993 miscellaneous non-cognizable offences occurred chiefly in the number of conservancy cases.

Out of 46,081 persons arrested or summoned during the year, 36,725, or 79 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 81 per cent. in the previous year; while of 5,994 persons arrested in cognizable cases under the Penal Code 4,069, or nearly 68 per cent., were convicted, against 67 per cent. in 1877 and only 54 per cent. in 1876. Of 10,106 persons arrested for committing street offences 9,912 were convicted, and in non-cognizable cases under the Penal Code convictions rose far more than in proportion to the increase in the number of arrests. These figures seem fairly to bear out the conclusion that the police exercised their powers judiciously during the past year. There was a decrease in both the town and suburbs in the number of false cases, the percentage of false cases to true falling from 2·27 to 1·85. The number of cases in which property was stolen was 2,957, against 2,725 in 1877, and property was recovered in 2,068, against 1,812. The percentage of property recovered was 50·2 in the town and 48·1 in the suburbs. Judged by the ratio of the number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code to the population, there was a decrease in crime in the town and an increase in the suburbs, the ratios being 1 to 104·10 in the former and 1 to 179·69 in the latter, against 1 to 121 and 1 to 150 respectively in 1877. There were 884 convictions of Europeans and Eurasians under the Penal Code, against 881 in the previous year.

Town.—The number of cognizable cases in the town was 19,695, against 15,185 in 1877 and 14,663 in 1876. Serious offences against the person increased from 154 to 203. Cases of criminal force to public servants were 86 in number, against 90 in 1877; and none of the assaults were of a serious nature. There were 45 more cases of house-breaking and house-trespass than in the previous year, but less property was stolen, and the percentage of convictions was considerably higher. High prices and the consequent influx of distressed persons to the town are the causes assigned for the increase in crime. Many of those who took to crime were new hands, and the proportions of cases detected and persons convicted to the number of offences were, as a natural consequence, higher than in previous years. There were five cases of murder, the number being the same as in 1877, but only one conviction was obtained. In one of the other cases the murderer killed his mother and wounded his sister while in a fit of insanity, and then committed suicide. There were three cases of attempt at murder: in one the prisoner was convicted, in another acquitted, and the third case was that of the lunatic-murderer referred to above who attempted to kill his sister. In 28 cases of grievous hurt 23 persons were convicted, 10 were discharged, and 2 cases were under trial at the close of the year. There were 115 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, against 78 in 1877 and 102 in 1876; the cases detected were 56, against 41 and 25 in 1876 and 1877 respectively, and the convictions were 73, against 41 and 32. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases, there was a decrease in the amount of property stolen, from Rs. 11,311 in 1877 to Rs. 10,451; while the percentage of property recovered was higher than in any previous year on record. The number of theft cases rose from 1,989 to 2,231; but the increase in detections and convictions was more than in proportion to the

increase in crime. In only 262 cases out of the whole number of thefts did the property stolen exceed Rs. 50 in value, and out of these 262 cases 154 were thefts in buildings, 79 thefts by servants, and 29 thefts from the person. There were 349 cases of criminal breach of trust and 249 convictions, against an average of 180 cases during the five preceding years. As a preventive measure against thefts by carriers, a new system of registration of carts has been adopted by branding the figures in substitution for wheel plates. There were only two prosecutions for bad livelihood during the year. Owing to the decrease in the number of vessels entering the port, cases against the Shipping Acts fell from 550 in 1877 to 410. Out of 2,843 persons arrested for cruelty to animals only 35 were acquitted or discharged.

Suburbs.—The number of cognizable cases was 3,696, against 3,194 in 1877 and 2,749 in 1876. There was a decrease in the number of serious offences against person and property, but an increase in minor offences against property and in street offences. There was not a single case of murder during the year, and only one case of attempt at murder. There were four cases of culpable homicide, in three of which the prisoners were convicted. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 13 to 6, and all were of a simple character. In the six cases five prisoners were convicted. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, the more serious being one in which the two offenders were arrested on mere suspicion. When the constable who stopped the men while they were walking along began to examine the bundle carried by one of them, the other one moved off, saying he should fetch his master. The bundle was found to contain clothes and cash to the amount of Rs. 129-11-0, and the constable then took the man to the police-station. Enquiries were made and four boatmen were discovered lying raving mad in their boat, and for two days their lives were in danger. The man in custody was identified by the boatmen on their recovery as one of two men who had engaged passages by their boat and had given them cakes to eat. The other man, who had been stopped by the constable but had escaped, was subsequently arrested, and each prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. There were four cases of kidnapping children for their ornaments: one case remained undetected, and in the other three four defendants were convicted. The number of cases of burglary and house-trespass fell from 146 to 110, while there was an increase in both the number of cases detected and of persons convicted. Property was stolen in 67 cases and recovered in 35. The amount stolen was Rs. 3,979, and of this Rs. 1,529 was recovered. These figures contrast very favourably with those of previous years.

Suicides and accidents.

Sixty persons committed suicide, against 53 in each of the two previous years. Of these cases 35 were in the town and 25 in the suburbs. Thirty of those who destroyed themselves were men, 28 were women, and two were girls of 13 years of age, who poisoned themselves because of domestic unhappiness. In 27 of the 60 cases death was caused by hanging, in 6 cases by drowning, in 17 by opium-poisoning, and in 5 cases by arsenic. Inquests were held by the Coroner in 151 cases, against 131 in 1877. A new procedure to be adopted in cases of death in hospital has

recently been prescribed by Government, and it now rests with the Commissioner of Police to order a *post mortem* examination whenever he considers it necessary after reading the death certificate given by the medical officer who attended the deceased. Of 229 accidental deaths 12 were caused by snake-bite, 92 by drowning, 33 by falls from trees, buildings, &c., and 22 by being run over in the streets. There was a marked decrease in the number of European seamen drowned in the river, there being only 9 such cases, against 41 in 1877. The large number of cases last year attracted the attention of Government, and the European police on duty along the Strand Bank after dusk have now strict orders to prevent sailors in liquor from taking *dinghees* to board their vessels.

Arms' Act.

There was a great falling off in the imports of both arms and ammunition during the past year owing to the restrictions in the new Arms' Act (XI) of 1878. The imports of the past three years are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Sporting rifles.	Sporting guns.	Pistols and revolvers.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Percussion caps.
	No.	No.	No.	lb	Bags.	No.
1876	280	1,536	283	93,300	15,290	21,203,000
1877	186	716	438	84,560	18,894	28,586,700
1878	174	365	306	80,000	11,024	11,234,000

The returns of arms and ammunition passed out of Calcutta under inland passes show a large decrease in the number of guns and in the amount of gunpowder and shot transported, accompanied by a large increase in the amount of lead and a small increase in the number of cartridges. Ammunition was transported in somewhat smaller quantities than last year to districts beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal, but apparently in much larger quantities than last year to frontier districts within the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction. The increase shown by the returns is probably due to more correct information being now obtained than formerly. In June a special inspector was appointed to supervise the working of the Arms' Act in Calcutta, and the new law and rules give increased powers of inspection and supervision.

Vagrants.

During the year 40 persons were declared vagrants, against 36 in 1877. Besides these, 22 persons of European extraction were sent by the Presidency Magistrates to the Alms-house to enable them to find employment. The total number of vagrants in the Workhouse, including nine who remained from the preceding year, was 47; and of these 15 were discharged on obtaining employment, 22 were deported, and one was made over to the military authorities as a deserter. The total cost incurred by Government in working the European Vagrancy Act in Calcutta was Rs. 4,368-1-8. The arrangements for removing the Workhouse from the Presidency Jail to a building connected with the Alms-house were completed in December last.

Criminal Justice.

High Court, General Jurisdiction.

Cases referred to the Court under sections 263 and 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases coming before the Court under sections 64, 75, and 76 of Criminal Procedure Code, and section 147 of the High Court's Act.

Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates.

THE total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during the past year was 236, of whom 75 were acquitted and 150 convicted. Of the 150 persons convicted, 51 were sentenced to death, 24 to transportation, and 75 to imprisonment, with or without fine. The sentences of death include those passed by Sessions Judges and confirmed by the High Court.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government from judgments of acquittal under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or references made under section 287 or 296, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 294, was 2,125. The result of these appeals and references was as follows:—Sentences confirmed, 586; sentences modified, 129; sentences reversed, 288; sentence enhanced, 1; proceedings quashed, 8.

Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Sessions and to the Court of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Orissa, including those remaining at the end of 1877, was 3,549. Of these, 20 were discharged without trial, 1,130 acquitted, 1,833 convicted, and 427 remained at the close of the year. Of the 1,833 persons convicted, 67 were sentenced to death, 266 to transportation, and the remainder to imprisonment, with or without fine.

Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 6,556. The appeals of 1,539 of these were rejected, while the sentences of 2,449 were confirmed, of 562 modified, of 1,079 reversed, and of 143 enhanced. In 50 cases the proceedings were quashed, in 142 further enquiry was ordered, and in 188 reference was made to the High Court for revision of sentence.

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of various Magistrates in Lower Bengal, and the results of those trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons	under trial	...	165,318
Ditto	discharged without trial	...	23,809
Ditto	acquitted ...	...	36,696
Ditto	convicted ...	...	96,096
Ditto	committed ...	...	3,531
Ditto	otherwise disposed of...	...	310
Ditto	remaining at end of year	...	4,876

Of the 96,096 persons convicted, 28,912 were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, and the remainder to fine and whipping:—

Not exceeding	15 days	...	...	5,744
Ditto	6 months	...	...	17,901
Ditto	2 years	...	...	5,191
Ditto	7 years	...	...	76

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 402,790. Of these, 389,225 were examined by the different Magistrates, 13,196 by the Sessions Courts, and 369 by the High Court in its general jurisdiction.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of persons dealt with by the Presidency Magistrates was 28,889, of whom 1,671 were discharged or acquitted, 27,080 convicted, and 102 committed to the High Court. Of those punished, 2,343 were sentenced to imprisonment and the remainder to fine or whipping. In the case of 17 boys, the sentences passed were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

Increase of imprisonments during the year.

The number of convictions that were followed by imprisonment was greater during the past year than in any previous year, except the famine years of 1866 and 1874. The high prices of the past year had their natural effect upon the people, and the returns show a considerable increase in the jail population at the close of the year and a very large increase in the number of direct admissions. The majority of those imprisoned were, however, convicted of petty offences and sentenced to undergo short sentences; and notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions, there was a decrease in the average daily jail population. The year opened with 18,152 persons in jails and subsidiary jails, against 21,266 on the first day of 1877. During the year 78,045 persons were received, against 68,750 in 1877, 75,221 in 1876, 73,585 in 1875, and 82,207 in 1874, the year of the scarcity in Behar.

Recorded reconvictions.

The number of recorded reconvictions was 4,214, against 4,181 in 1877, 3,714 in 1876, 3,075 in 1875, 2,757 in 1874, and 1,695 in 1873. The increase would, no doubt, have been greater but for the decrease in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood. Indeed, although there was a slight increase in the number of reconvictions, the proportion of reconvictions to the total number of convictions fell from 13·7 per cent. in 1877 to 10·8 per cent. in 1878. In Buxar 13 reconvictions formed 36·1 per cent. of the whole number of convictions, while in no other jail did the proportion reach 20 per cent. The percentage of reconvictions to convictions was 19·9 in the Native department of the Presidency Jail, 19·2 at Patna; 18·7 in the European department of the Presidency Jail, and 15·4 at Singbhoom. In Bogra the reconvictions were 6·5 per cent., in Rungpore 6 per cent., in Rajshahye 5·8 per cent., in Furreedpore 4·5 per cent., and in Dinagepore 3·5 per cent. of the total convictions.

Whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping during the year under judicial orders was 4,739, against 3,423 in 1877, 3,017 in 1876, 3,665 in 1875, and

6,502 in 1874. The returns for the past eight years show that the number of cases in which flogging was inflicted in 1878 was only exceeded by the number in the scarcity year of 1874. In 83·7 per cent. of the cases the punishment was inflicted for theft, and in 7·9 per cent. for receiving stolen property. In 2,406, or more than half the total number of cases, the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15. Four persons received less than five stripes, although they had been previously convicted of one or more offences, 28 received between five and nine stripes, and 64 between 10 and 14 stripes on similar conviction. Of those flogged, 516 were under 16 years of age. In 453 cases the offenders were sentenced to imprisonment in addition to flogging. Of the 4,739 persons flogged, 47 only were able to read and write.

Daily average number of prisoners.

The average daily number of each class of prisoners in jails and lock-ups is shown in the statement below, from which it appears that while the average daily number of both civil and under-trial prisoners increased, there was a greater decrease in the average daily number of convicts.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

		1878.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil ...	Jails	191	137	54	...
	Subsidiary jails ...	8	7	1	...
	Total ...	199	144	55	...
Under-trial...	Jails	743	654	89	...
	Subsidiary jails ...	594	528	66	...
	Total ...	1,337	1,182	155	...
Convicted ...	Jails	16,936	17,170	...	234
	Subsidiary jails ...	338	357	...	19
	Total ...	17,274	17,527	...	253
State prisoners		2	2	...	...
Total ...	Jails	17,872	17,963	...	91
	Subsidiary jails ...	940	892	48	...
	Total ...	18,812	18,855	48	91

Formation of a daily bench of Magistrates in Calcutta.

It was noticed in last year's Administration Report that an independent bench of Magistrates had been established in Calcutta to sit once a week. After the close of the past year arrangements were made for the formation of a daily bench of Magistrates, and for providing suitable establishment for the bench. Under the new scheme the special bench of Magistrates in Calcutta will be amalgamated with the municipal bench, and the cost of the establishment for the amalgamated bench will be equally divided between Government and the municipality.

Holidays to be observed in the Presidency Magistrates' courts.

The attention of Government was drawn during the past year to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the practice hitherto existing, under which one of the courts of the Presidency Magistrates remained closed on a large number of Native holidays which are not recognized in Magistrates' courts in the interior. The total number of Native holidays observed in the Presidency Magistrates' courts was 43, while the number of such holidays during the year recognized by Magistrates' courts in the interior is only 23, and even during those 23 days the courts in the interior are not entirely closed, as the District Magistrate is required to make arrangements for the disposal of urgent business. There appeared to be no reason why the Presidency Magistrates' courts should be allowed a larger number of holidays than are enjoyed by other criminal courts, and it was accordingly directed that the Presidency Magistrates should in future observe only the holidays recognized by Magistrates' courts in the interior.

Distribution of work between the courts of the Magistrates of the Northern and Southern Divisions.

In consequence of the work devolving upon the Magistrate in charge of the Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta being too heavy, sanction was accorded in November 1878 to the transfer of Colootollah thana from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the Northern Division to that of the Magistrate of the Southern Division. This arrangement has resulted in a more equal distribution of work between the two courts.

Working of cattle-pounds.

It having been suggested to Government in 1877 that the income from cattle-pounds was capable of very considerable increase by farming out the pounds in the same way as ferries are farmed out, the measure was in May 1878 sanctioned experimentally for one year in the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions, on the understanding that only such pounds should be farmed out as are situated at police-stations or within the limits of municipalities. The experiment having proved successful in the district of Dacca, the system was in March last extended to all pounds in that district. Sanction was also accorded to the introduction of the farming system, as an experimental measure for one year, into the districts of Dinagepore and Darjeeling in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, in certain selected tracts in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, in the districts of Cuttack and Pooree in the Orissa Division, and in such places within the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division as might be determined upon by the Deputy Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioner.

Prisons.

THE past year was one of great activity in the Jail Department. The report of the Prison Conference and the orders of the Government of India passed upon it led to the introduction of a new and more economical scale of diet, and helped to bring about a reorganization of the whole jail service and the substitution of warders for police guards. The question of the improvement of prison accommodation received much attention, and the prisoners of 16 jails were employed almost wholly on building operations. Jail industries were developed in accordance with the principle that each central jail should have one or two special manufactures, and the prisoners of district jails be employed on some form of unskilled penal but profitable labour. Sustained efforts were made to increase the discipline and penal character of all the jails, and special attention was given to the identification and segregation of habitual offenders. In all these directions great progress was made in the past year, and the results of the reforms introduced are in many instances already manifest.

Number of prisoners.

The high prices of the past year had their natural effect upon the people, and the returns show a considerable increase in the jail population at the close of the year, and a very large increase in the number of direct admissions. The majority of those imprisoned were, however, convicted of petty offences and sentenced to undergo short sentences, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions there was a decrease in the average daily jail population. The year opened with 18,152 persons in jails and subsidiary jails, against 21,266 on the first day of 1877. During the year 78,045 persons were received, against 68,750 in 1877, 75,221 in 1876, 73,585 in 1875, and 82,207 in 1874, the year of the scarcity in Behar. There were 19,209 prisoners in the custody of the Jail Department on the last day of the year, the number being 1,057 above the jail population on the same date in 1877, but lower than in any previous year since 1871. The numbers for the past eight years are :—

1871	...	17,640	1875	...	21,282
1872	...	19,748	1876	...	21,266
1873	...	20,562	1877	...	18,152
1874	...	20,784	1878	...	19,209

The daily average number of prisoners showed an increase of 155 persons under trial and a decrease of 253 convicts.

Releases.

Though the number of convicts admitted was greater by 3,458 than the number in 1877, the number released was less than that in 1877 by 995. This is accounted for by the extraordinary releases on the 1st January 1877, when Her Majesty assumed the imperial title. Releases for good conduct under the operation of the mark system and rules for remission of sentences were 1,790, against 2,870 in 1877 and 545 in 1876. Excluding civil prisoners, the returns show that the jail population was very uniform during the first five months of the year, the number of under-trial and convicted prisoners being 17,194 on the 1st January and 17,130 on the 1st June. From June to October there was a steady increase, the number on the 1st of the latter month being 18,633. By the 31st December the number had fallen to 18,164, and since the close of the year there has been a considerable further decrease.

Juvenile Reformatory.

There were 150 juvenile convicts in jail on the 31st December 1878, and the same number on the corresponding day in 1877. The Reformatory at Alipore was opened on the 23rd March 1878, and since then 91 boys have been transferred to it, either direct from the courts in which they were convicted or from jails. Nineteen of these boys, who were found to be confirmed habituals, and who, under the rules fixing the limit of the age of inmates, could only remain in the Reformatory for a short time, were retransferred to jail. The Reformatory cannot be expected to show any marked results for some years to come, and its object is fulfilled so long as it prevents those boys who are actually within its walls from committing offences and being reconvicted, and enables them to learn how to earn an honest livelihood. The admissions to the juvenile ward of the Presidency Jail of boys who had been previously convicted fell from 41 in 1877 to 19 in 1878, and the greater portion of this decrease may be fairly attributed to the establishment of the Reformatory. There was, however, only a decrease of four in the number of those admitted for a first offence, and, as stated above, the juvenile jail population was as large at the close of 1878 as in 1877, notwithstanding the permanent transfer of 72 boys to the Alipore Reformatory.

Length of sentences.

The following statement shows the number of sentences of imprisonment of different lengths and the ratios they bear to the total number of convicted prisoners admitted to jail in the past two years:—

	Number.		Ratio per cent. of admissions to jail.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Sentenced to six months and less ...	16,446	13,345	75·03	70·14
Ditto to from six months to one year			10·70	14·03
Ditto to from one year to two years	5,142	5,309	6·45	7·09
Ditto to above two years ...			6·32	6·77
Ditto to transportation ...	268	311	1·22	1·64

It appears therefore that while the number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment above six months in length was less in 1878 than in the previous year, there was a very large increase in the number of petty offences, which the Magistrates considered sufficiently punished by sentences of six months and under. The subject of the distribution of prisoners according to the length of their sentences received much attention during the past year, and as far as possible the rule was enforced that long-term convicts should be employed in central jails on special industries and short-term convicts in district jails. Most of the central jails are, however, receiving jails of their own districts, and they cannot therefore be kept entirely free from prisoners under sentences of one year and less, while on the other hand a large number of long-term convicts have to be retained in or transferred to district jails for employment as overseers and skilled artisans when there is any building or other special work under construction.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners on the 1st January was 943, against 1,259 on the first day of 1877. The number admitted direct during the year was 36,741, against 31,567 in 1877. The number convicted was 19,019, or 51·8 per cent. of the whole number, against 16,161, or 51·1 per cent., in 1877. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in district jails was 14·89 days as compared with 15·10 days in 1877, and 10·47 days in subsidiary jails as compared with 10·91 in 1877. In each of the five jails of Pubna, Noakholly, Moorshedabad, Furreedpore, and Bankoora, the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was more than 20 days, in Mymensingh it was 23·98 days, and in Backergunge 27·93 days. In the six jails of Julpigoree, Rungpore, Beerbhoom, Balasore, Baraset, and Monghyr the period was less than ten days, and in Darjeeling it was only 5·76 days. At the beginning of the year there were 170 civil prisoners, against 155 in 1877, and at the close there were 207, against 170. The number of admissions during the year was 2,394, against 1,731 in 1877, 1,681 in 1876, and 1,481 in 1875. This increase is attributed to the provision in section 266 of the new Civil Procedure Code, exempting from attachment and sale in execution of a decree such implements of husbandry and cattle as are necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist. As the sale cannot be legally enforced, judgment-creditors are said now to have recourse more frequently than before to imprisonment for debt, and thus compel the debtor to sell his cattle and plough in order to satisfy the claims against him.

Expenditure on buildings.

Rs. 1,59,791 was spent during the year out of the Public Works grant of Rs. 2,88,450 for 1878-79 on account of jail buildings. In addition to this, Rs. 16,288 was spent by the Jail Department on minor works. Standard designs were prepared during the year for the different classes of district and subsidiary jails, and special plans for the jails at Buxar, Dacca, Presidency, Rungpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Mozufferpore. The distinctive features in these plans are that the enclosure walls are to be fifteen feet high, the main buildings in malarious districts to be two or three stories high, so that the upper

rooms only need be used as sleeping wards, the sleeping wards to be so arranged that they can be divided into separate cells when funds are available, and female under-trial and civil prisoners to have separate enclosures, the enclosure for civil prisoners being situated outside the jail for criminals.

Escapes.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of eight in the number of escapes; but with the exception of the years 1875 and 1877 the number was lower than in any year since 1866. The total number of escapes was 124, but of these only 80 occurred from the inside of jails and subsidiary jails, against 100 in 1877. So far as it is possible to judge from the returns of a single year, the introduction of the warder system appears already to have resulted in increased security. The escapes from beyond prison walls were 44, against 16 in the previous year, the large increase being mainly due to the number of prisoners employed on extramural labour. The average number thus employed was 2,773·81 in 1878, against 2,101·27 in the preceding year; but the additional temporary risk could not be avoided, as the object was to effect greater security as quickly and inexpensively as possible. From 14 jails there were no escapes, and the number of escapes through jail gates fell from 27 in 1877 to 10 in 1878. The necessity for economy has delayed the construction of double gates for a large number of jails, but when these have been provided the last class of escapes will, it is expected, entirely cease. There was a serious outbreak from the Backergunge jail on the 1st June last, but out of the 19 prisoners who broke out of the jail only one succeeded in effecting his escape.

Discipline—Punishments.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the average daily jail population there was an increase in the number of offences shown in the returns. This result is supposed to be due to the substitution of jail warders actually in charge of the prisoners for police constables on the jail walls. A system of parades has been introduced, so that now from the moment a prisoner leaves his sleeping ward in the morning until he is locked up at night he is obliged to do all that he has to do in the company of the other prisoners of the jail at fixed times and at the word of command. An offence committed by a convict is therefore much more readily detected than formerly, and although offences for which prisoners were warned are excluded from the returns of 1878, though shown as offences in 1877, the number of offences in the year under review was 31,584, or 186·4 per cent. of average strength, against 176·2 per cent. in 1877 and 129·1 per cent. in 1876. Of the offences committed in jails 3,852 were smoking and having possession of forbidden articles, 18,524 related to short work, and 9,150 were miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. The number of punishments was 31,592, against 21,213 in 1877 and 17,654 in 1876. In 1,840 cases the punishment was solitary confinement, in 7,468 cases it was reduced diet, in 2,240 solitary confinement with reduced diet, in 4,789 corporal punishment, and in 15,195 cases other punishments were inflicted. The proportion of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted to the total number of punishments was 15·1 per cent. The number of criminal offences fell from 669 in 1876 and 257 in 1877 to 58 in 1878.

The mark system was in force during the year, and 1,790 prisoners were, as stated above, granted remissions of sentences under it. Until the beginning of the year under review money gratuities were given under Rule 356 of the Jail Code. It was found, however, by experience that these gratuities were wholly unnecessary, the prospect of a remission of sentence being a sufficient inducement to industry, and every prisoner on release being provided with a subsistence allowance, and if necessary with the railway fare to his home. The practice of granting gratuities was therefore discontinued, and the rule of the code abolished, as involving an unnecessary item of expenditure.

General expenditure.

Both the gross and average expenditure of the year from the jail budget were greater than in the previous year. The following table exhibits the expenditure during the past six years and the average prices paid for food-grains during the same period, as given by the Inspector-General:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gross expenditure.	10,39,214 0 0	11,97,179 0 0	11,00,667 0 0	11,16,740 0 0	10,99,301 0 0	12,12,519 0 0
Average cost of maintaining each prisoner.	51 3 2	55 2 8	51 7 8	51 2 11	58 4 11	64 7 3
Average price per maund of food-grain—						
Rice ...	2 0 0	2 15 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	3 3 0
Wheat ...	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 9 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	4 12 0
Dál ...	2 14 0	3 11 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 12 0

Including expenditure incurred on account of jails by the Public Works, Police, and Stationery Departments, the expenditure of the year was Rs. 15,06,599, against Rs. 13,82,936 in 1877 and Rs. 14,36,235 in 1876, excluding the cost of European medical stores. In the expenditure by the Jail Department there was an increase of Rs. 85,447 under the head of 'Diet,' of Rs. 5,868 under 'Hospital Charges,' of Rs. 5,796 under 'Clothing,' and Rs. 22,187 under 'Miscellaneous Contingencies.' Against these increased charges there were only reductions of Rs. 31 under the head of 'General Supervision,' Rs. 1,312 under 'Establishments,' and Rs. 4,737 under 'Petty Repairs.' The greatest increase was in the cost of dieting prisoners, and this is fully explained by the fact that the great drain in 1877 on the Bengal food-supply in order to meet the famine in Southern India raised the average prices of food grains in the past year to rates higher even than those at which they stood in the scarcity year of 1874. Efforts were made during the past year to equalize the expenditure on account of diet in the different jails, and excluding Singbhoom and Darjeeling, which are peculiarly situated, the charges for dieting natives in jails varied in 1878 from about Rs. 27 to Rs. 36 per head, whereas in 1877 the lowest average was about Rs. 18 and the highest Rs. 37. Singbhoom is isolated, and has practically no outlet for its produce, so that prices remained low, and the charge for dieting

prisoners was only Rs. 22-2-2 per head. In Darjeeling, which is always an expensive station, the charge was Rs. 53-4-9 per head. The reduction in the gross expenditure on jail establishments from Rs. 3,24,207 to Rs. 3,22,895 is more than accounted for by the charge against the Jail Department for civil hospital assistants attached to subsidiary jails having fallen from Rs. 18,022 to Rs. 9,835; and the cost of jail establishments properly so called has increased by Rs. 5,499, chiefly owing to the introduction of the warder system. Against this increase there was a diminution in the charges for the police force attached to the Jail Department from Rs. 1,60,805 in 1877 to Rs. 1,31,797 in 1878. The total increase in the expenditure of the Jail Department in consequence of the change of system is estimated at Rs. 40,000 per annum, while the corresponding yearly saving to the Police Department will be more than Rs. 70,000. The expenditure for jail hospitals was Rs. 35,988, or Rs. 5,868 in excess of that for 1877. This was in part due to the increase of the average number sick from 720 to 775, and in part to the inclusion under hospital charges of all expenditure on account of dieting the sick, while in previous years the cost of feeding in hospital was in some jails debited to the general head of 'Diet.' The greater part of the large increase of Rs. 22,187 in the expenditure for contingencies was due to the purchase of a supply of kerosine-oil for the year 1879. Hurricane lamps, burning kerosine-oil, were supplied to all jails towards the close of the year in the place of common tin lanterns and oil lamps; but the price of the new lamps was not included in last year's accounts, as it was not paid until January 1879. There was a new charge in 1878 of Rs. 2,053 for warders' uniforms. Judging from the total cost per prisoner for diet, hospital expenses and clothing, the expenditure on account of which is to a great extent under the control of the local officers, the returns show that the most economically managed native jails were those at Singbhoom, Cuttack, Manbhoom, Bhagulpore, Beerbhoom, Balasore, Midnapore, and Purneah, while the most expensive were those at Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Dacca, Noakholly, Burdwan, Mozufferpore, and Jessore.

Manufactures.

The results of the employment of prison labour during the past year were very satisfactory. An unusually large number of prisoners were employed in building new jails and on other Public Works, while the average daily jail population was below that of 1877. Instead therefore of 8,984 convicts—the average number engaged in manufactures in 1877—only 7,980 were employed in 1878, including those who prepared articles for use or consumption in jail. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of labourers on manufactures, the total net profits, including savings to Government by the printing work done at the Presidency Jail, amounted to Rs. 3,69,400, against Rs. 3,61,800 in 1877. The profits of the Press were in 1877 Rs. 62,400; in 1878 Rs. 1,23,600. Deducting these sums from the total profits, the profits from manufactures were Rs. 2,45,800, against Rs. 2,99,400 in 1877. Of this decrease of Rs. 53,600, Rs. 40,300 was due to a falling off in the profits of the Alipore Jail, owing to the depressed condition of the jute trade. Excluding the Presidency and Alipore Jails, there were only 5,838

prisoners employed on manufactures in 1878. as compared with 7,428 in 1877; while the total profits only showed a falling off of one-seventh. The total average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour, including the profits of the Presidency Jail Press, were Rs. 21-13 in 1878, against Rs. 20-11 in 1877. Deducting the number of prisoners employed in each year on Public Works from the average number sentenced to labour, the profits were Rs. 26-2-3 per head in 1878, as compared with Rs. 23-9-10 in 1877. As many as 28 jails made less than Rs. 10, and 15 less than Rs. 5, by the labour of each effective prisoner employed on manufactures. Of the effective labourers in the 28 jails, more than 10 per cent. in 18, and more than 20 per cent. in 12, were employed on jail buildings, while in the Rungpore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom Jails more than 50 per cent. were thus employed.

Much progress was made during the year in the development of special industries in central jails, and in the substitution of a few profitable manufactures for the miscellaneous trades that were formerly carried on in district jails. As already stated, the profits of the jute mill at Alipore were not so great as in 1877, but the net profit still amounted to Rs. 1,38,407, or Rs. 77·54 per head of prisoners sentenced to labour, and Rs. 109-8-5 per head of effective prisoners actually employed in manufactures. Out of a daily average population of 1,023 effective labouring prisoners in the Presidency Jail 620 were employed in the press, against 256 similarly employed when the press was at Alipore in 1876, and 305 in 1877. The net profit was Rs. 1,23,631, against Rs. 62,450 in 1877, and the average earnings per prisoner Rs. 199-4-11, against Rs. 204-12. The woollen factory buildings in the Bhagulpore Central Jail are nearly ready, and the machinery, which arrived in India in December, is now being erected. A castor-oil factory on a large scale has been established at Rajshahye, and the jail has for some months been actively engaged in making oil for the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway. The manufacture of coir goods is now the only industry in the Midnapore Jail. The question of the kind of machinery to be purchased for the cotton factory at Buxar is still under consideration, and for the present the convicts are employed in weaving prison clothing. A large area of ground adjoining the Hazaribagh Central Jail has been brought under agave cultivation, and when the plants grow sufficiently to yield fibre it is proposed to start a paper factory; carpet weaving will also be introduced in this jail. The manufacture of mustard-oil has become the staple industry of district jails, but brick-making and the manufacture of coir yarn were successfully carried on in those district jails that have convenient brick-fields adjoining the jail, or where cocoanut husk is easily obtained. The Patna Jail has recently undertaken a contract to supply the Opium Department with earthen cups, and it has been decided to start a bakery at Darjeeling and to supply flour and bread to the public. The actual cash payments to the treasury were Rs. 1,08,500 in excess of the payments of 1877, and the outstandings for credit sales at the end of 1878 were only Rs. 13,000, against Rs. 83,100 in the previous year. The value of manufactured goods in hand was greater by Rs. 21,400 at the end of 1878 than at the beginning of the year.

Subsidiary jails or lock-ups.

The average daily number of prisoners of all classes confined in subsidiary jails rose from 891·53 in 1877 to 940·59 in 1878, there being an increase of 66·68 in the average daily number of under-trial prisoners and a decrease of 18·89 in the number of convicts. The increase in the average number of prisoners under trial was due to the larger number of admissions, and not to any increase in the average period of detention, which was slightly less than in the previous year. Notwithstanding an increase of 1,923 in the number of convictions among prisoners detained in subsidiary jails previous to trial, the number of convicts admitted was only 545 more than in 1877, there being a great increase in the number of punishments of fine and flogging. The fall in the average daily number of convicted prisoners in subsidiary jails from 357 in 1877 to 338 in 1878 was due in part to the more frequent and earlier removal of convicts to district jails and by convicts being no longer employed as cooks and sweepers in subsidiary jails. The average period of detention of convicts in these jails fell last year to 7·06 days as compared with 7·36 days in 1877, 7·44 days in 1876, 8·05 days in 1875, 8·70 days in 1874, and 11·83 days in 1873. The number of escapes among prisoners who had been admitted to subsidiary jails rose from 53 in 1877 to 62 in 1878. Including charges incurred by the Police and Public Works Departments, the expenditure for subsidiary jails increased from Rs. 1,12,579 in 1877 to Rs. 1,16,601 in 1878, but the average cost per prisoner was less last year than in the previous year. The expenditure by the Jail Department was Rs. 84-0-8 per head, against Rs. 89-15-4 in 1877; and including charges borne by other departments the cost was Rs. 128-2-1 per head, against Rs. 129-10-1. The charge for feeding prisoners rose from Rs. 34-10-3 in 1877 to Rs. 38-13-11 in 1878. In 44 subsidiary jails the average charge on this account exceeded Rs. 40, whilst in six it was more than Rs. 50. The returns of manufacturing work done in subsidiary jails were as unsatisfactory as last year, though the accounts were somewhat more regularly kept owing to an improvement in system introduced during the year. The total net profit of all the subsidiary jails in the province was only Rs. 995, but the charges include Rs. 564 for construction and repairs of worksheds. Only seven subsidiary jails showed a profit of above Rs. 50 each, and only two of above Rs. 100 each. After debiting against profits charges for erecting and repairing worksheds, it appears that 14 subsidiary jails showed each an actual loss from manufactures, and in most of the remaining jails the profits were extremely small. In accordance with the recommendation of the Prison Conference a reduction of the diet scales in subsidiary jails has been recently, authorized as a measure of discipline, and not specially as one of economy. This, and the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors to the executive management of these jails, and the substitution of warder guards for police, form the basis of a scheme sanctioned by Government for the reorganization of subsidiary jails. Orders were issued last year requiring every sub-divisional officer to inspect his lock-up at least twice a week while he is at his head-quarters.

Sanitary.

The high prices of food during the past year had a marked effect upon the vital statistics of jails in Bengal. The deaths among those who had been less than six months in jail were more than doubled, and the total number of deaths among those who had been in prison for less than a year rose from 358 in 1877 to 608 in 1878. The total number of sick admitted to hospital was 23,548, as compared with 23,255 in 1877 and 25,497 in 1876, while the daily average number sick was 750, or 4·43 per cent. of average strength, as compared with 4·03 per cent. in 1877 and 3·94 in 1876. Not only was sickness more prevalent, but the mortality was higher than in recent years. The death-rate exclusive of cholera cases was 5·98 per cent. of daily strength, against 4·23 in 1877 and 4·65 in 1876. The mortality from cholera was 1·19 per cent., against ·83 in 1877 and 1·28 in 1876. The total number of deaths in jail was 1,216, and of these 476 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 203 to cholera, 106 to anæmia and general debility, 93 to remittent and intermittent fever, 89 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 71 to scrofula and phthisis, and the remainder to other causes. The jails which, judged by the percentage of admissions to hospitals on the average strength, were most unhealthy during the year were the Russa Jail (347), Presidency—European (327), Julpigoree (292), Bogra (286), Balasore (237), Alipore (230), Furreedpore (212), Singbhoom (196), Presidency (191). The unhealthiness of the Russa, Presidency, and Alipore Jails was due almost entirely to the greater prevalence of disease having a malarious origin, and the figures just given for the Alipore and Presidency Jails would have been even more unfavorable, had not large transfers of old, convalescent, and non-effective prisoners been made to the neighbouring jails of Baraset, Hooghly, and Burdwan. There was a great decrease in the number of admissions of Europeans to hospital in the Presidency Jail, the ratio of admissions per cent. of average strength having fallen from 540·62 in 1877 to 326·88, but the average daily percentage of sick was 8·17, against 7·43 in 1877. The highest death-rates were at Julpigoree (39·6 per cent. of average strength), Purneah (21), Hazaribagh District and Central Jails (20·8), Rungpore (20), Singbhoom (18·9), Sarun (18·8), Baraset (17), Hooghly (15·1), Bhagulpore District Jail (14·6), Russa (13·2); and, excluding cholera, all these jails with the exception of Hazaribagh showed still the highest rates of mortality. Exclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate among convicts at Julpigoree was 35·4 per cent of average strength—more than double the death-rate of the same jail in 1877, and of any other jail except Singbhoom in 1878. The site on the Teesta has now been abandoned, and a new site selected for a masonry jail to be built on the standard plan. The jails of Hazaribagh, Rungpore, Sarun, and Purneah suffered from severe epidemics of cholera the mortality from this disease being higher in proportion to the number of cases than in any year since 1846. In Hazareebagh there were 88 deaths, or 70·4 per cent. of those attacked; the epidemic, which was one of extreme severity, lasted from the 16th July to the 8th September, and from the date on which the disease broke out to the end of July there was not a single day on which there were not some fresh cases of cholera.

Although the general returns show an increase of sickness and mortality, there was a great improvement in several jails that were previously classed among the worst and most unhealthy in the province. The death-rate of the Chumparun Jail fell from 17 per cent. of average strength in 1877 to 9·1 per cent. in 1878; that of Backergunge from 15·7 to 6·65; and that of Bogra from 10·3 to 6·65. The improvement in the Dinagepore, Chittagong, Patna, Mozufferpore, Noakholly, Pubna, Monghyr, and Tipperah Jails was also very marked. Much attention was given to the water-supply of the different jails, and in many cases the improvements effected have already had marked results in a diminution of sickness and mortality. The general unhealthiness of the past year, and the weak condition of a large proportion of those admitted to jail, on the whole, however, more than counterbalanced the sanitary measures that were carried out.

Civil Justice.

THE usual statistical tables and returns will be found in the appendix. It will be seen that some alterations were made in the forms of statements during the past year by the High Court in communication with the Government of India.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of suits for disposal on the original side of the High Court during 1878 was 1,552, against 1,412 in 1877 and 2,001 in 1876. The number disposed of during 1878 was 594, against 601 in 1877 and 1,136 in 1876, so that the proportion of work disposed of to the total amount of work before the court was 38 per cent. in 1878, against 42 per cent. in 1877 and 56 per cent. in 1876. The number of cases pending before the court at the close of 1878 was 958.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

On the appellate side the High Court sat for 237 days during the year 1878, and disposed of 7,565 appeals and applications, against 8,465 and 7,304 in 1877 and 1876 respectively; the number left pending at the close of 1878 was 2,918, against 3,385 at the end of 1877 and 4,505 at the end of 1876. The portion of work undisposed of in 1878 was therefore 27 per cent. of the whole work on this side of the court, against 28 per cent. in 1877 and 38 per cent. in 1876. The appellate business disposed of consisted of 431 first and 2,951 second appeals, 1,267 criminal cases, and 2,359 orders on applications in and out of court. The first and second appeals and criminal cases taken together amounted to 4,649, against 5,164 in 1877, showing a decrease of 515 cases. The number of first and second appeals left pending in 1878 was 2,389, against 2,848 in 1877, showing a decrease of 459 cases.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The total number of suits instituted during 1878-79 was 37,681, or 4,171 in excess of the number in 1877-78, and the amount in litigation was Rs. 18,70,566, a larger amount than in any previous year except 1865-66.

The increase in litigation in 1878-79 was noticeable in cases of every value, but especially in suits of small amount, in which there was a considerable decrease during the previous two years. The number of

suits of different values in each of the past five is years shown in the following table:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cases below Rs. 5	8,287	8,093	7,395	7,267	8,559
Do. between „ 5 and Rs. 50 ...	20,776	20,618	19,635	19,806	22,150
Do. do. „ 50 „ „ 100 ...	2,693	2,577	2,491	2,840	3,037
Do. do. „ 100 „ „ 500 ...	2,718	2,671	2,600	2,913	3,202
Do. do. „ 500 „ „ 1,000 ...	473	502	475	627	653
Do. above „ 1,000	36	41	44	57	80
Total ...	34,983	34,502	32,640	33,510	37,681

The Judges were unable to offer any very positive explanation of this sudden increase in the number of suits as compared with those of the previous years. It appeared, however, that there were 2,574 more suits for goods sold and delivered than in the previous year, and it may be, as suggested by the Judges, that the high rates of provisions compelled shop-keepers to sue their customers in order to secure payment. The year 1877 was one of great activity in trade, and the transactions of that year, which explained the number of suits of high value in 1877-78, no doubt affected also the litigation of the past year.

The extension of sections 26 to 30, 32, 90, 137, 192 (with the exception of the last paragraph), 209, 223, 225, and 383 to 387 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was notified in October 1878, and the powers of the court have not only thereby been more clearly defined, but in some important points materially increased.

The total number of suits for disposal was 39,171, of which 37,527 were disposed of, leaving 1,644 pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of cases disposed of 16,950 were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 1,423 in favour of defendants, 3,358 were struck off, in 2,096 cases the plaintiffs were non-suited, and 13,700 cases were compromised. Of the cases left pending at the end of 1878-79, 871 were instituted before, but were not returnable till after the close of the year; 366 were postponed after partial hearing by order of the court, and 111 at the request of the persons interested; 155 were referred to arbitration; and 141 were held over pending the service of summons, or the issue of attachment, or for the appearance of witnesses. There were in all 10,029 applications for after-judgment processes, of which 3,800 were against property and 6,229 against the person; the processes executed were 2,808 and 2,950 respectively.

The total receipts of the year from all sources of income amounted to Rs. 2,43,670, against Rs. 2,21,218 in 1877-78. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,62,564, leaving to the credit of the general revenues Rs. 81,106 as compared with Rs. 67,359 in the previous year. The net revenue from fees on the service of mofussil processes was about Rs. 3,737.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the totals of the various kinds of original civil suits instituted in the courts of the interior during 1878 :—

INSTITUTED IN—	Suits for money.	Under rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	54,750	19*	124*	54,893
Moonsifs' ,, ...	1,38,381	1,31,488	39,328	3,09,197
Subordinate Judges' ,, ...	3,010	690	1,769	5,469
District Judges' ,, ...	9	.....	83	92
Revenue ,, ...	.....	9,256	.....	9,256
Total ...	1,96,150	1,41,453	41,304	3,78,907

* Disposed of by Small Cause Courts under the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

The total number of cases under trial, and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts, are shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts ...	58,242	54,142
Moonsifs' ,, ...	376,527	307,333
Subordinate Judges' ,, ...	7,739	5,678
District Judges' ,, ...	288	145
Total ...	442,796	367,298
Revenue courts	14,420	8,965
GRAND TOTAL ...	457,216	376,263

The following table shows the number of original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in the civil courts for the past three years, excluding the returns of the Scheduled Districts :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1876.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1877.
Instituted	338,856	349,349	355,176	16,320 (increase)	5,827 (increase)
Disposed of	346,007	356,505	352,917	6,910 (ditto)	3,588 (decrease)
Pending	40,416	39,279	46,190	5,774 (ditto)	6,911 (increase)

The steady increase in the number of institutions since 1875 was maintained during the past year. The number of cases disposed of in 1878 was 352,917, against 356,505 in 1877, showing a decrease of 3,588, and the number of cases pending at the close of 1878 exceeded that left in 1877 by 6,911.

In some districts there was a considerable increase in the pending files at the close of 1878 in the regular civil courts, owing to the inadequacy of the staff of moonsifs sanctioned for those districts. A permanent addition was made towards the close of the past year to the staff of moonsifs employed in Bengal, by which it is hoped that the further accumulation of arrears will be prevented. Twenty-three new courts were created in 1878, including the one which had previously been tentatively opened at Banka, in Bhagulpore. To meet the cost of the increase in the number of courts it was necessary to reduce

somewhat the number of appointments in the higher grades, and to form a fourth grade on a lower scale of pay. When full effect has been given to the scheme, the number of appointments in each grade will be as shown in the following statement:—

	Number of Appointments.	
	Formerly.	In future.
1st grade, on Rs. 400 per month	36	30
2nd „ „ 300 „	76	76
3rd „ „ 250 „	83	76
4th „ „ 200 „	...	40
	195	222

In addition to the 23 new courts sanctioned last year, one has been opened this year, and four more will be opened as funds become available by reduction in the number of moonsifs in the first and third grades. An addition was also made to the existing staff of Subordinate Judges by the permanent appointment of a second Subordinate Judge to the district of Durbhunga.

The question of providing suitable buildings for moonsifs' courts had been under consideration for a long time. Last year a standard plan for moonsifs' courts was drawn up and approved, and a grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for providing court-houses at the stations where the want of them was most felt; but owing to financial pressure the amount will not be available for expenditure this year. The buildings will be thatched, but there will be a separate masonry building sufficient for the safe custody of records.

The following statement shows the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

Character of suits.*

	Total of 1876.	Total of 1877.	Total of 1878.	Percentage. 1876.	1877.	1878.
Suits for money, &c.	130,070	135,378	133,381	44·875	45·143	44·383
Rent suits	123,507	126,711	126,902	42·610	42·253	42·227
Suits for immovable property	27,919	28,117	25,143	9·632	9·375	8·366
Do. for declaratory decrees	.....	.....	781	.....	.....	·259
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	1,138	1,148	4,570	·392	·382	1·520
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property.	3,663	4,875	6,046	1·263	1·625	2·011
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	1,362	1,415	912	·469	·471	·303
Suits for an account	595	662	693	·205	·220	·230
Do. relating to religious endowments	68	63	84	·023	·021	·027
Do. to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud.	543	504	568	·152	·168	·189
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	48	44	48	·016	·014	·015
Do. for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	330	343	381	·113	·114	·126
Suits for partition	523	528	638	·180	·176	·212
Do. relative to shipping	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Do. relating to religion and caste ...	81	93	74	·027	·031	·024
Administration suits	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	·025
Interpleader do.	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	·015
Dissolution of partnership	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	·005
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865...	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	·015
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	·034
Total ...	289,848	299,885	300,520	.....	.....	.....

* The statement below does not include the returns of the Scheduled Districts.

The following statement gives the suits disposed of by civil courts during the last year, classified according to value, the returns of the Scheduled Districts being included in the statement :—

		Rs.	No.
Not exceeding	... ...	10	71,111
Ditto	... ...	50	172,010
Ditto	... ...	100	60,182
Ditto	... ...	500	43,255
Ditto	... ...	1,000	4,770
Ditto	... ...	5,000	3,399
Ditto	... ...	10,000	518
Ditto	... ...	1,00,000	285
Exceeding	... ...	1,00,000	24

The number of suits decided during the past year in which the value exceeded Rs. 500, or was not ascertained, was 9,677.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution during the past two years :—

Year.		Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized. Rs.	A.	P.
1877	...	67,078	45,404	1,26,91,988	9	10
1878	...	70,742	50,126	1,49,54,878	9	10

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

The business of the mofussil Small Cause Courts during the last three years is shown in the following statement :—

Cases.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Increase over 1877.
Instituted ...	47,423	49,443	54,656	5,213
Disposed of ...	47,652	49,875	53,930	4,055
Pending ...	2,552	2,385	3,962	1,577

No change occurred in the number of these courts till the latter part of 1878, when the court at Bhanga was temporarily closed on account of the falling off in the number of cases instituted there.

The number of suits instituted, as well as of suits disposed of, in 1878 was larger than in 1877, and the cases pending at the close of the year were 1,577 more than those left over at the end of the previous year. The courts or groups of courts where the increase in the number of cases instituted was the greatest are Sealdah, Kishnaghur, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Kooshtea, and Hooghly. The Judge of the Sealdah court was unable without assistance to deal effectively with the mass of business in his court, and a Registrar was accordingly appointed in order to relieve him of much of the routine of his office, and to dispose of petty suits.

Appellate Courts.

The business of the appellate courts for the past year is shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Courts in the interior.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
Subordinate Judges, Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts...	16,014	10,990
District Judges	27,630	8,923
Total ...	43,644	19,913
Revenue Appellate courts of Collectors and Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mehals	866	689
Appeals from Appellate decrees—		
Civil courts ... Superintendent, Tributary Mehals	4	4
Revenue courts ... Ditto ditto ...	1	1
	5	5
Grand total for courts in the interior ...	44,515	20,607
Courts at the Presidency.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
High Court ... From decrees of the courts in the interior ...	837	426
High Court ... From decrees on the original side ...	51	36
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
High Court ... From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	4,749	2,873
High Court ... From decisions of a single Judge or bench on appeal in the chief court ...	163	152
Total for courts at the Presidency ...	5,800	3,487

Rules for the maintenance and custody of live-stock and other movable property while under attachment.

Under the provisions of section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor, shortly after the close of the year, passed a set of rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other movable property above the value of Rs. 20. Property not exceeding Rs. 20 in value is dealt with under the proviso in clause 2 of section 269, and the Judges of the High Court were requested to pass a rule to provide for the valuation and sale of the property.

Changes of jurisdiction.

By a notification dated the 1st February 1879, the district of Maldah was excluded from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, and included in that of the District and Sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye.

With the approval of the Government of India, the office of Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree was abolished, the district of Darjeeling being added to the jurisdiction of the Judge of Dinagepore, and Julpigoree to the jurisdiction of the Judge of Rungpore. Under these arrangements the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division has ceased to exercise jurisdiction as Civil and Sessions Judge in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree. Subsequently, on a representation made by the inhabitants of Darjeeling, the Assistant Commissioner of that district was vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in addition to those of a moonsif, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling with the powers of a Subordinate Judge. The Deputy Commissioner was also invested with the power of hearing appeals from the decrees and orders of officers exercising the powers of a moonsif in the district of Darjeeling.

The sanction of the Government of India was accorded on the 12th May 1879 to the constitution of Pubna and Bogra into a separate civil and sessions district with head-quarters at Pubna. The districts of Pubna and Bogra were accordingly removed from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judges, and the Subordinate Judges of Rajshahye and Rungpore respectively; the Additional Judgeship of the Rajshahye Division was abolished, and the Additional Judge appointed to be the Civil and Sessions Judge of the new district.

Registration.

Increase of registration.

THE results of the working of the Registration Department during the year were eminently satisfactory. Notwithstanding the abolition of fourteen offices, and the introduction of an enhanced fee table, there was an increase of 48,882 in the total number of registrations; while the financial result was a net revenue of Rs. 3,79,531, as compared with Rs. 2,06,881 in the previous year and Rs. 1,36,714 in 1876-77. In no previous year except 1877-78 did the net surplus approach even one-half that of the past year.

The following statement exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past fourteen years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73	174,788	67,180	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
Increase over previous year.	37,072	14,279	.....	48,882	2,06,261	33,611	1,72,650	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	2,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

Classified according as they refer to movable or immovable property, and according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
	Compulsory.		
Registrations affecting immovable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	35,737	39,651
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	37,589	42,809
	Perpetual leases	108,678	119,015
	Other leases under section 17 ...	125,211	141,805
	Other compulsory registrations ...	4,807	5,814
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	312,022	349,094
	Optional.		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	77,181	85,791
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100	36,645	42,927
	Leases for one year and less ...	2,926	2,531
	Miscellaneous documents	5,090	4,872
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property	121,842	136,121
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	433,864	485,215
Registrations other than those affecting immovable property	Obligations for payment of money ...	89,818	88,612
	All other registrations	24,598	23,428
	Total of above	114,416	112,040
	Number of wills registered ...	1,954	1,849
	Ditto of written authorities ...	35	47
	Total registrations ...	550,269	599,151

It appears from this table that there was an increase of 11·8 per cent. in registrations affecting immovable property, while there was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the registration of documents not relating to immovable property. In compulsory registration the increase was 11·9, and in optional registration 4·9 per cent. The total increase compared with the previous year was 8·8 per cent. There was an increase in the

registrations of each class of document relating to immovable property, except leases for one year and less and miscellaneous documents. In the registrations of documents of which registration is compulsory, which comprise all the most important classes of deeds, there was an increase under every head. In ordinary agricultural leases there was an increase of 13 per cent. The districts which contributed most to the general increase in registration are Durbhunga, Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, Midnapore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Tipperah, Nuddea, Noakholly, and Burdwan; while the only districts that show any decrease as compared with the preceding year are Chumparun, Maldah, Monghyr, Bogra, and Singbhoom. The total decrease in the last-named five districts was 23,118, while the total increase in the remaining districts was 72,000. In each of the ten districts Jessore (94,660), 24-Pergunnahs (42,581), Backergunge (39,827), Burdwan (28,193), Durbhunga (28,062), Chittagong (26,943), Nuddea (25,438), Midnapore (24,986), Furreedpore (21,703), and Noakholly (20,284), more than 20,000 deeds were registered. The only district that showed any very marked falling off was Chumparun, and the decrease there was nothing more than the necessary result of the abnormal increase in the two previous years in consequence of the ryots refusing to sow indigo unless their deeds were registered. The falling off of 20,285 registrations in Chumparun was compensated for by an equally abnormal increase of 20,419 registrations in Durbhunga due to the presentation of an enormous number of agricultural leases from the Durbhunga Raj; so that the net increase of 48,882 registrations represents fairly the actual progress of registration in the past year. In Shahabad and Cuttack there were special causes for the increase of registration that took place; but the operations of those districts are not sufficiently numerous to materially affect the gross returns. The different provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportion:—Bengal proper, 75·8; Behar, 19·8; Chota Nagpore, 2·2; and Orissa, 2·2 per cent.

Perpetual leases.

The total number of perpetual leases registered during the year was 119,015, a higher number than in any previous year, the registrations of 1877-78 being 108,678; of 1876-77, 102,747; and of 1875-76, 109,399. The districts that registered the greatest number of perpetual leases are—Jessore (32,805), Backergunge (17,969), Chittagong (15,501), Furreedpore (11,015), 24-Pergunnahs (7,732), Noakholly (4,851), and Nuddea (4,834). Besides these, there are only four districts in which more than two thousand perpetual leases were registered—Burdwan (3,058), Midnapore (2,852), Pubna (2,533), and Bankoora (2,386). The eleven districts just named are the same in which the registrations of perpetual leases were highest in 1877-78. In each of these districts, except Midnapore, there was an increase in the number of registrations, but the fluctuations were not sufficiently great to require explanation. In the remaining 33 districts the number of perpetual leases registered annually is very small, but the returns show that there was an increase in 21 districts, against a falling off in 12 districts. In Manbhoom the number of perpetual leases registered rose from 891 to 1,115, the increase being due to the grant in perpetuity of a large number of clearing

leases of jungle lands. The abnormal increase in the number of perpetual leases in the Maldah district has ceased, and the number of registrations is now approximately the same as in 1875-76. There was a falling off in the number of perpetual leases registered in seven out of the 12 Behar districts.

Term leases.

The number of term leases registered was 141,805, against 125,211 in 1877-78 and 95,616 in 1876-77. More than half the increase in 1877-78 was due to the operations of indigo-planters in the Chumparun district, and the number of term leases in that district fell in the past year from 24,767 to 5,506. This fall was, however, far more than compensated for by the increase of 21,186 in the number of agricultural leases granted by the Durbhunga Raj, and by the general increase in 28 districts, against a decrease in only 15 districts. The increase in the number of registrations of term leases in Behar and Orissa is very satisfactory. In seven out of the 12 districts in Behar there was an increase, and excluding the abnormal registrations in Durbhunga and Chumparun there was a total increase of 5,587 over the returns of the previous year. In Shahabad alone there was an advance of 3,349 registrations, or 198 per cent. on the number in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the grant of leases by indigo-planters. The registrations in Orissa were 4,315, against 1,172 in 1877-78. Next to Durbhunga, the district in which the greatest number of terminable agricultural leases was registered was Mymensingh, where there were 12,771 registrations against 11,571 in the previous year. There is no doubt that the great majority of agricultural leases are not formally reduced to writing, and both the zemindar and the ryot are often averse to the execution of a lease—the former, as it restricts his power of enhancing the rent, and the latter, lest it should bar his claim to a right of occupancy.

Optional registrations.

There was an increase of 14,279, or 11·7 per cent. in the number of optional registrations of documents affecting immovable property, the increase being distributed over 36 out of 44 districts. In the registrations of leases for one year, and miscellaneous documents affecting immovable property, there was a slight decrease of 613; but as the total number of registrations of these documents is very small, the decrease has no significance whatever. The increase of 2,015 in the number of optional registrations of documents affecting immovable property in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is attributed to the settlement of that district, which has given fixity to the ryots' tenures and rendered their transfer possible. The number of obligations for the payment of money registered in the past year was 88,612 as compared with 89,818 in 1877-78 and 69,047 in 1876-77. The decrease of 1,206, as compared with the returns of the previous year, is more than accounted for by the falling off of 1,524 in the registrations of the Jessore district alone. As in the year 1877-78, more than half of the total number of bonds for the payment of money registered in Bengal were registered in Jessore, and the falling off was only 3 per cent. of the actual registrations. The decrease in the number of bonds registered was entirely in those of less value than Rs. 25, and the returns of registrations of bonds of every value above that amount show an increase over those of the previous year. The aggregate

value of the bonds registered in 1878-79 was nearly ten lakhs of rupees in excess of the aggregate value in 1877-78. No explanation has yet been found to account satisfactorily for the extraordinary fact that the number of bonds for the payment of money registered in Jessore is in excess of the number registered in the whole of the rest of Bengal.

Minor and miscellaneous operations.

There was a slight falling off in the registration of wills, the number registered being 1,849 as compared with 1,954 in 1877-78 and 1,681 in 1876-77. In the other minor operations of the department there was a satisfactory increase. The number of authorities to adopt was 47, against 35 in the previous year, and the number of applications for search and copies of documents was 17,733, against 16,575 in 1877-78 and 13,362 in 1876-77. Registration was refused in 2,560 cases, against 2,222 in 1877-78, and appeals or applications against orders refusing registration were made to district registrars in 176 cases. The number of registered documents ascertained to have been discredited and rejected by civil courts during the past year was only 9 as compared with 25 in the previous year.

There were 76 prosecutions under the Registration Act instituted during the year, against 67 in 1877-78 and 38 in 1876-77; the increase being attributed to more frequent and careful investigation in cases in which registration was refused. Out of 121 persons tried 83 were convicted, 70 being punished with imprisonment and 13 with fine.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the actual cash receipts and expenditure of the department for the past five years:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372
1875-76	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103
1876-77	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714
1877-78	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,188
1878-79	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531

To the departmental cash expenditure of Rs. 4,90,966 must be added Rs. 57,654 on account of stationery and printing, and Rs. 8,571 for Public Works charges, thus reducing the surplus, after the deduction of book debits, to Rs. 3,13,306. The charge for stationery is necessarily very high, and the Inspector-General proposes to effect a considerable reduction by the adoption of a cheaper kind of paper for some of the departmental books and forms. Apart from such measures as this, the expenditure on account of paper and printing must be expected to increase with the expansion of registration. Out of the total departmental expenditure of Rs. 4,90,966, the percentage paid to registering officers amounted to Rs. 2,65,924 as against Rs. 2,50,127 in 1877-78. Owing, however, to the adoption of revised rates of remuneration for special and rural sub-registrars, and the closing of several rural offices, the charge on this account was only 30·5 per cent. of the gross receipts as compared with 37·6 per cent. in the previous year, the actual increase being far more than accounted for by the increase in the amount of fees

realized. The abolition of rural offices in some cases necessitated an increase in the establishment of the nearest *ex-officio* officer, and this fact explains the increase under the head of permanent establishment in the mofussil.

Number of offices.

In pursuance of the policy of closing small rural offices and of substituting *ex-officio* sub-registrars for special and rural officers at district and sub-divisional head-quarters, two district offices and fifteen rural offices were closed during the year, the work being made over to a Deputy Magistrate when the office was at the district head-quarters, and to the sub-divisional officer in the other cases. Ten small rural offices, six of which were in the Burdwan district, were abolished; but notwithstanding the decrease in the number of offices, there was an increase in registration; while, owing to the heavy rates of commission at the smaller offices having ceased, the surplus revenue was larger than in any previous year. The total number of offices on the 31st March 1879 was 295, as compared with 309 on the same date in 1878. Since the close of the year two more special sub-registrarships and four rural offices have been closed.

Administrative changes.

The extraordinary fluctuations in the receipts of many of the special and rural offices during the past year caused corresponding variations in the income of the officers in charge, rendering their remuneration in many cases wholly out of proportion to their work. It became therefore necessary to consider whether a system of remuneration could not be adopted which should give even the sub-registrar with the smallest amount of work a fair livelihood; while, in the event of the work of his office increasing, his income should rise gradually, without being dependent upon the value of the deeds presented for registration. Such a system for the remuneration of special sub-registrars was devised by the Inspector-General, and was, with a slight modification, submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. The scheme came into force at the beginning of the current year, and if it is found to work satisfactorily, the principles on which it is based will probably be adopted for the remuneration of rural sub-registrars. For these latter officers the system of remuneration by percentages on the receipts from fees is still in force, but it was found necessary frequently to revise the percentages according to the variations in the work and receipts of the different offices. In order to guard the records of the Registration Department against destruction by fire, orders were issued that all fire-proof safes should, whenever it was possible, be imbedded in masonry, and these orders have now been carried out in 32 out of 44 districts. It was found necessary during the past year to define more strictly the duties of special sub-registrars and sub-divisional officers in regard to the inspection of rural offices, and according to the orders of Government issued in December last, each rural office must now be inspected once a quarter by the special sub-registrar or sub-divisional officer.

Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act I (B.C.) of 1876 were but slightly more successful during the past year than in the year 1877-78. The Act was not extended to any fresh district, and the number of offices remained 103—the same number as at the

close of the previous year. The following statement shows the number of ceremonies registered in the last three years :—

YEAR.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force at the beginning of the year.	Marriages.	Khula divorces.	Other divorces.	Total ceremonies.
1876-77	6	2,555	161	402	3,118
1877-78	14	7,391	595	1,404	9,390
1878-79	14	8,161	771	1,705	10,637

Of the 103 offices open at the close of the year, only five registered more than 500 ceremonies, and only six other offices more than 200 ceremonies. As many as 62 offices registered less than 50 ceremonies each, 45 of the 62 offices registering less than 20 ceremonies each. The Act is not yet appreciated generally even in the districts to which it has been extended, and the Registrars of Chittagong and Rungpore, where the ceremonies registered were 2,802 and 2,305 respectively, are the only two district officers who reported favourably of the working of the Act.

Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

The annual report on the working of the Indian Companies' Act has hitherto been drawn up for the calendar year, but, under the orders of the Government of India, the report will in future be for the official year. The latest report and returns submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration embrace a period of fifteen months from the 1st January 1878 to the 31st March 1879. During that period twenty companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 29,84,000. These consisted of eleven tea companies, three mercantile companies, one theatrical company, one ice manufacturing company, one sugar company, one company for quarrying stones, one company for pressing cotton, jute, and other materials, and one company of druggists and chemists. Four companies increased their capital. The total increase of capital was Rs. 2,52,000. Eleven companies, with an aggregate of Rs. 18,25,000, were wound up between January 1878 and March 1879. The total number of companies in existence on the 31st March 1879 was 167, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 7,76,66,500, and a paid up capital of Rs. 6,89,89,625. There were three prosecutions under the Act.

Municipal Administration.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE progress of sanitation during the past year was fairly well sustained, and some improvements were effected in the condition of the *bustees*, or crowded hamlets in the native part of the town. The work of dewatering foul tanks and filling them up with town sweepings was carried on with vigour. A new contract with the Oriental Gas Company for illuminating the town with gas for twenty-one years was signed and executed during the year.

Meetings of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners held four quarterly meetings and two adjourned quarterly meetings, six special, and thirteen special general meetings, besides 132 committee meetings. The total number of meetings therefore held during the year was 157. The attendance of the elected Commissioners at these meetings appears to have been fair. Four Commissioners attended over 100 meetings; seven between 50 and 100 meetings; seven between 30 and 50; thirteen between 10 and 29; fifteen attended less than ten meetings; and two attended none. Of the nominated Commissioners, one attended 52 meetings; one 38; one 37; one 22; and the rest between one and thirteen meetings. Considering that most of the Commissioners were men of business, the attendance of many of them, especially of the elected Commissioners, was creditable. At the same time two of the Commissioners wholly neglected their duties, whilst fifteen performed them in a very insufficient manner.

Municipal organization.

The standing committees, by the aid of which the work of administration was previously carried on, were combined during the year into a single committee, called the Town Council. It resulted from this that almost the whole of the Commissioners were members of the Town Council, and the advantage to be derived from a sub-committee delegated to dispose of the less important business and prepare questions for the general meetings was in a great measure lost owing to the size of the Council. But the newly-elected Commissioners have taken steps to remedy this defect and to reduce the size of the Town Council.

Reforms also were effected in some of the more important departments of the Municipality. The system of collecting the rates and taxes by a paid collector, which was introduced by the Justices in 1876, was found, by a special committee appointed during the year under review, to be fraught with gross defects and abuses in its

working. It was accordingly abandoned, and the former plan of entrusting the collection of the dues to an agency paid by commission was reverted to. It is reported that it is working satisfactorily. The night-soil department was also revised and a new scale of fees was adopted in order to meet the deficit which the working of the department under the old scale entailed. The scale is described as tentative, and any surplus it may yield is to be applied to lowering the rates upon the poorer classes.

The subject of the management of the municipal markets also engaged much of the attention of the Commissioners, and a special committee was appointed to enquire into their working. The committee met several times and examined a large number of witnesses, who brought to light gross abuses. The report of the committee, however, was not ready for submission by the close of 1878. Several changes have in the meantime been made with the object of ameliorating the management of the markets, and a visiting committee has been appointed to inspect them and to suggest improvements.

As the huts in the town had never been properly numbered, assessed, and registered, their assessment was undertaken and completed during the year after six months' arduous labour. Retrenchments in establishment were made to the extent of Rs. 89,100 per annum, and a carefully framed code of bye-laws was passed with the sanction of Government.

Income of the year.

The following statement shows the actual revenue of the Municipality for the year 1878, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Items of income.	Income during 1877.	Income during 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate	8,57,724	8,80,723
Water-rate (including miscellaneous receipts)	6,18,136	4,46,083
Lighting-rate	2,30,276	2,03,463
Police-rate	2,29,262	2,40,296
Licenses on trades and professions	2,54,227	2,55,127
Carrriage and horse tax	1,13,769	1,12,595
Registration of carts and hackeries	68,745	60,333
Ditto of hackney carriages	.....	1,672
Fees, fines, and penalties	35,095	29,283
Contribution from Government on account of police	99,785	94,388
Receipts from the conservancy department ...	48,651	39,010
Ditto on account of the road department, street-watering, new drainage, and municipal railway	27,875	87,808
Receipts of the night-soil department	1,23,724	2,33,012
Ditto from the slaughter-house	39,930	39,620
Ditto from the municipal markets	98,734	1,03,823
Rents and miscellaneous receipts	1,00,533	1,53,429
Total ...	29,46,466	29,80,665

Adding to this the opening balance, viz. Rs. 2,61,743 cash, in the hands of the Commissioner of Police Rs. 18,458, stores in stock valued at Rs. 4,34,587, and advances recoverable less deposits due Rs. 56,415,

the sum of Rs. 6,50,000 raised by loans, and the miscellaneous receipts under capital account Rs. 5,405, the total amount at the disposal of the Commissioners during the year was Rs. 44,07,273.

Expenditure.

The subjoined statement shows the expenditure of the Municipality under the different revenue accounts, including the police, as compared with the previous year:—

Items of expenditure.	Expenditure during 1877.	Expenditure during 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on debenture loans ...	1,88,988	3,05,087
Ditto on loans from Government...	2,02,508	6,02,437
Repayment of Government loans ...	95,017	2,76,323
Contribution towards the liquidation of debenture loans	1,10,000	.....
Direction and management ...	1,14,985	1,06,959
Collection of rates	49,789	45,041
General expenditure	59,973	76,514
Engineer's department	60,248	69,211
Gowkhanah superintending establishment	6,080	5,903
Gowkhanah charges	1,05,773	1,04,084
Conservancy ditto	90,919	82,390
Road department	3,42,271	3,71,915
Street-watering	29,349	28,910
Lighting charges	2,29,177	2,35,317
Working of the drainage pumping station	50,685	67,002
Working of municipal railway ...	66,220	42,403
Night-soil department	1,57,839	1,78,335
Slaughter-house charges ...	13,811	10,469
Market charges	11,204	21,804
Water-supply expenditure ...	2,02,314	2,03,250
Health Officer's department, including miscellaneous	23,351	20,725
Hospitals and vaccination ...	13,859	61,208
Miscellaneous charges	54,569	14,925
Total ...	22,79,963	29,30,212
Add expenditure on account of police	4,33,982	4,16,858
Total ...	27,13,945	33,47,070

It will thus be seen that the actual expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 3,66,405.

Expenditure under capital account.

The expenditure under capital account was as follows:—

	Rs.
Construction of drainage	3,17,584
Ditto of latrines	47,000
Repair of roads excavated for drainage works ...	50,000
Construction of additional filters at Pultah ...	3,100
Preliminary charges for the doubling of the water-supply	7,515
Converting a latrine into a water-closet at the New Market	303
Total ...	4,25,502

Municipal loans.

The Municipality raised the following loans during the year 1878 :—

	Rs.
Loan raised on debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. for the extension of drainage	6,00,000
Loan for preliminary expenses for the doubling of water-supply	50,000
Total ...	6,50,000*

Adding to this the amount of the loans existing at the close of 1877, viz. Rs. 1,50,55,934-14-2, the total loan liabilities of the Municipality rose to Rs. 1,57,05,934-14-2. During the year, however, the sum of Rs. 33,604-12 was paid towards the redemption of the market loans, thus reducing the aggregate loan liability to Rs. 1,56,72,330-2-2.

Sinking Funds.

The total amount at the credit of the Sinking Funds was Rs. 29,98,490-12-8. Of this sum Rs. 13,68,224-1 are invested in 4½ per cent. Government securities in the hands of the Comptroller-General; Rs. 15,57,004-7-4 partly invested in 4 per cent. Government securities and partly in 6 per cent. municipal debentures in the custody of the trustees of the Municipal Loan Reserve Fund; Rs. 52,413-10-5 in the hands of the Comptroller-General of Accounts; and Rs. 20,848-7-9 in those of the aforesaid trustees. It is understood that since the close of the year the Municipal Commissioners have finally accepted the terms on which the Government of India have offered to consolidate the Government loans.

Municipal rates.

The rates of the past as compared with those of the previous year were—

	1877.	1878.
House-rate	7 per cent.	9 per cent.
Water-rate	4½ „	3½ „
Police-rate	2 „	2¼ „
Lighting-rate	2 „	2 „

Assessment.

During the year the assessment of houses and lands in 11 out of the 18 wards of the town was revised. In addition to this general work of revision, the assessment of 5,714 houses in different parts of the town was enhanced on account of the construction of new or additional buildings. In the case of 494 houses the assessment was reduced, owing to partial or entire demolition of houses, removal of tenants, &c. The financial result of these operations was an increase in the assessed value of property in the town amounting to Rs. 4,38,023, and a decrease amounting to Rs. 68,860, or a net increase of Rs. 3,69,163. In the course of the assessment it was found that the value of property along the Strand Bank road has of late years considerably increased.

License Department.

The total number of municipal licenses granted was 26,626. Of these, 157 were issued to joint-stock companies; 1,450 to merchants, brokers, &c.; 208 to barristers, attorneys, and pleaders; 10 to surgeons; 127 to hotel-keepers, manufacturers, &c.; 127 to mookhtears and law agents; 121 to licentiates of

* In addition to this, there were certain miscellaneous receipts under capital account amounting to Rs. 5,405.

medicine, apothecaries, and veterinary surgeons; 83 to owners of cargo-boats; and 345 to brokers and dealers in precious stones. The rest were issued to petty dealers, pawn-brokers, money-changers, native doctors, *kobirages*, and midwives, &c. The income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 2,55,127 during the year.

Water-supply.

During the past year the supply of filtered water to the town was on an average 7,260,320 gallons daily, being an increase in the annual daily average of 541,054 gallons over that of the previous year.

Seven hundred and sixty-five premises were connected with the water-supply during the year—762 for domestic and three for business purposes. The total number of premises now connected with the water-supply system is 11,177. In addition to this, there was a supply of nearly a million gallons per day of unfiltered water, which was issued in flushing drains and watering the streets. Although the total quantity of water thus supplied was so large, yet it is believed to be still inadequate for the requirements of the town. After deducting the quantity consumed in flushing drains, watering the streets, and consumption outside the town limits, the people get about three gallons per head per diem. This barely suffices for their cooking and drinking; and for all other domestic purposes they have to draw their supplies from tanks, wells, and the river. The Commissioners have prepared a scheme, which is expected to give an additional supply of eight million gallons of pure water daily at a cost of thirty-six lakhs of rupees. This scheme, when carried out, is designed to afford a total of about twelve gallons per head, which, though possibly not sufficient for all the requirements of the people, will obviate the necessity of their using impure water for domestic purposes.

The water analyst reported that the quantity of the filtered water supplied by the Municipality was far purer than that of the majority of large towns in Europe.

Drainage.

In 1878, 64,247 lineal feet, or 12·16 miles of new sewers were constructed. The total length of sewers now constructed amounts to 139·33 miles, still leaving 48·46 miles to be constructed. The number of premises connected with the street sewers during the year was 1,308, thus raising the total number of houses so connected to 12,898.

The important question of how to dispose of the storm water passing through the town sewers without contaminating the waters of the Circular Canal was discussed between the Calcutta Municipality and the Canal authorities during the year. A scheme has been devised, and is now being carried out, by which the storm water will be conveyed to the Salt Water Lakes by a separate system of sewers and channels, arranged so as to provide at the same time for the drainage of the suburbs, which lie between the Canal and the Circular Road, and of certain portions of Baliaghatta and Entally.

Bustee improvement.

About 14 miles of the most offensive drains which formerly intersected the *bustee* have been filled up, a work which has contributed materially to improve the sanitary condition of what had until lately formed the most noxious portions of the city. The sites of most of the drains have

been converted into roads, and so pipe-sewered as to drain the adjoining lands, which are consequently now not so damp as they formerly used to be. Several roads have been made through these *bustees* by their owners, and the width of others has been increased so as to make them accessible to conservancy carts. More than a thousand privies have been built in the *bustees* for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and for the prevention of the defilement of waste lands.

Improved conservancy arrangements have also been made during the year for the cleanliness of *gowala bustees*, or hamlets inhabited by milkmen. A large number of *gowalas* have been removed from the town, and the cow-houses of others have been improved. The refuse from the existing sheds is daily removed by the Conservancy Department at a charge of four annas per head of cattle.

Reclamation of tanks and wells.

In consequence of a defect in the law, which does not make the filling-up of foul wells compulsory, the operations in regard to wells have been limited to the filling-up of those which the owners give permission to fill up. During the year under report 38 foul tanks were taken up by the Engineer's Department for the purpose of filling them up with town sweepings. Of these, it is reported 31 have been completed. Altogether 66 tanks have been filled up in this way. Several private tanks have been at the same time improved through the agency of the Conservancy Department at the cost of the owners. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction. It is reported that 518 tanks require to be filled up, besides a number of hollows which, though not strictly tanks, are receptacles of filthy water and require to be reclaimed even more urgently than tanks. The area represented by the above number of tanks is 484·43 acres, with a capacity of 422,035,416 cubic feet. The materials available for filling them, namely, the sweepings of the town, have been estimated at 15,075 cubic feet per diem; but after making allowance for shrinkage and contraction, these figures must be reduced to 3,359 cubic feet per diem, or about 1,200,000 cubic feet per annum. It will therefore take an indefinite period before the Commissioners can in this manner fill up all the tanks in the town. They represent, however, that there is no immediate necessity for such general reclamation; it would be inexpedient to have all the tanks filled up at once, until the water-supply of the town is so extended as to meet the whole of the requirements of the people. It is to be hoped, however, that filthy tanks will be filled up as fast as materials become available, and that endeavours will be made as much as possible to improve the others.

Night soil service.

The night-soil department is now under the supervision of the Engineer. Eleven hundred nightmen are now employed in the work of removal of the soil. The total number of privies attended to by these men amount to 33,155, thus giving 30 privies to each man to clean.

Illumination of the town.

During the past year a new contract for 21 years was entered into with the Oriental Gas Company. It provided for the thorough illumination of the town at a reduced cost of Rs. 4-13-4 per light per mensem. The former cost was Rs. 6 per mensem. The total number of gas-lamps

lighted in the town during the year at the cost of the Municipality was 2,835, and the total number of oil-lamps was 751. The illuminating power of the gas supplied during the year was 14·01 candles, and its quality was reported by the analyst to have been very good.

Vital statistics and health of the town.

The number of deaths registered in the town during the year was 16,396, against 13,704 in the previous year. This gives a death-rate of 38·1 per thousand of the population, a percentage higher than that of 1875, which was the highest year of mortality ever known in Calcutta since the drainage was improved and a pure system of water-supply was introduced in the town; but there is ample evidence to show that the year was an exceptionally unhealthy one over the whole of Lower Bengal, and there is no reason to suppose that this increase as compared with preceding years is due to any increase of insanitary condition in Calcutta.

The following statement shows the amount of mortality from the most prevalent diseases:—

Causes of mortality.	Number of deaths
Cholera	1,338
Diarrhœa and dysentery	2,010
Fevers	6,086
Small-pox	1,495
Other causes	5,467
Total ...	16,396

Small-pox was remarkably prevalent, but the epidemic, after raging for some months of the present year, is understood to have now entirely passed away.

The deaths during the year among the various races who inhabit Calcutta were—

Nationality	Number of deaths.
Hindoos	10,848
Mahomedans	4,645
Non-Asiatics	263
Mixed races	575
Other races	65
Total ...	16,396

Of this number—

Males	9,495
Females	6,901

The following table shows the number of births registered during the year classed according to nationality :—

Nationality.	Number of births.
Hindoos	4,515
Mahomedans	1,669
Non-Asiatics	249
Mixed races	440
Other races	52
Total ...	6,925

Of these—

3,623 were male births and 3,302 were female births.

The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 16·1.

Adjudication of municipal cases.

The following figures show the number of municipal cases disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates in the Calcutta police court during the year 1878 :—

Number of cases instituted	12,088
Ditto of convictions	5,767
Ditto of acquittals	788
Ditto remaining unadjudicated at the close of the year	5,533
	Rs.
Total amount of fines imposed	10,501

Municipalities in the interior of Bengal.

Including the suburban municipality, the number of municipalities in the interior of Bengal was as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
First class municipalities	25	25
Second class ditto	97	98
Unions	69	66
Stations	2	2
Total ...	193	191

There was an addition of one to the number of second class municipalities. The union of Mooktagacha, in the district of Mymensingh, which was raised to the status of a second class municipality during the latter part of 1877-78, was brought into working order during the past year. The unions of Putuakhally in Backergunge and Dwarbasini in Hooghly ceased to exist during the year.

The conservancy provisions of the Municipal Act, contained in part VII thereof, or portions of them, have been extended to the municipalities named below during the past year :—

In the Burdwan Division.

Boidabati.	Kotrung.	Culna.
Bhuddessur.	Bansbariah.	

In the Presidency Division.

North Suburban municipality.	North Barrackpore municipality.	Rajpore and Jungypore.
South Suburban municipality.	South Barrackpore municipality.	

In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Lalbagh. | Pubna.

In the Dacca Division.

To a portion of the Naraingunge municipality.

In the Patna Division.

Motihari.

Part IX of the Municipal Act, regarding the establishment and regulation of municipal markets, has been extended during the year to the following municipalities:—

(1) Howrah, (2) Madhubani, and (3) Ranchi.

Bye-laws have been framed by the municipal commissioners and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the following municipalities:—

Howrah.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	Mozufferpore.
Madhubani.	Darjeeling.	Nattore.
Jamalpore (station).	Cuttack.	Ranaghat.
Burrisal.	Kendraparah.	Chuprah.
Purulia.	Jajpore.	Bograh.
Sewan.	Jungypore.	Hazaribagh.

Constitution of committees.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities was as follows:—

Class of Municipalities.	1878-79.			
	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
First class	195	291	171	315
Second do.	304	963	358	909
Unions	10	442	26	426
Stations	14	8	3	19
Total ...	523	1,704	558	1,669
	2,227		2,227	

Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease of 39 in the total number of municipal commissioners. The number of European commissioners shows an increase of 9 over the figures of 1877-78, being 523 against 514; but the number of Native commissioners decreased from 1,752 to 1,704 in the past year. The number of official commissioners shows an increase of 13 over the number shown in the report of 1877-78, but there was a decrease of 52 in the number of non-official commissioners. The net decrease was therefore 39. The attendance of the commissioners in the meetings of the committees was on the whole regular, and much interest was shown by many of them in the affairs of their respective municipalities.

Elective system.

The number of municipalities in which the elective system was in force was the same as in last year, namely, Serampore, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur. In Serampore

the system is reported to be not working well, but a longer trial has been considered requisite before any measures can fairly be taken to revert to the former system of administration. In Burdwan and Kishnaghur the system appears to have worked satisfactorily, as no complaint has been made by the local authorities in regard to them; and it is reported about Kishnaghur that "all the members have displayed considerable interest in the working of the municipality and have, as a rule, been regular in their attendance at meetings." The number of elected commissioners in the three municipalities was 41.

Passing of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

Much inconvenience having been felt by municipalities in the discharge of one of their principal functions, namely, the removal of night-soil from private premises, for the want of legal authority empowering the commissioners to levy any fees to reimburse themselves for the cost of maintaining an establishment of nightmen, &c., Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 was passed on the urgent representations of the commissioners of the municipalities of Howrah and the suburbs of Calcutta. The Act is extendable to first class municipalities only, and empowers the municipal commissioners to levy a fee on a fixed scale, calculated on the annual value of holdings. In the case of railway premises, factories, workshops, cooly depôts, schools, court-houses, or other similar places, the Act allows an alternative tax, viz. a rate per head on the number of persons living within or habitually resorting to such places. It also provides for the construction and maintenance of latrines in places where people always assemble in crowds, such as markets and hâts.

Extension of the Act.

The Act was extended during the year to the municipalities of Howrah and the suburbs of Calcutta, and is reported to have worked well there.

Income.

The receipts of the various municipalities classed under the diffent heads were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

	First Class Municipalities.		Second class municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners, according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them	3,98,992	4,05,572	.....	.....	.....	8,04,564
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town, according to their circumstances and the property to be protected	.....	9,178	4,32,233	1,08,604	17,583	5,67,598
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants	52,258	47,611	34,557	904	1,286	1,36,616
Receipts from licenses on trades ...	30,409	2,828	.....	.....	636	33,873
House-scavengering	1,05,531	3,633	.....	.....	.....	1,09,164
Fines and fees	8,931	11,860	6,623	1,232	334	28,920
Pounds, ferries, and tolls	570	1,07,406	30,204	34	.....	1,38,214
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities	2,110	40,301	7,415	2,008	429	52,263
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds	64,701	1,40,346	26,281	10,788	1,496	2,43,612
Total ...	6,63,502	7,68,675	5,37,313	1,23,570	21,764	21,14,824

As compared with the receipts of 1877-78, the receipts of the year under report show an increase of Rs. 1,07,096. This was chiefly due to the imposition for the first time of the fee for the cleansing of latrines in the municipalities of Howrah and the suburbs of Calcutta.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the municipalities, unions, and stations during the year :—

EXPENDITURE.

	First Class Municipalities.		Second class municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments and collection charges	76,233	65,795	65,475	16,330	2,898	2,26,731
Police	1,06,683	1,72,268	1,98,856	65,647	2,976	5,46,430
Conservancy	2,05,899	1,28,329	66,475	17,077	5,171	4,22,942
Roads	1,14,168	1,75,824	1,19,360	17,710	7,755	4,34,817
Buildings	1,924	19,208	12,799	845	123	34,989
Works of public utility ...	6,286	84,379	28,759	3,528	217	1,23,169
Miscellaneous and contingent charges	1,66,593	1,12,165	72,819	11,231	2,517	3,65,325
Total ...	6,77,777	7,58,958	5,64,543	1,32,368	21,657	21,54,403

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 1,63,811. The increase was mostly under the heads of roads and conservancy.

Marine.

Administration of the local marine.

In last year's report an account was given of the changes effected on the reorganization of the Marine Department in pursuance of the policy announced in the resolution issued by the Government of India in July 1877. Since the appointment of a Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta, the Port Officer's duties have been confined to the administration of the local marine attached to the port and the charge of the port approaches, of which he is Conservator. His office establishment has been revised, and is now a charge on Provincial Funds.

Appointment of a committee to enquire into provincial marine expenditure.

Several questions which came under consideration in connection with marine expenditure during the past year afforded reason for believing that there is at present an insufficient check on the growth of marine charges, and that there is room for saving in the matter of stores and establishments. A committee was accordingly appointed to enquire thoroughly into the working of the whole system of provincial marine accounts, with the object of securing efficiency and economy in the administration of the grant received from the imperial Government for marine expenditure. The committee had not completed the enquiry at the close of the year.

The Pilot Service.

During the year 54 pilots were on the running list, 2 were in command of brigs, and 8 were on leave. One was on detached duty. There were three casualties, all occurring in the master's grade. Five leadsmen apprentices joined the service on appointment by the Secretary of State, but no officer of that grade qualified for promotion to pilot. The service consists at present of 85 members, 65 being pilots, 5 licensed leadsmen, and 15 leadsmen apprentices.

The five licensed leadsmen were admitted into the service in the year 1876. As they had failed to pass the required examination within the period prescribed under the rules, but there were sufficient reasons for granting them indulgence, it was decided to allow them a further period of 18 months from May 1879. If they do not pass within this period, they will be liable to dismissal.

The earnings of the Pilot Service, which naturally vary with the number of ships entering and leaving the port, were affected by the depression of trade during the year. The monthly average of ships piloted by the several grades was 4·36 for branch pilots, 3·33 for masters, and 3·05 for mates. The work was still above the standard

taken by the committee of 1872, viz. three ships a month for each pilot.

Revised leave and pension rules for the Pilot Service.

The sanction of the Secretary of State to the adoption of the revised leave and pension rules for the Pilot Service was received through the Government of India. Certain questions were subsequently raised in connection with these rules by a senior member of the Pilot Service, and were submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

The application system and special pilots.

A representation regarding the system of applications and of carrying special pilots having been submitted by 36 members of the service in January 1879, it was finally settled that applications shall be limited to a request for the services of the pilot who brought the vessel up the river, and that, failing him, the pilot of the 'turn' should be appointed to take her to sea. In regard to the system of carrying special pilots, it was decided that the existing system shall continue, subject, however, to the following conditions:—

(1) The employment of special pilots is to be confined strictly to mail lines of steamers.

(2) No pilot below the grade of senior master is to be allowed to run as a 'special' save for vessels of his own grade and tonnage.

(3) In each case in which the services of a 'special' pilot are required for any line of mail steamers the sanction of Government must be obtained.

At the same time it was ruled that any pilot convicted of receiving, directly or indirectly, any bonus or gratuity from the commander, owner, or agent of any vessel, shall be liable to immediate dismissal from the service, and that any commander, owner, or agent found to have given any such bonus or gratuity shall forfeit absolutely the right of application for the services of any pilot on any future occasion.

Traffic of the port.

The number of arrivals and departures of vessels was 1,967, comprising 996 steamers and 971 sailing ships. The total gross tonnage of these vessels was 2,911,774 tons. There was a considerable falling off in the total of arrivals and departures as compared with the figures of the two immediately preceding years, but both the number of ships and the gross tonnage were higher than in any year from 1869-70 to 1875-76 inclusive. In 1877-78 the number of arrivals and departures was 2,693, and the gross tonnage 4,043,985 tons. The figures for 1876-77 were 2,282 and 3,294,951 respectively. The trade of the port was, however, in these two years abnormally active owing to the Madras and Bombay famines. A decrease in the shipping was to be looked for as the scarcity came to an end in those presidencies; and it is satisfactory to find that after all the effect of the extraordinary demand for freight had passed away, the gross tonnage of the port was still 352,500 tons more than in 1875-76.

The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels that entered and left the port during the past

two years, as well as the number that passed through the Suez Canal:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
Arrivals ...	Number of steamers	726	489
	Do. of sailing vessels ...	646	478
	Do. of steamers which came through Suez Canal ...	165	128
Departures	Number of steamers	735	507
	Do. of sailing vessels ...	586	493
	Do. of steamers which went through Suez Canal ...	159	154
Total tonnage, inwards and outwards, of steamers		2,637,992	1,825,888
Average tonnage of steamers		1,805	1,833
Total tonnage, inwards and outwards, of sailing vessels		1,405,993	1,085,886
Average tonnage, of sailing vessels ...		1,141	1,118

Groundings, collisions, &c.

The percentage of accidents was somewhat higher than in the previous year, being 2·69, against 2·27. There were 37 groundings and 16 collisions. In most of these accidents no damage was caused, and no blame was attributable to the pilots in charge; but one serious and deplorable case—the total loss of the steam ship *Queen Anne* with six lives on the Fultah Sands—was entirely due to the misconduct of the pilot. He was brought to trial and dismissed. The only other case of any importance was a collision between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Peshawur* and the flat *Jellinghee* in tow of the inland steamer *Madras*, in which the flat was sunk. For this accident the captain of the *Madras* was entirely responsible.

Marine Courts.

Three Marine Courts were held during the year. In the first case a licensed tug pilot was charged with intoxication while on duty, but acquitted for want of sufficient evidence; the second case was the trial of the pilot of the steam ship *Queen Anne*; and in the third case a licensed master pilot was sentenced to forfeiture of half his earnings for six weeks for unskilfulness in handling the Government steamer *Undaunted*. The conduct of marine prosecutions on behalf of Government was transferred from the Assistant Port Officer to the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, as it was found desirable that the Marine authorities should have professional legal assistance in these cases.

A special court under Act IV of 1875 was appointed to enquire into the collision between the steam ship *Peshawur* and the flat *Jellinghee*. In the absence of any law requiring the employment of certificated masters on board inland steam vessels, it was deemed useless to frame charges under the Act against the captain of the *Madras*, through whose incompetency the collision was caused. This case and others which occurred previously demonstrated the necessity of providing by law for the appointment of none but competent men to the charge of river steamers of a certain burden, and for their trial and punishment in case of incompetency or misconduct. An Act* has accordingly been passed requiring commanders of inland steam vessels of a burden exceeding 100 tons to undergo

*Act VII of 1879.

examination and obtain a certificate of competency, and rendering them liable to suspension or cancelment of their certificate in case they are found guilty of incompetency or misconduct, or are convicted of a non-bailable offence.

Proposal to make pilotage compulsory in the approaches to the port of Calcutta.

The question of making pilotage compulsory under the provisions of the Indian Ports' Act, 1875, on all vessels of over 200 tons burden navigating the rivers and channels leading to the port of Calcutta has been disposed of since the close of the year. Rules under Act VII of 1879, which meet the case of river steamers, having been duly notified, pilotage will be made compulsory from the 1st January 1880. A notification to this effect has been issued.

River survey.

The River Survey Department made the usual yearly examination of the Eastern Channel, overhauled and replaced the buoys of the Western Channel, surveyed completely the Gasper Channel and Middle Ground, resurveyed the Saugor Roads and Mud Point Channel, and effected the repairs and alterations needed in the river marks. Changes have occurred in some of the channels, shoals, and anchorages of the river, but they appear not to have materially affected the navigation. The steamer *Clyde* was the survey-vessel during the year.

Division of vessels.

Under recent orders of the Government of India all local vessels maintained out of Port Funds, or belonging to local departments and employed on local duties, have been placed under the independent control of the local Government. All other vessels will remain under the orders of the supreme Government. The services of the steamer *Undaunted* have, however, been placed at the disposal of this Government for the present. She was usefully employed during the year in towing pilot-brigs and light-ships up to the Dockyard for repairs and back to their stations, in provisioning them, and in conveying pilots to the Sandheads. In September 1878 she proceeded to Galle and towed up the light-ship *Colombo*, a vessel purchased by the Government of India from the Ceylon Government for service in the Hooghly, but now guarding the Krishna Shoal. Most of the local vessels are in good condition. Three of the pilot-brigs were repaired during the year.

Proposed substitution of light-houses for light-vessels at the Sandheads.

A committee has been appointed for the purpose of considering certain proposals of the Superintendent of Marine Surveys regarding the substitution of screw-pile light-houses for light-vessels at the Sandheads. It has been requested to ascertain the views of experienced pilots and commanders of vessels on the various points in the scheme, and is still deliberating.

Examinations for granting certificates to masters, mates, and engineers.

The periodical examinations for certificates as masters, mates, and engineers attracted more candidates than in the previous year. Altogether 19 went up for masters, and 45 for mates' certificates. Of the former, 6 obtained colonial and 4 local certificates; and of the latter, 6 obtained colonial and 23 local certificates. Of 11 engineers who appeared for examination in steam 7 passed, 5 obtaining colonial, and 2 local certificates. One master also went up for this examin-

ation and passed. A proposal for replacing the present Examination Board by one constituted on a smaller scale, which, instead of sitting quarterly and receiving fixed fees, would sit whenever convoked by the President and be paid by a division among the members of the fees received from the examinees, whatever these might amount to, has been submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Survey certificates.

The number of certificates issued to steam vessels surveyed under the local Acts was 152. Native passenger steamers were also surveyed, as usual, under Act VIII of 1876. The Board of Trade have at length agreed to recognise certificates granted at Calcutta for the survey of passenger steam vessels, on certain conditions. These conditions cannot, however, be complied with until the new Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, now under consideration, in which among other things it is intended to provide for the appointment of salaried surveyors, becomes law.

Health of the port.

When the Health Officer first assumed charge of his duties in 1875, the nature of his appointment and the object of his inspections were frequently misunderstood by commanders of ships, and he met with considerable opposition; but he is now generally well received by both commanders and men, and every disposition is shown to afford him information and assistance. The number of sailing ships inspected on arrival and departure was 852, against 701 in the previous year. Besides these, steamers and coasting vessels were repeatedly inspected, and visits were occasionally made to ships lying in the harbour for special enquiries. Of 494 in-coming sailing ships, the nationality of which was noted at the time, 411 were British, 49 French, 12 American, 13 Arab, 1 Italian, 4 Turkish, 3 German, and 1 Norwegian. For sanitary purposes cargo is classified as foul and clean, and all ships bringing foul cargoes are repeatedly cleansed and carefully disinfected. The water-supply on board in-coming ships was found to be good in all but twenty cases. There appear to have been few complaints as to the quality of the provisions supplied at sea. As regards both provisions and accommodation, American ships were found to be superior to all others. Lime-juice is carried on these vessels, but not regularly issued, as the crews are generally well supplied with molasses, pickles, vegetables, and even fresh-baked bread. It is not supplied on board French and German vessels, but these again generally keep a large stock of potatoes, which are an excellent preventive of scurvy. In French ships coffee, claret, or brandy, is also issued daily. Nearly all out-going ships now take a full supply of water from the municipal hydrants. In the course of the year only five ships (all of them Arab) were found to have taken water from the river. Great improvement has taken place in recent years in the accommodation provided for the crews in British ships. It is, however, from a sanitary point of view to be regretted that the practice of lining iron ships with planks, which was started some years ago, is being abandoned. The lining acted as a non-conductor, and afforded protection to the men in the forecastle in both hot and cold weather. It is now objected to by surveyors, on the ground that it

must always be removed to admit of free examination of the inside of the iron plates; but their objection might be satisfactorily met by the use of felt, which could be easily removed and replaced after the survey. Local ships also have begun to provide better accommodation for their men.

Local nuisance.

An important duty of the Health Officer is to watch the sanitary condition of the banks of the river and suggest improvements. A good deal was done in this direction during the year. The foreshore at Nimtollah was embanked to prevent accumulation of animal and vegetable refuse along it. On the premises of the East Indian Railway, the Kidderpore Dockyard, and several docks and mills along the banks, latrines which used to discharge night-soil into the river have been closed and replaced by others unconnected with the river. During the year 128 corpses and 2,528 carcases found floating in the port were immediately sunk. The nuisance caused to the shipping below Fort Point by the discharge of night-soil from the fort has not been removed. The scheme of connecting the fort drain with the municipal sewers, recommended by the committee appointed in 1877, is still under the consideration of the military authorities.

Diseases.

The total number of seamen who visited the port in British ships during the year was 18,965. There were 3,292 cases of illness admitted into the hospitals, the principal diseases being malarious fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, heat apoplexy or sunstroke, and cholera. The deaths were 80 in number, giving a ratio of 24·3 per mille on the number treated. Besides these, 26 deaths, including 9 from drowning and 6 from sunstroke, occurred on the river.

The most fatal diseases from which seamen suffered were cholera and heat apoplexy. Cholera was most prevalent in March, April, and May, during which period 27 cases and 20 deaths occurred out of a total of 46 cases and 29 deaths for the whole year. In the great majority of cases the attack followed closely on a visit to the town, while in many there was reason to suspect adulteration in the milk sold by native bum-boats to the crews. Compared with 1876 and 1877, in which there were 110 and 55 cases respectively, the year under report showed an improvement in the number and severity of cholera cases. There were 16 deaths from heat apoplexy. This serious mortality is the more to be deplored because it could be easily avoided by simple precautions on the part of commanders and their men. The Health Officer has drawn up some plain rules for the treatment of these cases, which have been circulated among the shipping. Seven cases of typhoid fever were admitted into hospital. Three cases occurred on board a vessel which brought a cargo of horses from Melbourne, and were probably due to foul emanations from the horse deck.

Scurvy.

Cases of scurvy show a remarkable decrease. There were only 12 during the year, as against 39 in 1877 and 29 in 1876, and no death occurred. Half the cases came from a single vessel, and were due to bad provisions and weak lime-juice served out during a very long voyage of 136 days from Trinidad. This was, however, not the only case in which the

lime-juice used on board ship was found on analysis to be of very inferior quality. In two instances the lime-juice appears to have passed through the Calcutta Custom House. Orders have accordingly been issued directing a very careful inspection of the stocks taken on board before a certificate is granted under the rules, and the Health Officer has been desired to bring to notice every case in which there has been laxity in working the rules.

Inspection of antiscorbutics.

In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1867, the Inspector of Antiscorbutics examined and passed 6,292 gallons of country lime-juice during the year. The number of gallons passed last year was 6,928, showing a decrease of 636 gallons in 1878-79. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that fewer emigrant ships were supplied with lime-juice in the past year, the figures for the two years being 35 ships in 1877-78, against 28 ships in the past year. The 6,292 gallons passed during the year were disposed of as follow:—

	Gallons.
To emigrant ships	4,987
To other vessels	907
In hand	398
Total	6,292

Under the orders of Government dated the 15th May 1878, no lime-juice was passed by the Inspector unless it contained 25 grains of citric acid in the fluid ounce.

Water-supply.

There are now twelve boats, large and small, supplying water from the municipal pipes to the shipping. The arrangements appear to give general satisfaction.

Doolies for the conveyance of sick seamen to hospital.

Doolies for the conveyance of sick seamen were started in 1877 at Telkul Ghât, Koilah Ghât, and Prinsep's Ghât; they are in constant attendance, and have proved very useful. From May to December in the year under report they carried 313 men out of 2,648 admitted into hospital. This number represents the urgent cases. In less serious cases the patients walk or hire a public conveyance.

Port rules.

Revised rules for the port of Calcutta and its approaches have been passed by Government and notified since the close of the year.

Rules under the Native Passenger Ships' Act.

Two native passenger vessels suffered severely from small-pox while conveying pilgrims from Jeddah to this port during the year. These cases drew attention to the necessity of laying down a more explicit rule than that actually in force for the provision of suitable hospital accommodation on board native passenger ships. A draft rule has accordingly been submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

Quarantine.

Rules for the medical inspection of vessels and for quarantine, adapted to the circumstances of the port of Calcutta, have been approved by the Government

of India since the close of the year. The medical inspection rules have been already introduced, but the quarantine rules will be brought into operation only when there is danger of the importation of plague, yellow fever, typhus, or similar epidemic diseases not ordinarily prevalent among Indian populations, and then not without the sanction of the Government of India previously obtained in each case.

Form of agreement between masters and seamen under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of section 25, Act IV of 1875, the Government of India has sanctioned a form of agreement between masters and seamen, but it will have to be revised on the passing into law of the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, now before the supreme Legislative Council.

Act IX of 1879.

An Act amending the law relating to coast lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal was passed by the Government of India after the close of the year.

The Calcutta Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Shipping Office during the year were Rs. 25,757, as against Rs. 29,351 in 1877-78. The decrease is attributable to the general depression of trade at the port, and to the falling off in the coasting traffic consequent on the cessation of the scarcity in Southern India. The receipts were nevertheless higher than those of any year from 1868-69 to 1876-77, both inclusive. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 16,728, thus leaving a net gain of Rs. 9,029. They show a slight decrease of Rs. 142 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged in the past two years has been as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Shipped	16,975	14,909
Discharged	13,998	13,572

The excess of the number shipped over the number discharged is a matter for satisfaction. It was particularly large last year among British and Indian seamen. In the case of most other nationalities the number discharged preponderated, though not to a very great extent.

Some correspondence which took place during the year in connection with a case of ill-treatment of two lascars on board the ship *Gilbert Thompson* advanced considerably the settlement of the question of securing better protection from illtreatment for Indian crews engaged on foreign voyages, which has been under consideration since 1875. Provision will be made in the Merchant Shipping Act, now under preparation in the Legislative Council of the Government of India, for all cases in which the voyages for which the lascars engage terminate in India. With regard to voyages which terminate in the United Kingdom, the instructions lately issued by the Board of Trade to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine to enquire into the treatment of native crews and report complaints will doubtless tend to secure more considerate treatment for these crews in future.

There was a good deal of discussion in the course of the year in regard to the adoption of some plan for checking the practice of giving substitutes which prevails among the lascar crews of Calcutta. The

matter has been submitted to the Government of India for consideration. The remedy against the practice appears to rest mainly in the hands of the captains themselves. Substitutes could seldom be introduced into the crews if the latter were engaged shortly before the departure of the ships and taken on board immediately. In connection with this subject the feasibility of establishing a native sailors' home has been considered, but it is questionable if such a measure would be successful. It has for the present been decided to revive the practice, formerly in force, of licensing native boarding-houses under Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, and to require shipping-brokers to furnish the Shipping Office with the name of the locality in which each lascar resides when they bring men to be shipped. Certificates will also be given to the men on discharge, with a full description of the appearance of each.

The Port Trust.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on account of the Port Trust from the time of its creation up to the end of the year, and the sources from which the funds have been derived:—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
On jetties and works for the accommodation of sea-going vessels	42,42,462
On wharves, &c., for the accommodation of boat traffic and tramway to connect railways with wharves and jetties	46,29,719
On investments for a Reserve Fund	59,370
Ditto for an Insurance Fund	27,549
Total ...	89,59,100

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Loans from Government	60,25,100	
Less unexpended balance	2,81,555	
		57,43,545
Contribution from Government for new road ...		74,584
Revenue		27,44,880
Sale of surplus land		3,96,091
Total ...		89,59,100

Consolidation of loans.

The different loans received from Government for the execution of works have amounted to Rs. 60,25,100, but repayments have been made from time to time, and the outstanding balance during the year was actually Rs. 54,28,567. In addition to payments on account of capital, the Commissioners have also paid interest on their loans to the amount of Rs. 11,07,197. In compliance with instructions from the Government of India, all the loans were consolidated, on the 1st January 1879, into a single loan, repayable in half-yearly instalments in 30 years, with interest at 4½ per cent. It has been further decided that the Commissioners shall henceforth borrow in the open market in India and in the Indian

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currency, and with the view of facilitating such borrowing the Government of India has consented to give up its prior lien on the property of the Trust on the condition that a sinking fund is provided for the liquidation of all future loans in thirty years. A draft Bill to give effect to this policy is under preparation.

The net revenue derived from works and lands since the creation of the Trust has been Rs. 34,46,606. From this sum Rs. 26,80,794 have been spent on new works and improvements, Rs. 5,87,653 in the repayment of loans, Rs. 60,000 for the formation of a reserve fund, and Rs. 31,042 for an insurance fund. There was a cash balance of Rs. 87,117 in hand at the end of the year.

New works.

The amount expended during the year on new works of improvement was Rs. 10,72,040, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Accommodation for sea-going vessels	4,07,427
Works to facilitate inland boat traffic	3,62,233
Extension of the tramway	99,930
New moorings	58,076
Works of general improvement	1,44,374

The expenditure under the first head was chiefly incurred in the extension of three of the jetties, in protecting jetty-heads with sheet piling, in erecting a new jetty, and in rebuilding an old jetty on a new site. For the convenience of boat traffic, the retaining wall at the inland vessels' wharves was further extended, and the construction of the frontage of the new riverside road from Aheeretollah to Baug-Bazar was taken in hand. The tramway was brought into direct communication with the Chitpore station of the Eastern Bengal Railway in June 1878 by the opening of the lift bridge over the Chitpore canal. The works of general impovement carried out during the year included the building of a new warehouse and the completion of the new office of the Commissioners.

Dredging operations.

The dredger was at work during only 152 days of the year, and the amount of dredging done fell far below that in the previous year. The vessel was twice laid up for repairs, and it appears that portions of her fittings have suffered much from the wear and tear which she has undergone. The cost of her maintenance was Rs. 35,594, but the hopper barges earned by towing Rs. 24,310, so that the net cost of the dredging operations of the year was Rs. 11,284.

Working of the jetties.

The income derived from the jetties amounted to Rs. 6,77,650, as against Rs. 8,00,521 in 1877-78. The falling off was partly accounted for by the reduction in the landing charges on import cargo, which was noticed in the last Report. The revised tariff came into force on the 1st August 1878, and was thus in operation for eight months of the year. The loss of revenue during this period was Rs. 32,441, or at the rate of Rs. 48,662 per annum. A considerable decrease in the quantity of piece-goods imported caused a further loss of Rs. 41,346. The receipts on account of export cargo also fell off by Rs. 39,333, owing to the

cessation of the abnormal grain exports to Madras. Hides and tea now furnish the bulk of the revenue derived from exports shipped at the jetties. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 4,58.270, as against Rs. 4,25,897 in 1877-78. The increase was fully explained by the adjustment of the cost of several new cranes against revenue.

The number of vessels accommodated at the jetties was 184. The average amount paid by each vessel for jetty hire was Rs. 454, and the average income received from each vessel on all accounts was Rs. 3,588. The receipts on account of jetty hire rose considerably owing to a higher rate of charge introduced since October 1877, but vessels were permitted at the same time to work longer hours at the jetties. All vessels wishing to make use of the jetties had an opportunity of doing so during the year; but it was sometimes found necessary to order vessels away before they had completely loaded, or to keep arriving vessels waiting. A good deal of inconvenience was thus caused to the shipping, but no time will be lost in bringing to completion the works now in progress for increasing the jetty accommodation.

The 30-ton crane.

The 30-ton crane earned Rs. 17,084 during the year. Of this amount Rs. 9,378 were received for work done at the jetties, and Rs. 7,656 for moving heavy material about the port, and for lifting and moving the machinery of steamers under repairs. The expenditure was Rs. 10,773.

Inland vessels' wharves.

The receipts of the inland vessels' wharves (under which head the tramway is included) amounted to Rs. 4,59,862, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,65,157. The figures for 1877-78 were Rs. 5,49,137 and Rs. 2,59,762 respectively. The income of that year was exceptionally high owing to the traffic in grain. The increase of expenditure last year was due to a larger outlay on the tramway, which was, however, fully compensated for by the higher net revenue received. The working of the line is now under the superintendence of a manager appointed by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The convenience which it affords for the conveyance of goods has been much enhanced since the opening of the bridge over the Chitpore Canal, and the line is likely to prove a highly remunerative undertaking to the Commissioners.

Cargo and passenger-boats.

The circumstances under which the control of cargo-boats was transferred to the Commissioners were mentioned in the Report for 1877-78. Rules for the registering and licensing of these boats were drawn up by the Commissioners during the year, and received the sanction of Government. They came into operation on the 1st March 1879. Since the close of the year passenger-boats have also been placed under the supervision of the Commissioners. To carry out this measure a special enactment was passed, repealing certain sections of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, which vested the Commissioner of Police with the control of these boats.

Strand Bank lands.

The total income from the Strand Bank lands was Rs. 1,40,294, as against Rs. 1,43,809 in 1877-78. Owing, however, to a reduction of expenditure the net revenue of the year was Rs. 53,495, against Rs. 43,337 in the previous year. The fall in income is explained by the fact that the rents were partially in arrears at the end of the year, and that nine months'

rental of a plot of land required by the Commissioners for the new warehouse was lost.

The port proper.

The financial position of the port is shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital debt	17,65,000	
Net revenue	9,61,177	
Total ...	27,26,177	

ASSETS.

Value of block originally	17,65,000	
Less depreciation	2,87,608	
		14,77,392
Value of new block acquired by the Port Commissioners since 1871	4,18,557	
Paid in liquidation of portion of loans advanced for port works	6,614	
Investment for reserve fund	3,64,250	
Depreciation fund	2,00,000	
Set aside to meet cost of new block now in course of construction	66,634	
Cash balance on 1st April 1879	1,92,730	
Total ...	27,26,177	

The capital debt represents the original value of the block made over to the Commissioners by Government. The debt is a permanent one, on which the Commissioners pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. Up to the close of 1877-78 the amount written off annually for depreciation of block was regulated by a scale adopted by the Commissioners in 1872, and it was then ordered that the surplus of this account not spent in actual renewal of block should be allowed to accumulate until the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was reached, after which the amount to be charged to depreciation should no longer be regulated by the fixed scale, but should be the amount annually spent in renewal of block. By the close of 1877-78 the maximum sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had been accumulated, and the value of the block has remained fixed since that period. The sum of Rs. 2,00,000 accumulated has been invested in Government securities, and the Commissioners also hold Government securities for Rs. 3,50,000, the reserve fund accumulated to meet extraordinary losses, such as may be caused by the occurrence of a cyclone. The balance of the revenue accounts of the several years has been spent in adding to the block of the port. The Commissioners have realized a net revenue of Rs. 9,61,177 during the eight years of their administration, but charges for mooring hire have been reduced in the same period by an amount which would aggregate Rs. 5,52,481.

The total income of the port during the past year was Rs. 5,80,184, against Rs. 6,10,171 in the previous year. The receipts from mooring hire increased by Rs. 35,184, while the earnings of Harbour Masters fell by Rs. 49,206. These results were due to a large reduc-

tion of shipping and a decline in freights, necessitating the detention of vessels in port for long periods in expectation of more favourable rates. At one period there were 172 ships in the port, and every available mooring was occupied. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,98,106, against Rs. 4,28,909 in the previous year.

The total number of vessels which entered the port, as already shown, was 967, consisting of 489 steamers and 478 sailing ships. The gross tonnage was 1,430,787 tons. The decrease in both classes of vessels was most marked, as in 1877-78 726 steamers and 646 sailing ships, with a total gross tonnage of 2,056,954 tons, entered the port. Of the latter vessels, however, 224 were specially employed in grain traffic. The number of steamers which arrived from Europe *viâ* the Suez Canal in the past year was less than in 1877-78, but the average tonnage of the vessels shows a large increase.

Harbour Master's Department.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of accidents, but this is attributed to the freshets of the season being unusually strong. None of the accidents were of importance.

The floating fire-engine was thoroughly repaired. She assisted in putting out fires on one ship and five boats during the year.

The anchor-boats recovered 48 anchors and 743 fathoms of chain. Altogether 18 anchors and 236 fathoms of chain were restored to their owners, and 12 anchors and 145 fathoms of chain were sold for Rs. 1,039.

The amount collected by the Commissioners on account of pilotage fees, port dues and hospital dues, was Rs. 21,28,873. Of this sum Rs. 11,81,318 were credited to Government, Rs. 6,39,096 were retained by the Commissioners for charges due to them, and Rs. 3,08,459 were refunded to the agents of vessels.

All the moorings were examined and repaired. Owing to the crowded state of the port in the two preceding years they had not been thoroughly looked after, and a complete overhaul of them was needed. The outer revetment walls at Fort Point, which are believed to have caused the deterioration of the moorings between that spot and Tolly's Nullah, have lately been removed with the sanction of the Government of India, and have been replaced by a paved slope.

Survey of the port.

A survey of the port has been commenced by the River Survey Department since the close of the year. The work was of a pressing nature, as no survey had been made since 1872, and several changes are known to have occurred in the navigable channels.

Unseaworthy ships.

A draft Bill to provide for the detention of unseaworthy ships was received from the Government of India in the course of the year, and a report was submitted on its provisions after consultation with the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and certain Government officers. Considerable modifications of the draft have been suggested, with the view of bringing within the scope of the Bill all classes of vessels and all cases in respect of which legislation is needed. The Bill proposes to authorize the local Government to vest the Commissioners with the power of enforcing its provisions at their discretion, and they will be thus in a

position, when the measure becomes law, to prevent ships leaving the port in an unseaworthy condition. The provisions of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 with regard to the load-line having been held to be applicable to ships on the British register in Indian waters, the Bill leaves such ships to be dealt with in respect of this matter under the English Act. The Deputy Conservator of the Port has been appointed to report breaches of the Act and institute prosecutions against the offenders.

CHITTAGONG PORT.

Trade.

A marked expansion of the trade of Chittagong has taken place within the past two years In 1876-77, 1,791 vessels, with a tonnage of 80,652 tons, visited the port; in 1877-78 the number of vessels had increased to 2,000 and the tonnage to 106,766 tons; and in 1878-79 there was a further increase to 2,140 vessels, with a tonnage of 135,672 tons. There has thus been an addition of 349 vessels and 55,020 tons to the trade of the port since 1876-77. The chief features of the trade during the past year were a general increase in the Naraingunge trade, including jute shipments, larger importation of salt from the United Kingdom, and larger exportation of grain to Mauritius and Ceylon. The following statement gives details of the vessels that visited the port during the last two years:—

PARTICULARS.	1877-78.		1878-79.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	6	5,780	12	13,792	6	8,012	...	.....
European foreign trade	17	8,063·77	23	11,634	6	3,570·23	...	.....
Ditto coasting trade	17	8,984·7	13	5,310	...	.....	4	3,674·7
Chittagong vessels	37	8,836·6	43	9,324·8	6	488·2	...	.....
Other native	5	1,128·35	8	1,588·4	3	459·55	...	.....
Naraingunge inland trade	92	14,325·8	205	33,028·9	113	18,703·1	...	.....
Mail steamers	70	31,613·08	66	30,235	...	.....	4	1,378·08
Trading „	2	1,147	10	2,953	8	1,806	...	.....
Ballam boats	1,754	26,887	1,760	27,805·9	6	918·9	...	.....
Total ...	2,000	106,766·8	2,140	135,672	148	33,957·98	8	5,052·78

The number of European vessels trading direct with Europe was doubled in the past year, owing to the increase in the importation of salt and in the exportation of jute. More European vessels were engaged in the foreign trade and fewer in the coasting trade than in the preceding year. This is accounted for by a falling off in the demand for rice at the coast ports of the Madras Presidency since the termination of the famine, and an increase of shipments to Mauritius and Ceylon. The large increase in the number of vessels trading with Naraingunge is due to the expansion of the jute trade.

The total value of the trade of the port during the past year was Rs. 88,20,752, as compared with Rs. 68,13,478 in 1877-78, thus

showing an increase of Rs. 20,07,274. The quantity and value of the grain exports in the last two years have been as follow:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Foreign ports	11,375	9,50,975	19,343	16,80,623
Home ports	13,708	10,38,986	10,482	7,32,947
Total ...	25,083	19,89,961	29,825	24,13,570

The net increase in the past year amounted to 4,742 tons, valued at Rs. 4,23,609. It is observed that while the exports to foreign ports increased by 7,968 tons, valued at Rs. 7,29,648, those to home ports fell off by 3,226 tons, valued at Rs. 3,06,039. The quantity of jute exported during the year was 15,925 tons, against 7,071 tons in 1877-78, and the value of the exports increased from Rs. 7,70,000 to Rs. 19,63,170.

The chief imports of Chittagong are salt, received from the United Kingdom, and earth-oil, received from Rangoon. The importation of salt increased from 4,391 to 6,160 tons, and of earth-oil from 460 to 1,289 tons. The increase was due, in the case of salt, to the fact that three vessels, seeking jute cargoes for the home voyage, came to the port laden with salt, and also to an extra demand created by the shortness of stocks at the beginning of the year. The increased importation of earth-oil indicates a revival of the trade, attributable to some extent to the more prosperous condition of the people.

Financial position of the port.

The receipts and expenditure of the last two years have been—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	24,840	34,756
Expenditure	29,641	37,962

The increase in the number of vessels that visited the port in the past year naturally caused a rise in the receipts from port dues and pilotage. The net increase under these heads alone amounted to Rs. 6,321. The receipts are credited with a sum of Rs. 1,285, representing the sale proceeds of the wreck of a native brig raised at the expense of the Port Fund; but as the cost of raising the vessel was Rs. 2,400. the undertaking was a decided failure from a financial point of view, This item of expenditure and an excess of Rs. 6,192 in the public works charges account for the greater part of the total increase of expenditure in the past year. The public works charges were incurred for the construction of the port jetty, and for repairs and improvements at Kutubdia Light-house and the tripod light at Norman's Point. The balance to the credit of the Port Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 27,473. The accounts are, however, still subject to adjustment.

Port improvements.

Much progress has been made in the construction of the screw-pile jetty; but it has been reported that unless considerable changes, involving a large increase of expenditure, are made in the original design, the jetty is not likely to be much resorted to by ships. An extension of the original scheme

of the work cannot, however, be sanctioned for the present, as it is by no means clear that the jetty is really wanted at Chittagong, and until its success is assured expenditure upon it will as far as possible be curtailed. Salt and rice are much more easily shipped and discharged into boats lying on both sides of the ship, and as a fact jute is always transhipped direct from the brigs in which it is conveyed from Naraingunge. Since the close of the year sanction has been accorded to the purchase of several boats for the port.

The river has undergone some changes in recent years, but nothing has occurred to obstruct navigation. Frequent complaints of the general incompetence of the pilot service of the port were made during the past year. Orders have since been issued with the view of placing the pilots under better control and training, and improving generally the administration of the port. The river-bank continues to be carefully protected from dock cutting, and ship-building is now confined to the different channels branching off the river. In the past year eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 974 tons, were built in the port, as compared with three vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 445 tons in the previous year.

With regard to the future prospects of the port, it is still impossible to advance a decided opinion. It has been pointed out that the trade of the port is in so few hands that it might at any time be almost extinguished by the withdrawal of a single firm. At the same time the great development of the export trade in the past two years indicates that Chittagong affords substantial advantages to exporters, and there is reason to hope that these advantages will continue to secure a fair amount of trade to the port for many years to come.

Orissa ports.

As the ports of Orissa have of late years advanced in commercial importance, some account of them is given on this occasion, in addition to the usual information required for the year under report. They are divided into three groups, viz. Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore.

False Point.

False Point, or Cuttack, was declared a port so far back as the year 1860; but it was during the year of the great Orissa famine, when Government was anxiously exploring every means of throwing supplies into the province, that the capabilities of False Point as a port were first publicly appreciated. It is now connected with the capital city of the province by means of the Kendraparah canal, which extends from Cuttack for a distance of 42½ miles till it enters tidal waters at Marsaghai, 23 miles from the harbour. The isolated and jungly situation of the port, and the long tedious boat route inland, through dense forests and across malarious swamps, formerly rendered the port impracticable for goods or passenger traffic; but now that the difficult upper half of the journey can be conveniently and rapidly done by a canal, and that the lower half is accurately surveyed, False Point has grown into one of the most important entrepôts for the import and export trade of Orissa. A small steamer plies weekly between the harbour and the town of Cuttack, and meets the upward and downward mail steamers to and from Calcutta. Boats enter the canal at Marsaghai, but an extension of the canal for 1½ miles further towards False Point is in course of construction, and will further facilitate communication. A port-officer

and a superintendent of customs have been appointed at False Point. The British India General Steam Navigation Company make the place a regular port of call. It is also visited by French ships from Mauritius, which take rice and oil-seeds for that place, and for Havre, Bordeaux, and other ports in France.

False Point forms a harbour well-marked by a light-house, provided with drinking-water and building ground, possessing direct routes inland to Cuttack, the capital of the province, and furnishing absolute protection against the south-west monsoon. The existence of bars across the mouths of inland water-routes causes no serious impediment to traffic, as plenty of water is always obtained at flood-tide for the class of cargo-boats or steamers that ply on the rivers.

Port improvements.

Alterations to the existing light-house at False Point are in progress, with the view of substituting a first class dioptric light in place of the present light, which has been found insufficient. The new light will be useful not to the port merely, but to all shipping passing up and down the Bay.

The establishment of a tidal gauge has been sanctioned, and a set of instruments for the purpose has been indented for from England. A sum of money has also been sanctioned for clearing jungle and making roads at Jumboo. It has been determined to give up, as being beyond requirements, 11,680 out of 19,660 acres of land originally made over to Government by the Maharani of Burdwan as a gift for the port. The work of permanently demarcating the remaining 7,980 acres is now in hand.

Pooree.

Pooree was declared a port in the year 1860.

Port improvements.

In 1872 a customs shed was erected, which serves also as an office, and in 1874 a port establishment, consisting of a clerk, a preventive officer, and two peons, was sanctioned. In 1877 a new flagstaff and signal station were constructed, and in the past year a large lantern was set up. Metalled roads have made traffic easy over the sands to the seashore, so that rice is now easily carried from the town to the port.

Balasore and Dhamra.

Balasore and Dhamra, with their subordinate ports, were declared ports in the year 1858.

Port improvements.

The Orissa Ports were until 1877 in charge of a single Conservator, but in that year two port-officers were appointed: one on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, for the ports of False Point and Pooree; and the other on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, for the ports of Balasore and Chandbally (the principal subsidiary port of Dhamra). The port-officer of the last-named ports was vested with the full powers of a shipping-master under Act I of 1859, and the whole of the shipping-office business of the Dhamra ports was made over to him. The Native pilot establishment, which was sanctioned last year for the purpose of piloting vessels up the Dhamra and Byturnee rivers to the port of Chandbally, has been revised, and the following is the present scale of establishment:—

2 pilots	at Rs.	40 each per mensem.
1 coxswain	at ,,	15 per mensem.
6 boatmen	at ,,	10 each per mensem.

or an annual charge of Rs. 1,860.

During the past year a six-oared whale boat was purchased at a cost of Rs. 750 for the use of the pilots, and a house was built at Dhamra for their occupation. The buoys in the ports of Balasore and Dhamra were overhauled by the anchor vessel attached to the port of Calcutta, and arrangements are being made for the survey of these ports in the ensuing cold season by the port-officer under the guidance of the Marine Survey Department.

An iron barge, purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,900, was converted into a floating jetty for use at Chandbally. A new flagstaff, 100 feet high and fully rigged, was erected at Chandipur, near the mouth of the Burrabulong river. A new iron tidal gauge, of a pattern specially designed by the late Conservator for the purpose of resisting the attacks of the teredo, was also erected at the mouth of this river. The construction of a revetment for the river bank at Chandbally was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6,053. The Government of India has sanctioned the extension of section 38, Act XII of 1875 (which makes pilotage compulsory) to the port of Chandbally and its approaches, but the extension has not been formally notified, pending the issue of revised rules for the ports of Orissa.

Trade of the ports.

The value of the sea imports and exports of Orissa during the last ten years has been as follows:—

District.	Year.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage of Vessels.			Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Total value of trade.
		Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.			
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	1869-70	71	59	130	31,741	30,363	61,104	*39,604	*1,35,480	*1,75,084
	1870-71	105	110	215	59,744	64,322	121,066	*38,516	*4,22,689	*4,61,205
	1871-72	86	86	172	72,525	70,023	142,548	*55,817	*2,18,867	*2,74,684
	1872-73	75	80	155	69,999	70,325	140,324	*61,409	*4,67,127	*2,28,536
	1873-74	106	101	207	86,597	84,585	171,182	*1,44,944	*4,58,396	*6,03,340
	1874-75	110	108	218	118,375	120,041	238,416	*23,372	*9,30,870	*9,54,242
	1875-76	133	127	260	157,468	155,366	312,834	13,78,690	12,71,575	26,50,181
	1876-77	166	163	329	149,515	147,110	296,624	11,88,073	29,06,105	40,94,178
	1877-78	202	188	390	140,952	141,838	282,790	36,04,023	36,73,016	72,77,039
	1878-79	180	178	358	139,916	138,498	278,414	18,88,009	28,26,593	47,14,602
Balasore	1869-70	232	200	432	15,456	14,397	29,853	*22,541	*2,73,948	*2,96,489
	1870-71	277	272	549	23,332	18,668	42,000	*25,410	*2,51,209	*2,76,619
	1871-72	276	293	569	26,933	26,396	53,329	*89,464	*3,33,043	*4,22,507
	1872-73	340	348	688	37,936	36,509	74,445	*84,616	*2,21,909	*3,06,525
	1873-74	407	487	894	51,216	53,003	104,219	*50,000	*2,87,973	*3,37,973
	1874-75	387	456	843	51,693	59,877	111,570	*11,344	*2,75,005	*2,86,349
	1875-76	404	466	870	43,370	44,900	88,270	20,67,024	17,00,029	37,67,053
	1876-77	374	410	784	57,019	57,041	114,960	34,29,369	40,20,732	74,50,101
	1877-78	535	513	1,048	73,635	68,495	142,130	53,36,189	58,63,601	1,11,99,790
	1878-79	362	433	795	49,924	57,396	107,320	36,00,581	49,24,844	85,25,425
Pooree	1869-70	37	34	71	6,576	6,100	12,676	*26,860	*2,25,245	*2,52,105
	1870-71	21	24	45	5,426	5,902	11,328	*5,069	*2,13,395	*2,18,464
	1871-72	33	32	65	4,553	4,354	8,907	*64,053	*1,88,468	*2,52,521
	1872-73	31	29	60	5,516	4,767	10,083	*53,910	*1,95,164	*2,49,074
	1873-74	33	33	66	10,371	9,200	19,571	*11,568	*2,84,322	*2,95,890
	1874-75	32	31	63	10,553	11,618	22,171	*37,438	*2,68,442	*3,05,880
	1875-76	28	30	58	16,763	17,257	34,020	20,261	2,99,185	3,19,446
	1876-77	34	31	65	15,377	13,032	28,399	1,01,275	7,32,571	8,33,846
	1877-78	20	21	41	8,920	10,231	18,151	62,631	5,62,896	6,25,527
	1878-79	42	39	81	9,724	8,782	18,506	1,30,303	5,95,794	5,26,097

* Exclusive of the trade between ports within the Presidency.

The large increase in the trade of the ports which occurred in 1873-74 was due to the famine in Behar. In 1877-78 a similar result was produced in the case of False Point and Balasore, by the famine in the Madras Presidency. The decrease both in entry and clearance last year was due to the demand for rice having fallen off at the coast ports of that Presidency since the termination of relief operations.

Grain exports.

The following statement shows the amount and value of the exports of grain, the staple produce of the province, during the last two years:—

		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
False Point	Foreign ports	4,051	3,76,915	10,334	9,10,512
	Home do.	32,749	28,27,991	13,718	12,36,466
	Total	36,800	32,04,906	24,052	21,46,978
Pooree	Foreign ports	.....	.....	433	27,840
	Home do.	7,599	5,52,865	5,483	3,66,271
	Total	7,599	5,52,865	5,916	3,94,111
Balasore	Foreign ports	2,456	1,66,231	4,572	3,30,975
	Home do.	56,849	37,67,690	28,247	22,65,729
	Total	59,305	39,33,921	32,819	25,96,704
	GRAND TOTAL	103,704	76,91,692	62,787	51,37,793

It will be observed that, while the exports to the home ports decreased, chiefly owing to the reduction of the demand in Madras, commerce was renewed on a considerable scale with foreign ports.

Chief imports.

The chief imports consist of cotton twist, piece-goods, metals, gunny-bags, betel-nuts, spices, spirituous liquors, and oils. The total value of these imports in the last two years was as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	19,79,807	10,70,070
Pooree	22,700	15,135
Balasore	17,83,925	13,29,508
Total ...	37,86,432	24,14,713

The decrease in the imports last year is no doubt due to the fact that, owing to the unusual exportation in the preceding year, imports had been brought on a large scale to pay for the produce wanted: stocks were thus more than ordinarily high, and on the diminution of the exports there was a fall in the imports also. In addition to the above articles a considerable amount of treasure is annually imported into, and also exported from, the Province by sea.

Passenger steamers.

A European firm runs a steamer weekly between Calcutta and Chandbally, and when there is a call for it, particularly about the time of important pilgrimages to Pooree, sends an extra steamer. A native steamer also plies

between Calcutta and Mohurigunj, about two miles above Chandbally. The number of passengers carried last year was—

	No. of passengers.
To Chandbally	33,006
From ditto	34,065

A Government steamer runs weekly between Chandbally and Cuttack. It is principally designed for passenger traffic and is well supported.

Financial position of the ports.

The receipts and expenditure of the ports stand thus for the last two years :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	14,257	16,728	14,328	28,179
Pooree	491		1,622	
Balasore	7,679	9,511	6,003	6,091

In the past year the ports of False Point and Pooree were grouped together for the purposes of the Port Fund to be maintained under the provisions of the Ports' Act.

IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology of Bengal.

DURING the official year 1878-79 the work of meteorological registration in Bengal was carried on under the same conditions as in the previous three years. The system which was established in 1875-76, when the local meteorological departments were placed under the general control of the Meteorological Reporter for India, continued to work satisfactorily, and to accumulate observations which will in the course of years, it is hoped, elucidate the relations of the meteorological phenomena of India to each other. The only addition of importance to the work of the department during the year was the establishment of a telegraphic daily weather service. Telegrams of the 10 A.M. observations at a series of upwards of 50 selected stations, including 13 in Bengal, were forwarded daily to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The reduced observations were published daily during the greater part of the past year with a brief summary for the information of the Government of India, the local Governments, and those departments which are specially interested in the continuous record of the weather as embodied in these returns.

OBSERVATORIES.

The observing stations are divided into four classes—first, second, third, and fourth—according to the character of the observations taken and forwarded to the Central Office.

FIRST CLASS STATION.

Alipore continued to be the only first class meteorological station. The self-registering instruments of this station worked satisfactorily throughout the greater part of the year, but the photographic process employed is a very delicate one, and is peculiarly liable to give unsatisfactory results during the hot weather of April and May, and the rains. The self-recording apparatus for rain and wind registration also worked satisfactorily. An Osler's anemograph and rain-gauge, which formed one of the most important and valuable meteorological instruments at the Surveyor-General's Office, was transferred to the Meteorological Office during the year (September 1878). It was found that the spring had become weaker, and that consequently the records of wind pressure of recent years at the Surveyor-General's Office have given exaggerated results.

The defect was rectified before the erection of the instrument at Alipore. In consequence of a series of delays which occurred in the construction of the transit-room at Alipore, it was not handed over to the Meteorological Department until September 1878. The disadvantages which might have arisen from this delay were to a certain extent obviated by the Surveyor-General granting the use of the Park Street Observatory to the department. The time-ball arrangements at this Observatory passed under the control of the Meteorological Office during the year upon the retirement of the officer in whose charge they had been for many years previously.

Second Class Station.

At second class stations, with the exception of Saugor Island, three observations are taken daily, viz at 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and at 7-35 A.M. Washington mean time. Hourly observations are recorded during four days of the month, on the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th. At Saugor Island, a very important station in connection with the storm-warning service for the protection of the port of Calcutta, four observations are recorded daily. There were seven second class stations during the year 1878-79. Of these five are in Bengal and two in Assam.

Third Class Stations.

At the third class stations observations are registered at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The stations are 12 in number, the same as during the previous year, of which 10 are in Bengal, one (Akyab) in British Burmah, and one (Silchar) in Assam. The majority of third class stations are in satisfactory working order.

Fourth Class Stations.

The stations of the fourth class record only the daily rainfall, the returns of which are forwarded weekly to the Central Office. At present rainfall registration is carried on at 162 revenue stations in Bengal and four in Assam.

Meteorological Summary for 1878.

Atmospheric pressure.

The average pressure of the past year was in slight excess over the whole of Behar, Bengal, and Assam; but in Orissa, on the other hand, there was a slight defect. The greatest excess of annual pressure was at Darjeeling, where it amounted to ·024 inches; but the general excess pressure, which was rather unequally distributed, did not amount to more than ·011 inches. In Orissa the defect was of almost corresponding amount, the average of two stations being ·011 inches. An examination of the monthly averages shows that for the first eight months of the year the pressure at the Behar, Bengal, and Assam stations was almost uniformly in excess, whilst in the last four months the pressure was in every case below the average. At the two Orissa stations, however, the pressure was only in excess for the first five months, and during the last seven months it was almost invariably below the normal amount. The diminished pressure in Orissa, therefore, began three months before it reached Bengal, Behar, and Assam, thus accounting for the annual average pressure being in excess in the last provinces and in defect in the former one.

In January the barometric pressure over the whole of Bengal was in excess of the normal amount. The excess appears to have been greatest at Patna, where it reached ·063 inches above the normal of the month

but over a large area of country the excess pressure was nearly as high. Thus between the stations Patna, Goalpara, Silchar, Dacca, and Chittagong there was an excess varying between five and six-hundredths of an inch. To the south-east of this tract of country, that is, over the line between Gya, Calcutta, and Jessore, the pressure was somewhat lower, being only five-hundredths of an inch; and again at Hazaribagh, Burdwan, Saugor, and False Point the excess only equalled three-hundredths of an inch. At Cuttack, only a short distance from this last line of comparative high barometer, the pressure was very nearly normal in amount, being only nine-thousandths of an inch in excess. The pressure in February was again in excess, but to a somewhat smaller extent than in the preceding month. Chittagong was the seat of greatest excess, Darjeeling, Goalpara, and Berhampore following next in order. In March the eastern portion of the province showed a pressure very much in excess of the normal amount, the seat of largest excess pressure appearing to be at Goalpara, where it was ·083 inches above the average. Altogether the excess pressure over the whole province was greater than in either of the preceding months. In April the line of greatest excess pressure appeared to pass from Goalpara through Berhampore to Calcutta; but the excess pressure generally appeared to be diminishing in amount. In May the maximum excess pressure was about Berhampore and Gya; but in June the conditions began to change, and over the whole of the province a fall of pressure took place to such an extent that on a line between Patna, Purneah, and Burdwan down to Orissa the pressure had fallen below the average of the month. At all other stations in the province, also, the pressure was only very slightly in excess. In July there was again a change in the opposite direction, and the pressure was uniformly in excess of the average, the greatest excess being at the stations in Eastern and Southern Bengal. In August the excess pressure had fallen to a considerable extent, so that in the western part of the province the pressures were nearly normal, and in Orissa an average or almost minus pressure was registered. In September the pressure at every station was below the average, and this was noticeable principally at the Orissa stations, and at a centre near Durbhunga. In October the defect in the pressure was still more marked, and in some cases was very great. Thus at Durbhunga the defect was ·105 inches, and at Gya and Cuttack there was a defect of ·073 inches. This low pressure continued steadily up to the end of the year, and at no single station during the last five months was the pressure equal to the average, whilst in the Orissa stations for November there was a defect of one-tenth of an inch, and in December a defect of ·078 inches. This of course had a considerable influence on the meteorology of that period. The diminished pressure in the last five months does not appear to have been so strongly marked in the higher layers of the atmosphere as in the lower, for in each of these months the defect was less at Darjeeling than at any other station. This fact has made the excess in the annual average pressure at Darjeeling greater than at any other station; and it may possibly be inferred from this that the increased pressure was a prominent characteristic of the higher layers of the atmosphere.

Temperature.

The temperature of these provinces has been in excess of the usual amount, for the average of the whole year for all the recording stations shows that the temperature was rather more than seven-tenths of a degree above the average of previous years. This number is of course not very large, but it is sufficient to show clearly that the year 1878 was hotter than usual. Of all the recording stations in Bengal only two had a lower annual temperature than the average of the place. These two were Berhampore, at which there was a defect of 0·3°F., and False Point, where there was a defect of 0·6°. Cuttack, on the other hand, showed an excess temperature of 2°, which is a remarkable difference between stations so closely situated. It is usual that an excess in the annual temperature is accompanied by a decreased pressure; but this year is a slight exception to the rule, and there has been both excess pressure and excess temperature. It will, however, be noticed that the variation from the mean in each of these particulars was very slight. In Cuttack, however, we have an illustration of the ordinary rule, for whilst the temperature was here 2° in excess, the pressure was ·012 inches in defect. That the average temperature of last year was in excess of the mean is not surprising when the monthly temperatures are considered; for, speaking generally, during nine months of the year the temperature was in excess, and only the three months January, May, and April exhibited temperatures below the means of these months. The temperature during January was on the whole belowt the average, for at only two out of 18 recording stations was it above the mean. These two stations were Sibsagar, where it was + 0·8°, and Cuttack, where it was + 3·2°. This appears to have been rather an anomalous excess, for at False Point, only a few miles to the east, the temperature was one degree in defect. The seat of the greatest defect of temperature appeared to be at Patna, where it amounted to —2 3°. In February the temperature was almost uniformly in excess, being on the average 2·5° above the mean. In the case of Cuttack it was no less than 5·6° hotter than usual, and, speaking generally, the stations in the south of the province show a larger excess of temperature than those in the north. In March, again, the temperature was above the average, but only slightly so in comparison with the previous month, being a little more than 0·6° in excess. In April a decided change took place, and the average temperature for the whole of the province was barely a tenth of a degree below the average, whilst in May this defect rose to 2·2°. In June, however, this defect from mean temperature was entirely annihilated, and an excess temperature of 2·2° was established. In this month the excess temperature was to a great extent evenly distributed, excepting in the case of Hazaribagh, where it was + 7·1°, and of Cuttack, where it was + 5·1° above the average monthly temperature. In July, August, and September the temperature varied very little from the means of these months, and in October it was a little in excess. In November it was again in excess, and in December it had approached very close to the mean of the month. But of all the stations in these provinces those on the northern part appeared to be somewhat below the average, whilst most of the southerly stations were in slight excess.

False Point and Cuttack were, however, again exceptions, and showed temperatures for December below the average of the preceding years.

Wind.

The mean wind directions for the year did not differ to any great extent from the normal directions as deduced from about ten years' observations. There were, as might be expected, differences in some of the individual stations, but over the whole province the wind directions appear to have been much as usual. The most important feature in the winds of this year has, however, been the decidedly diminished velocity at the majority of the stations in Bengal, Behar, and Assam; and this diminished velocity was, as a rule, not confined to any single season of the year, but in several stations it extended throughout every month of the year. This diminished air movement may be seen clearly from the accompanying comparison for the following stations:—

Stations.	Mean daily velocity of 1878 in miles.	Average of previous years in miles.
Sibsagar	54·0	61·3
Goalpara	93·5	111·1
Patna	36·1	73·8
Burdwan	80·6	86·2
Jessore	66·9	80·5
Dacca	110·6	111·6
Silchar	45·2	67·6
Chittagong	114·3	135·8
Calcutta	109·6	128·0
Saugor Island	232·5	232·9

At Purneah and Gya the wind velocity appeared to be about as usual, whilst at Hazaribagh and Berhampore, on the other hand, the velocity was rather higher than the mean. Cuttack is the only station in Orissa where a long series of anemometric readings has been taken, and at this place the wind velocity for the year was very slightly in excess; for whilst the average velocity for the whole of last year was 78·2 miles per day, the mean of previous years has given 77·2 miles. It will be remembered in connection with these facts that whilst in Bengal, Behar, and Assam there was an increased barometric pressure during the year, in Orissa there was a diminished pressure. This fact is, of course, exactly what ought to be expected, and it clearly shows the intimate connection that there is between barometric pressure and wind velocity. The generally diminished velocity of the air-current in these provinces appears to have been due to a great extent to the diminished force of the south-west monsoon, and it is again interesting to notice in the above table that the wind velocity at the inland stations was in greater defect than the stations at or near the sea-coast.

Storms.

During the months of April and May the class of storms called nor'westers was extremely prevalent, and some of them were much more violent than usual. No very great amount of damage, however, appears to have resulted from them, for, as a rule, they last too short a time to produce any great destruction.

The commencement of the rainy season was rather more gradual than usual, and was not ushered in by any violent storms, as is frequently the case. Towards the end of the rainy season, on the 22nd of September, a rather severe storm passed up from the head of the Bay of Bengal in a north-westerly direction. It appeared to be of a cyclonic nature from the direction of the winds; but it was of comparatively very small dimensions, and lasted only for a short period. Apparently it struck the coast some little distance to the east of Saugor Island, and then passed near to Calcutta on the eastern side; then it passed over Baraset and Barrackpore, and apparently through Serampore, getting weaker in its progress. During the passage of this storm 6·55 inches of rain were registered at Alipore, 12·32 inches at Baraset, 14·87 inches at Barrackpore, 14·32 inches at Serampore. 8·40 inches at Hooghly, 8·77 inches at Jehanabad in Burdwan; and on the following day at Kurigram 11·44 inches fell, and at Tangail 8·05 inches were registered. In fact over the whole of Bengal there was heavy rainfall on these two days. Although the storm was rather a severe one, it does not appear to have caused much destruction.

The close of the south-west monsoon was attended by the formation of a series of cyclonic vortices in the Bay, and as a natural result the weather in Bengal during this period was very unsettled. This condition of affairs lasted until the first week of December, and the weather up to that period was rather abnormal. Although no severe storms visited these provinces at this period, yet the formation of the cyclonic vortices in the middle of the Bay, and their subsequent passage towards the west coast, made their disturbing influence felt in Bengal to a marked degree, and gave to the stations near the sea-coast a considerable amount of rain.

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the whole year has been considerably above the average of previous years. Speaking generally for the whole province of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, an average excess fall of five and a half inches was registered. This excess was, however, as might be expected, very unequally distributed, and out of the 10 divisions of these provinces, in eight there was an excess rainfall, whilst in two there was a slight deficiency.

Comparison of divisional rainfall with average of previous years.

Divisions.	Number of stations.	Difference from average of previous years.
		Inches.
Burdwan	18	+ 4·4
Presidency	28	+ 5·3
Rajshahye	16	+ 11·8
Cooch Behar	6	+ 20·8
Dacca	13	+ 2·5
Patna	23	+ 4·2
Bhagulpore	15	+ 9·6
Orissa	7	+ 0·9
Chittagong	8	— 3·2
Chota Nagpore	7	— 1·1

It will be seen that in Cooch Behar there was an excess of 20·8 inches, and in Chittagong a deficiency of 3·2 inches. Between these two extremes the other divisions fall, and the general average excess is found to be 5·52 inches. The three divisions in which the greatest excess occurred are Cooch Behar, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore, and they are closely connected with each other in their conditions.

The numbers above given represent only the general averages in each division; but, as usual, the rainfall was rather unequally distributed amongst the stations in each division. Thus in Burdwan Division, whilst there was an excess of 27 inches at Hooghly, at Contai there was a deficit of 21 inches. Again in the Presidency Division, at Saugor Island, there was a deficiency of nearly 19 inches; and at Ranaghat nearly 25 inches above the average were registered. These differences may appear to be excessive, but in reality they are not greater than usual; and they clearly showed the necessity for an extensive series of recording stations in each division, in order to obtain a true average.

In January there is, as a rule, a slight rainfall in these provinces, and last year there was in most parts even less than the average; in Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions the rainfall during this month was decidedly below the mean; in Cuttack about the usual quantity fell, but in Behar there was a slight excess. In February there was again a rainfall rather below the average, and this was more particularly the case in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Patna Divisions. In March there was a deficiency in Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, a smaller deficiency in Rajshahye, and a more general deficit in Dacca. At Chittagong about the normal amount fell. Throughout the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions there was a slight deficit; in Orissa the fall was about normal, whilst in Chota Nagpore there was a slight excess of rain above the monthly average of that place. In April there was a general excess over the greater part of these provinces, and in some parts the rainfall amounted to more than double the average. This was notably the case in the Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore districts, and at some of the stations in the Moorshedabad and Rungpore districts. In May there was again an excessive rainfall, more particularly in the Burdwan, Presidency, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions This may probably be partly due to the nor'westers, which were so prevalent in that month. In June, owing to the holding off of the rains rather longer than usual, for they did not begin till about the 22nd and 23rd of the month, there was a very decided deficit in the Burdwan Division, amounting in the case of Contai to no less than 9 inches. Thus the average fall for this month at that station is 10·81 inches, and last year only 1·74 inches of rain were measured. At the sudder station of Burdwan the average fall for June is 10·18 inches, last year only 2·75 inches fell. These are, perhaps, two extreme instances, but over the whole area there was a deficiency amounting to an average of about four or five inches. In the Presidency Division there was a diminished fall at almost every recording station. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was an average deficit of over five inches, in Nuddea a deficit of about three inches, in Jessore a

deficit of more than seven inches, but in Moorshedabad the deficit was only about an inch. In the Rajshahye Division, although there was a deficient quantity, it was not so great in extent as in the two former divisions. In the Cooch Behar Division there was an excessive fall, and at Cooch Behar itself a fall of 67·34 inches took place, the average for the month of June being 36·37 inches only. The excess in this division was tolerably general, but not to the same extent as in that station itself. In the Dacca district there was a considerable deficiency of rainfall in this month, and in the Chittagong Division a small general deficiency only. In Patna there was a general deficiency of about two to three inches, but as the average rainfall of this division for this month is only about six inches, the deficit amounted to a rather large proportion of the expected fall. The rainfall in the Bhagulpore Division was also rather deficient in June, but not to so large an extent as in the Patna Division. Over the whole of the Orissa Division there was a very considerable deficit in this month, amounting on the average to about six inches. As the average of this division is only about nine inches, the deficit was again a very large proportion of the normal fall. In Chota Nagpore there was a deficiency in every station, and the average amounted to about four and a half inches out of an average of about eight inches. In the month of June the greater number of the divisions of this province, and the western divisions in particular, appeared to have suffered from a very deficient rainfall.

In July in Eastern and Northern Bengal there was again an excessive precipitation of rain, for in the division of Cooch Behar there was about 10 inches in excess, in Rajshahye an excess of about six or seven inches, in Bhagulpore an excess of about five inches, and in Dacca about one to two inches. On the other hand the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions received about an average rainfall. Orissa and Burdwan were about one inch deficient, and Chittagong nearly three inches below the normal amount. In this month Rungpore received 46·23 inches, the average being 18·72 inches; Julpigoree received 42·40 inches, the mean of the month being 27·62 inches; and there was a fall of 28·38 inches at Goalundo, the average being 13·99 inches, thus showing that at several local centres there was an extremely heavy precipitation.

In August the rains were more equally distributed, and in almost every division there was a quantity rather more than the average. Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Bhagulpore Divisions each received from two to four inches in excess of the average amount falling in these divisions in this month. Cooch Behar, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore received about one inch (or rather less) than their usual average, whilst the rainfall in Chittagong fell rather below the average of the month for that division. Again in September the rainfall in almost the whole province was above the average, and, as before, the division of Cooch Behar headed the list, having received about eight inches more than the mean fall. Burdwan and Presidency Divisions received about four inches above the average; and in Rajshahye and Dacca about three and two inches excess were registered. Chittagong this month received more than the average by about

two inches, and Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Bhagulpore each received rather more than the average quantity. The rainfall at Patna was less than the average quantity of former years by about two inches. Part of the excessive rainfall in Bengal in this month was no doubt caused by the storm on the 22nd and 23rd before mentioned; but again at some local centres, as at Cooch Behar, there was an excessive precipitation, for whilst the average for the month at that place is 23·12 inches, last year 44·97 inches were measured.

In October generally the rainfall was below the average, but in the three divisions Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa the quantity was a little in excess. This may have been owing to the disturbed state of the Bay of Bengal at that time. The excess quantity was not, however, very great owing to the unsettled weather in the Bay in November, and to the protracted delay in the setting in of the winter or northerly monsoon. There was over the whole of these provinces a larger rainfall than usual, and, in most instances, the quantity was three, four, and five times as large as usual. The rainfall in December appeared to be rather lighter than usual in most of the divisions, but owing to the generation and passage of a cyclone in the centre of the Bay at the beginning of this month the divisions lying near the sea-coast received an unusual addition to their rainfall, which in some instances raised the amount above the average. The winter rains appear, however, to have been decidedly deficient in quantity, and thus Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions showed a decided deficit for that month.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the condition of the people during the year in the different divisions of the province.

Burdwan Division.

The following figures show the total rainfall in each district of this Division during the past four years:—

Districts.	Total Rainfall.			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Burdwan	77·35	57·46	58	62·2
Bankoora	44·05	73·59	57·97	45·45
Beerbhoom	67·8	62	54·27	70·21
Midnapore	88·59	79·32	51·74	54·6
Hooghly	44·68	42·66	52·25	54·9
Howrah	81·73	65·91	54·19	62·39

The rainfall was in excess of that of the previous year in all districts except Bankoora, but was not everywhere seasonable. In Bankoora the total fall was as scanty as in the famine year 1873-74, and was moreover unseasonably distributed. The monsoon rains commenced in July and ended in September, earlier than usual. In Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah there were local inundations, causing damage to the crops, but not of sufficient importance to call for special mention. In Burdwan the greatest rainfall was in the Jehanabad sub-division, and the least in Raneegunge. In Midnapore the rains, though late, were fairly abundant, and lasted as long as was necessary to mature the crops.

The results of the harvest may on the whole be described as above the average. In Midnapore, Hooghly, and Beerbhoom the outturn was plentiful, while it was average in Burdwan, and poor in Bankoora. In Midnapore the *aous* crop was estimated at three-fourths of a full crop, but the outturn of the *amun* crop was above average, and the *boro* crop fair. The area under other crops is small, and the outturn poor. In Hooghly the rice harvest, both *aous* and *amun*, was exceedingly abundant, and the *rubbi* equally good. In Beerbhoom the rice harvest all over the district was well above the average. In Bankoora, owing to scanty rainfall and unseasonable distribution, the outturn was below the average. Taking 12 annas as an average yield, the *aous* and *nuan* crops were below, and the *amun* slightly above this. Winter crops were generally below the average. In Burdwan the outturn

of the *aous* crop was 12 annas, and of the *amun* 10 annas, against 12 annas in the previous year; the *rubbi* crop was fair. In Howrah the *amun* crop yielded quite up to the average; a really bumper crop in some parts making up for losses from flood or unseasonable rainfall in others.

Prices of food-grains continued high during the year. The following statement shows the average price of common rice and wheat during the past two years:—

Districts.	1877-78.				1878-79.				Remarks.
	Rice per rupee.		Wheat per rupee.		Rice per rupee.		Wheat per rupee.		
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	
Burdwan	15	10	13	11	12	8	11	8	
Bankoora	20	0	15	0	15	0	11	0	
Beerbhoom	17	5	15	7	14	1	11	10	
Midnapore	16	4	13	2	13	3	11	8	
Hooghly ... ... }	13	1	12	14½	{ 10	11	11	2	
Howrah ... ... }					{ 11	0	10	9	

Everywhere the price of common rice was higher than in the preceding season. The great impetus given to exportation by famines in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces doubtless accounts for the rise which occurred in 1876-77 and 1877-78; but in 1878-79 the abnormal pressure caused by the famines had in a measure ceased to operate. Still there was no fall in prices, which on the contrary continue to rise. Common rice, the staple food of the population, cost about one-fifth more during 1878-79 than it did in 1877-78, and that too in spite of an abundant harvest. There was a decrease in the exportation of rice from almost all districts, but not to the extent that might have been expected after the cessation of famine in the south of India.

Along with the rise in the price of rice and other necessaries of life, there was a corresponding rise in the price of labour. The labouring classes did not therefore feel the pressure of dear food so severely as might have been the case. Artisans, men on fixed salaries, and day-labourers paid in cash, were however very severely pinched. On the other hand, the agricultural classes secured an exceedingly good market and found themselves on the whole well off. Labour is exceedingly dear in Hooghly and Howrah. In Midnapore the ordinary rate of wages for unskilled labour rose from 10 to 13 pice per diem in the Sudder, Tumlook, and Ghattal sub-divisions, and from 6 to 10 pice in the Contai sub-division. Skilled labourers, such as carpenters and masons, get as a rule 4 annas a day, except at Tumlook, where they get 5 or 6 annas.

There is unanimous testimony to the prosperity of the people taken as a whole—the result of good harvests, high prices, and a liberal demand for labour. The Collector of Beerbhoom points to the fact that 2,000 perpetual leases were registered in that district during the last three years as evidence of permanent improvement. In this district also wages rose 50 per cent. The statistics of emigration to the tea districts contribute further indications of the increasing demand for labour within the

Division, and the removal of causes which formerly induced large numbers to leave their homes :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Midnapore	1,885	1,292	1,275	626
Bankoora	2,457	1,140	730	325
Beerbhoom	1,109	834	.....*	253

Hooghly and Howrah import labour largely from Behar, Orissa, and Midnapore for permanent or temporary employment in mills and warehouses and on brick-making and tank-digging.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in each district of this Division was as follows :—

	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	66·81
Nuddea	72·29
Jessore	62·39
Moorshedabad	61·06

The total rainfall during 1877-78 and 1878-79 at the head-quarters station of each district is given below :—

	1877-78. Inches.	1878-79. Inches.
Alipore	60·3	62·75
Kishnaghur	61·71	63·96
Jessore	68·19	66·51
Berhampore	59·52	69·75

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease at Jessore, while there was an increase at the other sudder stations, notably at Berhampore.

The greatest fall in each district is shown below :—

District.	Sub-division.	Quantity. Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	Baraset ...	75·95
Nuddea	Chooadanga ...	85·73
Jessore	Magoora ...	68·76
Moorshedabad	Sudder ...	69·75

The weather throughout the year being on the whole seasonable, the staple crop—rice—yielded an average of twelve annas in the 24-Pergunnahs, while the outturn of jute, sugarcane, pulses, fruits, and vegetables of different kinds was also very fair. Jute continues to be extensively cultivated in the Baraset, Baripore, and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions, and date-trees in the Satkhirah, Baripore, and Basirhat sub-divisions. Mangoes of prize kinds are grown in Baripore, and the people make a considerable profit by their sale. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Baraset notices that the old native-made machine for extracting juice from sugarcane is now almost everywhere replaced by the patent crushers of Messrs. Fox and Milne.

In the Nuddea district the rain was almost equally distributed in April and May, and as the hot season advanced, shower and sunshine

* Figures not given.

alternated and favoured the growth of both indigo and early rice. In the sub-divisions of Chooadanga and Meherpore, where indigo is cultivated to a large extent, a more than average crop was obtained. The yield of early rice, too, was, it appears, not less than the average. In August and September the rainfall was abundant. In low lands some damage was caused to the late rice by the accumulation of water, but in high lands the crop throve well, and the transplantation of seedlings progressed favourably. In October and November light rain fell at short intervals all over the district, and not only helped the late rice to ripen, but enabled the cultivators to prepare the land for the cold weather sowings. Some scanty showers of rain fell in December and February, but none in January, and very little in March. This deficient rainfall is reported to have affected the cold weather crops and retarded the preparation of the soil for the ensuing season: generally the pulses suffered most, and their outturn was poor. Except in Bongong, where an average outturn was secured, the cold weather crops throughout the district are said to have been below the average. In Ranaghat and Meherpore the oil-seeds suffered from blight owing to cloudy weather in December. In the latter, too, some local damage was caused to the *amun* by a flight of locusts. In Bongong the Hingli tobacco was of a better quality than usual, but deficient in quantity.

The Magistrate of Nuddea reports that the productive power of the soil in his district has to a certain extent diminished. He states that the Jellinghee, Matabhangah, and Bhyrub, are gradually silting up, and that during the last three years the Jellinghee has not risen sufficiently to send through the Bhyrub or its numerous tributaries a flood high enough to overflow the adjacent country. This may have had some effect in decreasing the fertility of the lands liable to inundation; but as the quantity of such lands is small in comparison with the whole area of the district, the effects are after all probably insignificant. Apart from this, however, there is said to be a deterioration in the quality of the soil owing to the abandonment of the traditional system of fallows, which supplied the place of rotation of crops and manuring in other countries. "The increase of population and rising prices," the Magistrate writes, "have widened the area of cultivation, and the demand for land has been so great that the ryots have been compelled to abandon the system of fallows. This has materially impoverished the soil, which is naturally poor when compared with that of the neighbouring districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. To this cause may be attributed the universal prevalence of *utbundi* tenures in the Nuddea district. Generally a ryot will not accept a *jumma* or tenure for a definite term unless it is offered at very low rates, and the landlord prefers leasing out lands *utbundi* to reducing the rates."

There are four sorts of rice in the Jessore district, viz. *aous*, *amun*, *ryada*, and *boro*. The two latter species are extensively cultivated in Khulnia and Bagirhat, and to a less extent in Narail. The outturn was very poor in the two sub-divisions last named, and only moderate in the first. The *aous*, which grows largely in Jhenida, the Sudder, and Magoora sub-divisions, and to a small extent in Khulnia, Narail, and Bagirhat, yielded on the average a very poor outturn. Great injury was done to it in the Magoora and Khulnia sub-divisions

by a species of insect called *hatia* or *majna*. The *amun* is the principal crop of this district, which is largely grown in the low lands, swamps, and *beels* of Bagirhat. Khulnia and Narail gave only a tolerable outturn. Want of sufficient rain in the whole district, and of inundation in Magoora, Bagirhat, Narail, and Khulnia, caused such an absence of moisture in the land that the rice crops generally were not good. The winter crops were also stunted and poor. The outturn of indigo was better than that of any other crop, the irregular rainfall having done no great injury to the plants. The cold weather coming in very late, the outturn of *goor* and date-sugar was smaller than in the previous year.

The rainfall being seasonable in the Moorshedabad district, there was a splendid crop of rice. The *rubbi* crops were not quite so good, but on the whole a pretty fair yield resulted. A little more rain in December would perhaps have been advantageous in parts. The outturn of indigo was very poor.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the condition of the agricultural classes, who form the majority of the population, has much improved within the present generation; that the trading classes have shared in this progress; and that the labouring classes also are better off than their ancestors. People of the middle class, commonly called *bhodrolok*, have, however, suffered from rising prices and the difficulty of finding suitable employment. The zemindars are also not so well off as is supposed. Extravagance and sub-division of property have led them into difficulties, which are now aggravated by the growing independence of the ryot class.

The prices of food have everywhere risen owing to the depletion of stocks from continued exportation, but the wages of labour have, throughout this division, advanced *pari passu* with the rise of prices. In the 24-Pergunnahs the amount of common rice purchaseable for a rupee was as low at one time as $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and the average of the district for the year was only $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers. In Nuddea the range was from 9 seers to $13\frac{1}{3}$ seers. In Jessore the average was about $11\frac{9}{16}$ seers. In Moorshedabad it was $12\frac{7}{8}$ seers.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The year was characterized by an unusual fall of rain and heavy floods in almost all the districts of this Division. The total rainfall during 1877-78 and 1878-79 in each district is given below :—

	1877-78. Inches.	1878-79. Inches.
Dinagepore	70·37	77·60
Rajshahye	78·02	73·96
Rungpore	92·61	121·50
Bogra	74·04	75·60
Pubna	93·79	76·59
Darjeeling	106·65	117·93
Julpigoree	94·	148·33

In Rajshahye and Pubna the rainfall was less than in the previous year, and in Bogra there was only a trifling increase; but in the remain-

ing districts the excess was most marked. In Dinagepore 77·60 inches fell, against 70·37 inches in 1877-78; in Rungpore 121·50 inches, against 92·61 inches; in Julpigoree 148·33 inches, against 94 inches; and in Darjeeling 117·93 inches, against 106·65 inches. Floods caused the greatest damage in Dinagepore, Pubna, Rungpore, and Julpigoree. In the Serajgunge sub-division of the Pubna district they rose and subsided three times, and finally left large tracts of country covered with sand. In Rungpore the rice crop was seriously damaged in the portion of the district between the Dakhotea and Bengalee rivers. The whole country round the town of Julpigoree is said to have been more or less under water for months, and immense damage was done to roads, bridges, and houses by an overflow of the Kurla river, which runs through the town.

The outturn of the rice crops, although considerably reduced in the tracts affected by the floods, was on the whole fairly good. In Pubna, in the east and north-east of Bogra, and along the banks of the Brahmapootra in Rungpore, a large portion of the early rice crops was destroyed; but, on the other hand, the yield of the late rice crops appears to have been quite up to the average in all districts except Pubna. In this district the cultivators were somewhat compensated by an excellent jute crop. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Rungpore the outturn of the jute crop was also good. In Bogra it was much reduced in consequence of the inundations. The tobacco crop of Rungpore turned out well, but the prices obtained were not so good as usual. In Julpigoree the crop appears to have been very short in some parts. Indigo is said to have given a fair return in Rajshahye, and a moderate one in Rungpore. The sugarcane crop was good in Pubna, where it is extensively cultivated, and fairly successful in Dinagepore, Bogra, and Rungpore. The cold-weather crops were excellent in Pubna, and fair in all the other districts, except Rajshahye. The ganja crop in Rajshahye was a partial failure owing to unfavourable weather at the transplanting season, and to damage caused by insects. There was a considerable increase in the outturn of tea in both Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

Compared with the average of the five preceding years, the average price of common rice showed a rise of more than 30 per cent. in most of the districts during the past year. In Bogra it was more than double the average of the three preceding years, in the months of July, October, and November; and in Rungpore, at the time of the inundations, it stood at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per maund. In both districts the exceptionally high rates attained were in a great measure due to the inundations. The average price in Darjeeling was $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee. The district has for some time past received a very inadequate supply from the neighbouring districts. Wages have also risen considerably in some parts of the Division. In Dinagepore especially labour is extremely well paid. A cooly there earns from 4 to 8 annas a day; in the other districts his wages vary from 2 to 5 annas.

The high prices of food-grains which ruled during the year have in this Division, as elsewhere in Bengal, brought a large measure of prosperity to the cultivating classes. In Dinagepore the ryots are said to have quite freed themselves from debt, and to be working on their own capital.

In Bogra some pressure was felt in the inundated tracts, but in other parts of the district the general condition of the people was very good. Labourers and people engaged in service, on whom high prices naturally tell with most severity, are not numerous in this Division.

The wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, are high throughout the Division, and have risen considerably in some places during the year under review, owing to the high prices of food-grains. The district of Dinagepore is sparsely populated, and labourers are scarce. The district is essentially a rural one, the great majority of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and the people are far too well off to care about working on hire. Local skilled labour is of inferior quality, and procured with difficulty. The wages of coolies are high, and have increased since the famine and the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway. A cooly earns from 4 to 8 annas in this district. There are a fair number of dhangurs and north-west men, who generally come for the season and work for the municipality and district road-cess contractors. The prices of labour in Rajshahye are—

Agricultural labourers ...	...	Rs.	5,	6, and	7	per mensem.
Syces	...	„	5	to 6		„
Common masons	...	„	6	to 8		„
Do. carpenters and blacksmiths	...	„	7	to 8		„
Skilled carpenters	...	„	12	to 18		„
Do. blacksmiths	...	„	10	to 20		„

There is no change reported in the rate of wages in Pubna, except in regard to palky-bearers. The daily wages of a common cooly, thatcher, or such like hired labourer, is 4 annas; agricultural labourers get, as before, Rs. 3, with food. The wages of household and other private servants are higher. It is reported from Bogra that the wages of agricultural labourers rose during harvest time from 3 to 4 annas a day, those of artisans remaining about the same as last year. Labour is very dear in Rungpore, and since the many serious fires which took place at the end of the year the wages of ordinary day-labourers have risen still higher. These rates are 3½ to 4 and 4 to 5 annas per diem. The supply of labour is very scanty in this district, and especially in the town and its vicinity, where the want of it was much felt during the year. Skilled labour is still more scanty. There are very few smiths or carpenters, and the work turned out by them is very inferior, while their wages are high, being six annas per diem. The following are the prevailing rates of wages of the different classes of servants:—

Agricultural servants	...	2 annas per day and food.	
Domestic servants	...	Rs. 6 to 8 per month.	
Syces	...	„ 6	„
Grass-cutters	...	„ 5	„
Palky-bearers	...	As. 8 a day.	

The wages of labour in Julpigoree have risen considerably. In this district also labour is generally imported. The following are the rates paid per diem for different descriptions of labour in Julpigoree and Olipore :—

	Julpigoree.	Olipore.
Skilled—		
Masons	8 to 12 annas.	
Carpenters	8 to 10 „	8 annas.
Blacksmiths	6 to 12 „	
Tailors	5 to 10 „	
Unskilled—		
Gharamees	3½ to 6 „	4 annas.
Coolies	3½ to 4 „	4 „

The price of labour, though showing a decided increase during the last few years in Darjeeling, did not rise proportionately to that of food during the year under report.

Dacca Division.

In this Division, in all districts save Dacca, the rainfall was less abundant than in the previous year. The following figures show the total rainfall in each district during the past three years :—

	Total rainfall.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Dacca	176·31	79·51	81·81
Furreedpore	73·37	92·74	69·26
Backergunge	87·17	83·02	73·29
Mymensingh	94·89	115·98	100·75
Tipperah	108·61	96·91	83·28

In June the rain-fall was unusually scanty in Dacca, Furreedpore, and Backergunge, and the progress of the rice crops was in consequence somewhat retarded. Floods did considerable damage later in Mymensingh, Dacca, and Furreedpore. The Manickgunge subdivision in Dacca, the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions in Furreedpore, and the alluvial lands on the Jamuna in Mymensingh, were the parts which suffered most. With the exception of these tracts, in which the yield was much reduced, the general outturn of the rice crops was fair. The cold-weather crops are reported to have suffered from deficient rainfall in Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Tipperah ; but they are not largely cultivated in these districts. In Furreedpore, Tipperah, and Dacca a good jute crop was obtained. In Mymensingh the crop was damaged in parts by prolonged immersion of the stalks during the inundations.

The prices of the principal food-grains have been gradually rising for some years past, and the rates attained last year were extremely high. The following table shows the highest, lowest, and average prices

of common rice in every district of the Division in the past three years:—

Districts.	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	25 0	20 0	21 1	22 14	11 13	16 9	13 0	10 6	11 10
Furreedpore	28 8	19 8	22 8	20 0	11 8	15 4	12 8	10 0	11 8
Backergunge	23 0	15 0	21 0	17 0	11 0	14 6	13 0	9 0	11 12
Mymensingh	27 0	20 0	23 13	26 8	12 0	17 12	13 8	9 4	11 2
Tipperah	27 8	17 8	21 0	19 0	11 8	15 5	13 4	10 0	12 5
General average for the Division	26 3	18 6	22 1	21 1	11 9	15 13	13 0	9 10	11 11

The general rise is apparently attributable to excessive exportation to meet the demand in Southern India during the Madras famine, and to partial failure of crops in some localities since that period. Notwithstanding a heavy fall in exportation during the past year, it would seem that so large a portion of the season's produce was required to renew stocks depleted by previous exportation as to leave a very inadequate supply for the market. If exportation is not abnormally large during the current year, some fall in prices after the ensuing harvest may be expected.

The high prices of food-grains have been much felt by the middle classes not engaged in trade or handicraft, but the agricultural classes have had a prosperous time. In some parts, however, under the temptation of high prices, they appear to have disposed too freely of their stock, and found themselves compelled subsequently to become buyers. This was especially the case in the inundated tracts. The great expansion of the jute trade has undoubtedly brought considerable wealth to the people of this Division of late years, and the Commissioner reports that much debt has been paid off by the cultivators. Considerable sums were subscribed by the local zemindars in some places for the relief of casual distress.

The wages of labour have not apparently been much influenced by the increased cost of food. They are reported to be nearly stationary, and no doubt there has been some distress in consequence among landless labourers.

Chittagong Division.

The following statement gives the year's rainfall for the whole Division:—

	Inches.
Chittagong—	
Sudder sub-division	100·42
Cox's Bazar sub-division	109·01
Noakholly—	
Sudder sub-division	103·61
Fenny sub-division	114·41

The rainfall was more moderate in Chittagong than in the preceding year, while in Noakholly it was heavier. It was throughout the

Division well distributed and seasonable till the end of November, after which there was very little rain, and a cold season of unusual dryness followed, lasting till the close of the year. The result has been an excellent rice harvest everywhere.

Owing to the drought in the winter months the cold-weather crop was generally poor, though nowhere an absolute failure. As, however, this crop consists of vegetables and condiments, this was not a matter of very great importance.

In the south of the district of Chittagong a great extension of cultivation has taken place. But wild animals, such as deer and pigs, are said to do harm to the new cultivation; and all along the eastern frontier the depredations of wild elephants are frequent.

The material condition of the people was everywhere prosperous. There are comparatively few rich people, but the masses are generally well to do, and severe poverty is almost unknown. It is stated by officers of all classes that the distress inflicted by the cyclone has, except in some few and narrow tracts, entirely disappeared. Cattle are also now in good condition. Indeed, the homestead of a Chittagong or Noakholly peasant is a picture of rural comfort and prosperity. The people everywhere are well clad, and the local markets are well attended.

In Chittagong the price of ordinary rice was not very much cheaper than last year. The Collector of Chittagong observes:—"The supply in Chittagong is now regulated by the supply and demand in the principal rice-producing districts, and will never go below the rates that may rule in Noakholly, Backergunge, or the 24-Pergunnahs. Activity in trade has levelled prices." In most places a good harvest now-a-days does not lead to a fall in prices, but to increased exportation. It must also be remembered that high prices do not in a district like Chittagong necessarily mean distress. Nearly every one has his little patch of land, and comparatively few persons have to buy their food in the markets. Fish is abundant in all the rivers, creeks, tanks, and swamps; vegetables are plentiful and good, and the peasants, being chiefly Mahomedans, are not so restricted in their choice of food as the Hindu peasantry of other districts.

The difficulty of getting coolies to do any work is always very great in both Chittagong and Noakholly. This fact confirms the opinion as to the general prosperity of the people already expressed. In the town of Chittagong, however, it is probable that the scarcity of coolies and carts for general work is to a great extent due to the great demand for loading and unloading vessels in the port. Artisans are very bad and unskilful throughout the Division.

Patna Division.

The following figures give the total rainfall during year at the sudder station of each district of the Patna Division:—

	Inches.
Patna	40·64
Shahabad	39·26
Gya	40·96
Sarun	29·11
Mozufferpore	37·58
Chumparun	39·41
Durbhunga	35·27

The year was on the whole, from an agricultural point of view, a favourable one for this Division. In Patna the *bhadoi* crop was sown over an unusually large area, and gave an excellent outturn; the rice crop was far above the average; and the *rubbi* crops, especially cereals, were also good. All miscellaneous crops, such as oilseeds, were above the average, though pulses suffered in February from rain and east wind. In Shahabad the *kharif* suffered from want of rain in October, but the *bhadoi* had been unusually good, and the *rubbi* yielded fair results owing to frequent showers which fell during the cold weather and up to the end of May. In Gya also the *bhadoi* was a bumper crop, and the *kharif* was above the average; while the *rubbi* was fair, being particularly good in the irrigated lands on the west of the district. Sarun had a rich *bhadoi* harvest in spite of scanty rains at the beginning of the season, and the low rice lands gave a fair yield. The *rubbi* in Sarun was not so good as in other districts; and the mango crop, an important article of food in this district, did not come up to its early promise. Mozufferpore stands much in need of one season of heavy rainfall to restore the water level of the district, which has fallen considerably, and to revive the fertility of the *chours* or hollows, where the best rice grows. The crops were, however, last year very fair on the whole, and the *bhadoi* was, as in other places, much above average. Durbhunga presented similar results, but owing to its receiving a heavier fall of rain the rice country about Alapore and the north-east of the district had an unusually good season, and developed an exceptionally brisk export trade as soon as the crops were cut. In Chumparun, the south-east of the district was badly off owing to the failure of the autumn rain; but in the other parts the results were generally quite as favourable as in the neighbouring districts.

The following table shows the average prices at seers per rupee at which rice and wheat sold in the different districts of this Division during the year under report and during the previous year:—

	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Rice.		Wheat.		Rice.		Wheat.	
	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
Patna	16	3	17	7	14	8	13	8
Gya	16	2	19	0	12	5	12	5
Shahabad	14	8	16	0	12	6	12	8
Mozufferpore ...	16	4	19	2	12	3	12	2
Durbhunga ...	14	5	16	5	12	7	12	4
Sarun	13	9	13	1	12	3	12	0
Chumparun ...	14	0	16	9	13	6	11	8

The depressed condition of the lower classes of cultivators and labourers in Behar is a well recognized fact. It cannot at present be expected to vary much from year to year, except so far as it may be affected for the better or worse, by good or bad harvests, and by a fall or rise in the prices of food. It is quite possible to push conclusions, based upon even these simple premises, too far in estimating the condition of a province where wages are paid in grain, and where rents frequently consist of a certain proportion of the crop. Still, after making all allowances, there can be no doubt that the sustained rise in

prices, common to nearly every district in Behar, must press seriously upon all who are not themselves sellers of surplus produce. The fact appears to be that excessive exportation, stimulated by high prices outside the province, has thoroughly depleted the local stocks, and even the favourable harvests of the past year had no appreciable, or at any rate no lasting, effect on the local markets, much of the crop being drained away for sale in other parts of the country, where the people, though themselves suffering from short stocks, were still better able than the Beharis to pay for the grain which they required. Behar, as a whole, is too poor to buy up its own good harvests. The Collector of Patna, who has devoted much time to investigating the condition of the labouring classes and small traders of his district, writes thus of them: "The expression 'living from hand to mouth' has assumed for me a more definite and tangible, if less satisfactory, meaning than it ever had before. I have been into and over the houses of hundreds of *Telees*, *Buniyas*, *Gowallas*, *Halwais*, and other similar castes, and have seen how they live and what they eat. I could not have believed, had I not seen it for myself, how abject is their poverty. Hunger satisfied, and decency propitiated, they seem to have no further ambition. Many of them do not know what it is to have two meals a day; and most of them do not know, when they rise in the morning, whether they will get one full meal or not. Wages have remained as before, while the prices of all kinds of food have increased. Overpopulation seems to be an effectual bar to any further material improvement that might otherwise be brought about by increased means of communication, by education, and other similar means." Of the poorer classes in Sarun, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan writes:—

"It is, however, a fact that the average size of the farms of the poorer classes does not exceed five bighas, and that seven persons according to the census constitute a household. The average value of the crops produced in one year, taking good land with bad, on a single bigha is Rs. 25, of which Rs. 3 is payable in rent. Therefore, amongst the poorer classes, that is some 600,000 persons, seven persons have to subsist on Rs. 110 a year, or only a rupee and four annas each a month. Yet, even this condition represents a state of things much more favourable than half of the poorer classes, or 300,000 persons, can obtain. Tens of thousands of them have not more than two bighas of land, and the number of those who have only two to three is equally great. There are, besides, the landless day-labourers, who number from ten to fifteen per cent. of the inhabitants of every village. How they contrive to subsist in years of scarcity, and particularly during such lengthened periods of dearth as the first five months of the official year under report, is a more difficult question than most people are prepared to answer. The fact is that the possessors of a larger kind of farms, with areas from 15 to 30 bighas, and even less, know the importance of preserving this class alive, and also of preventing them from emigrating through distress, and give them just enough food to keep body and soul together. Emigration is constantly proposed as the panacea for the domestic difficulties of Sarun; but so long as there is a large class of middle-class farmers, whose caste or pride restrains them from working, and who are prepared to devote all their influence and much of their substance to keep the really poor in the district, even when they have no work for them to

do, so long will all schemes for diminishing the population by emigration infallibly fail."

Gloomy as these pictures are, there is no reason to believe that matters were worse last year than usual. On the contrary, it is reported that all those labourers who are paid in kind derived the full benefit of the abundant harvests; and at one time in Durbhunga the demand for labour in the fields was so great, and the remuneration so good, that it was almost impossible to get men to work on the district roads even at considerably enhanced wages. In Gya, again, the great public works now being carried on there did much to help the labourers to meet the high prices of the bazaars. That there was no special pressure in the Division is indeed manifest from the fact that the number of emigrants to the colonies and tea districts fell from 11,300 in 1877-78 to 5,039 during the year of report, the largely overpopulated district of Sarun contributing only 84 of these. There was of course the usual exodus by road from Sarun and Tirhoot of gangs seeking work in the eastern districts of Bengal; but no inducements suffice to take the Behari coolie away from home for more than a few weeks at a time, or to places of which he has no personal knowledge. Thus, attempts to get doolie-bearers for the North-West Frontier and for Burmah entirely failed, though the wages offered were liberal in the extreme.

It is evidently futile to hope that emigration will relieve Behar of any appreciable portion of its people until some change takes place within the province itself which will have the effect of extruding the superfluous population by making it practically impossible for them to continue there. Such a change can probably only be effected by a reform of the land law. If the present dead level of pauperised cultivators were once broken up, and if due protection were given to the ryots, and their tenures made secure and valuable, the standard of comfort among the landholding peasantry would probably rise; the desire to increase the area of their holdings would become effective as the means to attain this accumulated, and eventually it might be hoped that the soil would be divided among just such a number of cultivators, with their dependent labourers, as it could maintain in the higher style of living that would necessarily follow upon growing wealth. Thus gradually an effective stimulus to emigration might be applied, serving to rid the country of its surplus population. All this, however, if it ever comes, must be the work of time. The whole subject of the rent law is now under the consideration of a Government Commission, and is beset with many difficulties. Meanwhile, perhaps, the most marked improvement in the lot of the cultivating population of North Behar arises out of the altered conditions under which indigo manufacture is now being carried out.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following figures show the rainfall in the head-quarters of the several districts of the Bhagulpore Division during the past two years:—

	Total rainfall.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Monghyr	37·30	46·72
Bhagulpore	47·24	55·34
Purneah	54·46	61·77
Maldah	68·76	53·84
Sonthal Pergunnahs	59·74	58·02

In this Division, taken as a whole, the season was a most favourable one for the rice crops, the rainfall being both abundant and well distributed. Parts of the Division were, as might be expected, less favoured than others. In the Kishengunge sub-division, in Purneah, the rainfall is said to have been insufficient, as the late rice crop was approaching maturity, while in the Arrareah sub-division crops in the low-lying lands were damaged by floods in September. In Maldah want of rain at the end of September and in October somewhat reduced the yield of the late rice crop. During the cold season unusually dry weather was experienced everywhere, and the outturn of the *rubbi* crops fell off in consequence. Summing up the results of the whole year, the Commissioner estimates that more than an average early rice (*bhadoi*) crop, an average late rice (*aghani*) crop, and three-fourths of an average cold-weather (*rubbi*) crop, were gathered. There was heavy exportation.

The abundant crops of the year produced no improvement in prices. A general rise, which is clearly attributable to heavy exportation, took place everywhere. Itinerant dealers or *beparis* are said to have bought up and carried off all they could get. The district officers of Purneah and Maldah alone report a rise in the rates of wages. In other districts the rates are said to have been stationary, but the Commissioner does not believe this. In Bhagulpore he knows there has been some rise, and in Monghyr the demand for skilled labour has been stimulated by the extension of the railway system in North Behar.

Opinion is unanimous that good crops and high prices combined to increase very materially the prosperity of the cultivating classes during the year. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the pressure of high prices told severely on people with fixed incomes, and the classes which have to rely mainly or entirely on labour for their subsistence. In the districts of Purneah and Maldah, however, where their numbers are limited, the labouring classes derived some compensation from a rise in wages, and appear to have tided over the difficulties of the year without much hardship. The general condition of the people in these districts is very favourably spoken of by the district officers. In Purneah the most prosperous part of the population is found in the Kishengunge sub-division. The inhabitants of the northern portion of the Arrareah sub-division, and the Goalas and Brahmins of pergunnah Dhurmpore, are also said to enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity. In Maldah, where the great mass of the population is engaged in cultivation, the full advantage of the high prices of produce was enjoyed. In Bhagulpore the labouring classes suffered from the high price of food, and though there was some increase in the rates of wages, the labourers had to stint themselves to some extent in their consumption of food. There was, however, no actual starvation. The cultivators in this district are rapidly advancing in material prosperity. At Singhessur Fair several elephants were purchased by persons of this class, and one ryot is known to have bought up the estate on which his original holding was situated.

Orissa Division.

The total rainfall during the year at the sudder station of each district in the Orissa Division is given below:—

	Inches.
Cuttack	54·79
Pooree	55·72
Balasore	60·14

The season was on the whole a good one in this Division. For several weeks after May the weather was unusually dry, and fears were entertained for the rice crop, but good and well-distributed rainfall was subsequently obtained, and prospects rapidly improved. There was fortunately no recurrence of floods, such as caused much damage in the previous year. The general outturn of late rice, the staple crop of the Division, was up to the average. In Cuttack the season was an unusually favourable one for the agriculturist. The yield of early rice was estimated at 14½ annas, of late rice at 14 annas, and of the cold-weather crops at 10 annas. In Balasore the area of cultivation was somewhat contracted in consequence of the drought experienced in the early part of the year, and the crops were injured by unseasonable and stormy weather in November and December. The outturn for the whole district was about 11½ annas. In Pooree the result of the harvest was less favourable than in the other districts. A general failure of the late rice crop appeared imminent at one time in the Khoorda sub-division, but an outturn of 12 annas was eventually obtained.

Of the material condition of the people, the Collector of Balasore remarks:—"Whatever change there has occurred in the material condition of the people during the year under report has been in the direction previously indicated; it has consisted in the amelioration of the circumstances of the cultivators and the deterioration of the condition of the non-agricultural classes." The Commissioner also testifies to the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the cultivating classes in recent years. The scarcity which prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Chilka Lake during a portion of the year was judiciously met by small relief works and charitable relief. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 30,864.

Prices were high everywhere in the Division during the year. The Commissioner attributes the rise partly to large exportations to Madras and other ports, and partly to the diminution of the outturn in some places in consequence of heavy rainfall in December. The wages of skilled labour have undergone no material change, but those of unskilled labour are said to be rising, owing to the increased cost of food.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall of the year in this Division was both scanty and badly distributed, contrasting very unfavourably with that of the previous year, which was itself deficient as compared with the rainfall of 1876-77. The rainfall in the past three years has been as follows:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Hazareebagh	58·78	40·58	41·27
Lohardugga	67·64	53·83	46·74
Manbhoom	69·27	61·29	50·28
Singbhoom	70·35	60·51	37·54

The heat is reported to have been intense in Singbhoom for some weeks during May and June last year. The rainy season came to an early termination everywhere, and was followed by a winter of great severity in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. Rice gave an outturn of 12 annas in Hazareebagh and the head-quarters sub-division of Lohargugga, but of only 6 or 7 annas in Palamow. In Manbhoom the

harvest was fairly good, the low land crops in a few pergunnahs being pronounced magnificent. The outturn for the whole district in Singbhoom was below the average. The *bhadoi* crops and Indian corn did well in all districts, but the cold-weather crops and mohwa, which enters largely into the food consumption of the people, suffered generally from frost and unseasonable weather.

Food was dear throughout the Division during the year. In Lohardugga the price of common rice rose to nearly double the rate in 1876-77, and 25 per cent. above the rate in 1877-78. Murwa, a grain much used by the poorer classes, and Indian corn, also advanced in price. In Manbhoom rice was at one time selling at 11 seers the rupee. In Singbhoom its price has doubled within the last few years. The rates of wages remain unchanged everywhere, although a tendency to rise might have been expected not only from the increase in the prices of food-grains, but also from the drain which emigration makes on the supply of labour. The emigrants from Lohardugga in the past year amounted to a percentage of 1·26 of the whole population of Chota Nagpore Proper. The system of payment in kind, which exists in most parts of the Division, fortunately protects the labourer against the effects of a rise in the cost of the principal articles of food.

The high range of prices, combined with the poor outturn of some of the crops, especially mohwa, must have caused much suffering to a large section of the people during the last two years. Works were started last year in some localities in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga with the special object of affording relief to persons in distress. With regard to the general condition of the people, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom states that the regular cultivators, who cultivate their own lands with their own ploughs, are fairly off, but that the non-cultivating classes lead a hand to mouth existence. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom gives a more pleasing account of the people of his district. The Hos, who constitute the bulk of the population, are said to be prosperous and contented, although the porverty-stricken appearance of their habitations would convey an opposite impression to a stranger.

Statement showing Monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1878 *to March* 1879.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

	1878.																1879.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0
Burdwan	12	4	12	8	12	8	12	4	12	12	12	4	12	12	12	12	14	8	14	8	14	12	14	0
24-Pergunnahs	10	8	10	0	9	8	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	8	9	0	10	8	10	12	11	4
Backergunge	13	0	12	8	12	0	11	4	9	4	9	0	10	8	12	0	13	8	12	0	13	0	13	0
Chittagong	10	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	13	0
Patna	15	0	12	4	13	8	13	0	11	8	13	8	16	0	16	8	17	8	17	8	17	8	17	0
Durbhunga	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	8	11	12	12	8	14	8	14	12	14	4	14	12	14	0
Bhagulpore	10	1	11	5	12	0	10	12	10	12	13	4	13	4	12	10	15	2	15	2	13	14	13	14
Pooree	11	13	11	13	10	8	9	12	10	8	11	13	11	13	11	13	15	0	17	1	15	12	15	2
Hazaribagh	11	8	12	8	12	0	11	8	10	8	11	0	18	0	18	0	17	8	15	0	15	0	15	4

WHEAT.

	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	9	11	11	2	10	8	11	7	11	6	11	0	11	12	11	4	10	8	10	11	10	12	9	2
Burdwan	10	12	10	8	11	8	10	8	11	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	9	12
24-Pergunnahs	11	8	10	0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	9	8
Patna	14	12	13	0	14	8	13	0	12	12	16	0	16	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	14	8
Durbhunga	13	8	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	8	12	0	13	0	14	0	12	8	12	0	12	0	10	0
Bhagulpore	11	5	11	5	11	6	11	6	11	6	12	10	12	10	12	5	12	0	10	11	10	1	10	1
Pooree	8	8	10	8	11	2	9	3	7	14	7	14	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8
Hazaribagh	10	8	12	0	12	0	11	0	9	0	9	8	10	0	10	8	11	0	11	0	11	8	13	0

BARLEY.

	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	15	4	16	0	16	0	13	5	13	5	16	0	13	5	21	0	14	0	13	5	13	5	13	8
Burdwan	21	0	17	0	18	0	20	0	25	8	20	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	8	17	8	16	0
24-Pergunnahs	15	12	17	12	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Patna	20	0	18	4	18	0	16	0	15	0	16	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	24	0
Durbhunga	19	8	19	8	17	8	17	8	16	8	21	0	18	8	16	8	16	8	20	0	20	0	16	0
Bhagulpore	17	11	17	11	18	15	15	2	15	2	17	11	16	6	15	2	12	10	12	10	12	10	15	2
Pooree	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Hazaribagh	.....		.....		.....		.....		12	0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		16	0	20	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Burdwan	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
24-Pergunnahs	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Patna	18	0	15	0	15	0	14	8	14	8	35	0	29	0	32	0	28	0	29	0	27	0	27	0
Durbhunga	15	12	16	8	16	8	15	4	17	8	33	0	33	0	34	0	31	0	31	0	27	0	27	0
Bhagulpore	15	2	.....		16	3	.....		20	3	27	12	29	0	29	0	27	12	28	0	20	3	20	3
Pooree	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Hazaribagh	13	8	14	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	24	8	24	0	21	8	19	8	21	0

GRAM.

	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	11	0	13	0	11	8	12	3	11	6	11	0	11	0	11	4	10	4	10	5	10	4	11	8
Burdwan	12	8	12	4	12	12	10	12	11	8	11	4	10	0	10	4	10	8	10	0	10	0	11	4
24-Pergunnahs	10	0	10	8	.....		11	8	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	4	10	8	10	0	10	0	11	4
Backergunge	12	0	11	0	12	0	11	4	11	4	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	8
Chittagong	10	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	6	0	7	4	8	0	8	8
Patna	16	8	15	0	15	0	14	8	12	12	12	8	13	8	14	0	11	8	13	0	10	8	16	0
Durbhunga	14	4	13	0	13	0	15	4	12	0	11	8	11	8	12	0	9	4	10	0	7	8	12	0
Bhagulpore	14	6	14	8	14	3	13	4	13	4	12	10	12	10	11	6	11	6	10	6	10	11	10	11
Pooree	11	13	13	2	11	13	10	8	12	7	12	7	12	7	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	12	8
Hazaribagh	11	0	13	0	12	0	11	0	8	8	10	0	11	0	8	8	10	0	8	0	9	8	13	0

Statement showing Monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food in selected Districts of Bengal, from April 1878 *to March* 1879—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

SALT.

	1878.																1879.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.	S.	CH.
Calcutta	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Burdwan	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	8	9	8	10	4	10	12	10	8	10	0	10	4	10	8	10	0
24-Perguñnahs	10	0	8	8	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Backergunge	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	12	8	12	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chittagong	7	8	6	0	6	0	8	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Patna	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Durbhunga	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	0	7	12	8	0	8	12	7	12	8	0	8	0	8	0
Bhagulpore	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	8	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	8	8	8	8	8	13
Pooree	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	11	13	11	13
Hazaribagh	7	12	7	12	7	8	7	8	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	8	0	8	0	8	0

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each Sub-division in Bengal during 1879.

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in inches at: Fall to end of April (four months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Fall to end of June (six months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Fall to end of August (eight months). Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
Burdwan Division.		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	Burdwan	17—19	5·90	1·59	21·03	8·76	43·72	25·38
	Cutwa	8—9	5·51	2·30	21·01	13·98	44·94	30·46
	Culna	8—9	5·76	1·24	18·68	12·29	41·30	36·78
	Bood-Bood	8—9	4·02	2·09	15·79	11·98	39·53	27·48
	Raneegunge	9	3·23	2·47	13·95	6·55	38·65	23·59
	Jehanabad	7—8	5·58	1·54	20·27	6·28	46·98	37·90
Bankoora	Bankoora	19—21	4·91	1·49	17·42	10·43	40·70	31·36
Beerbhoom	Soory	15—16	3·19	1·23	15·34	13·71	41·30	33·55
	Hetampore	4	4·34	1·98	24·52	11·20	52·36	33·95
Midnapore	Midnapore	13—15	4·77	2·87	20·75	10·99	42·84	27·72
	Tumlook	8	6·75	.....	21·36	6·60	45·92	22·56
	Contai	10—12	4·72	0·67	19·54	9·54	46·26	29·95
Hooghly	Hooghly	14	7·65	0·81	24·10	11·75	49·03	31·72
	Serampore	7—8	5·94	0·86	19·41	12·71	44·20	35·19
Howrah	Howrah	10—11	7·32	1·35	23·48	9·46	49·69	30·64
Presidency Division.								
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	11—12	3·79	0·32	19·84	9·02	43·89	31·07
	Alipore (Jail)	8—9	6·83	0·28	22·39	10·87	49·78	35·62
	Bussirhat	8—9	5·83	0·41	21·28	14·82	46·00	35·97
	Baraset	8—9	5·75	0·70	21·43	10·32	44·08	28·57
	Diamond Harbour	8—9	5·95	0·03	22·66	10·97	50·24	33·23
	Barripore	8—9	5·00	0·12	21·00	8·71	50·41	34·41
	Satkhira	8—9	2·00	0·52	26·74	13·88	50·41	33·83
	Barrackpore	8—9	5·99	1·11	21·59	12·77	43·32	33·26
	Dum-Dum	8—9	6·03	0·64	20·84	14·90	45·17	38·13
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	15—18	5·53	1·65	22·79	15·37	44·56	35·88
	Bongong	9	6·50	1·48	21·92	15·11	47·38	33·72
	Meherpore	8—9	6·12	4·45	21·48	11·86	45·09	36·30
	Choondanga	8—9	6·40	3·63	24·25	18·70	47·25	44·71
	Kooshtea	9	6·56	2·45	23·40	20·15	48·29	40·61
	Ranaghat	8—9	6·93	1·50	21·72	13·93	44·24	41·88
Jessore	Jessore	17—20	7·59	1·56	27·35	17·81	50·36	41·54
	Narail	7—8	7·76	0·58	27·69	15·91	51·66	29·66
	Khoolna	7—8	8·19	.....	27·57	15·34	54·09	35·64
	Jhenidah	7—8	8·43	3·61	28·22	16·28	53·17	43·48
	Bagirhat	7—8	7·87	.....	29·20	12·23	56·90	32·27
	Magoora	7—8	8·44	3·69	26·33	20·75	48·26	42·23
Moorshedabad	Berhampore	21—23	4·62	1·84	18·37	18·01	39·56	42·33
	Rampore Hat	6	4·48	1·87	16·24	14·21	40·82	39·07
	City Moorshedabad	8	3·78	1·26	17·37	12·05	40·98	37·37
	Jungypore	8	4·21	0·78	17·59	15·52	41·88	39·34
	Azimgunge	6—7	4·28	1·29	16·41	10·46	40·79	33·33
	Lalgolla	5—6	4·39	1·13	16·87	13·59	40·82	45·35
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.								
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	17—19	3·99	3·17	29·54	22·67	58·85	59·39
Rajshahye	Bauleah	17—19	5·23	2·35	21·40	23·38	45·40	56·60
	Nattore	8—9	5·04	4·61	21·32	16·97	47·44	41·72
Rungpore	Rungpore	17—19	4·84	1·09	36·03	37·43	67·58	81·42
	Bhabanigunge	8	4·91	0·99	28·02	24·22	51·50	54·75
Bogra	Bogra	15—18	6·54	0·71	30·93	26·60	61·69	56·74
Pubna	Pubna	12—13	8·02	2·71	28·03	16·06	53·68	34·90
	Serajgunge	8—9	5·98	4·26	23·91	22·94	46·89	56·06

Sub-division in Bengal during 1879.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year 1879.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
8·19	11·32	53·91	36·70	5·10	.....	59·01	.....	0·88	.....	59·89	.....
8·96	16·31	53·90	40·77	3·36	.....	57·26	.....	0·45	.....	57·71	.....
5·92	10·30	47·22	47·08	3·73	.....	50·95	.....	0·49	.....	51·44	.....
8·05	10·50	47·56	37·98	3·84	.....	54·42	.....	0·58	.....	52·00	.....
6·87	12·14	45·52	35·73	2·93	.....	48·45	.....	0·36	.....	48·81	.....
11·64	7·30	58·62	45·20	5·19	.....	63·81	.....	0·49	.....	64·30	.....
8·76	11·96	49·46	43·32	5·10	.....	54·56	.....	0·54	.....	55·10	.....
9·80	14·46	51·10	48·01	3·29	.....	54·89	.....	0·35	.....	55·24	.....
14·25	16·01	66·61	49·96	2·32	.....	68·93	.....	0·51	.....	69·44	.....
8·34	9·35	51·18	37·07	5·96	.....	57·14	.....	0·78	.....	57·92	.....
8·08	8·22	54·00	30·78	4·93	.....	58·93	.....	0·52	.....	59·45	.....
12·39	12·87	58·65	42·82	10·69	.....	69·34	.....	1·50	.....	70·84	.....
8·38	7·40	57·41	39·12	4·14	.....	61·55	.....	0·68	.....	62·23	.....
8·23	8·09	52·43	43·28	5·57	.....	58·00	.....	0·63	.....	58·63	.....
9·79	9·17	59·38	39·81	4·70	.....	64·18	.....	0·59	.....	64·77	.....
12·15	8·67	61·04	39·74	10·26	.....	71·30	.....	0·88	.....	72·18	.....
9·49	6·22	59·27	41·84	5·29	.....	64·56	.....	0·50	.....	65·06	.....
7·05	6·52	53·95	42·49	3·55	.....	57·50	.....	0·55	.....	58·05	.....
8·60	13·20	52·68	41·77	4·92	.....	57·60	.....	0·64	.....	58·24	.....
11·00	8·62	61·24	41·90	6·27	.....	67·51	.....	0·61	.....	68·12	.....
9·09	9·80	59·50	44·21	6·36	.....	65·86	.....	1·62	.....	67·48	.....
8·42	4·80	58·83	38·63	4·23	.....	63·06	.....	0·98	.....	64·04	.....
7·62	7·97	50·94	41·23	4·13	.....	55·07	.....	1·07	.....	56·14	.....
9·15	5·98	54·32	44·11	4·76	.....	59·08	.....	0·57	.....	59·65	.....
6·92	12·09	51·48	47·97	4·25	.....	55·73	.....	0·63	.....	56·36	.....
7·62	7·78	55·00	41·50	4·54	.....	59·54	.....	0·65	.....	60·19	.....
7·14	17·36	52·23	53·66	2·98	.....	55·21	.....	0·33	.....	55·54	.....
10·55	20·85	57·80	65·56	3·45	.....	61·25	.....	0·94	.....	62·19	.....
9·89	10·33	58·18	50·94	2·86	.....	61·04	.....	0·63	.....	61·67	.....
5·77	7·96	51·01	49·29	3·35	.....	54·36	.....	0·63	.....	54·99	.....
8·86	10·63	59·22	52·17	5·47	...	64·69	.....	0·84	.....	65·53	.....
7·47	8·32	59·13	37·98	3·29	.....	62·42	.....	0·52	.....	62·94	.....
8·71	9·27	62·80	44·91	3·85	.....	66·65	.....	0·54	.....	67·19	.....
8·67	13·63	61·84	57·11	4·85	.....	66·69	.....	0·52	.....	67·21	.....
8·44	6·73	65·34	39·00	3·54	.....	68·88	.....	1·01	.....	69·89	.....
8·82	8·88	57·08	51·11	3·32	.....	60·40	.....	0·42	.....	60·82	.....
9·33	13·40	49·39	55·73	5·29	.....	54·68	.....	0·38	.....	55·06	.....
11·35	15·05	52·12	54·12	3·97	.....	56·14	.....	0·32	.....	56·46	.....
10·41	17·72	51·39	55·09	3·49	.....	54·88	.....	0·35	.....	55·23	.....
10·49	15·84	52·37	55·18	3·88	.....	56·25	.....	0·24	.....	56·49	.....
8·43	15·43	49·22	48·76	5·59	.....	54·81	.....	0·28	.....	55·09	.....
10·85	14·94	51·67	60·29	5·25	.....	56·92	.....	0·58	.....	57·50	.....
12·60	23·19	71·45	82·58	5·89	.....	77·34	.....	0·22	.....	77·56	.....
11·14	16·90	56·54	73·50	4·95	.....	61·49	.....	0·38	.....	61·87	.....
12·47	14·85	59·91	56·57	4·40	.....	64·31	.....	0·46	.....	64·77	.....
12·38	21·41	79·96	102·83	5·09	.....	85·05	.....	0·42	.....	85·47	.....
12·02	18·49	63·52	73·24	4·52	.....	68·04	.....	0·34	.....	68·38	.....
13·70	10·34	75·39	67·08	4·40	.....	79·79	.....	1·27	.....	81·06	.....
12·06	13·26	65·74	48·16	4·29	.....	70·03	.....	0·57	.....	70·60	.....
10·12	9·63	57·01	65·69	3·35	.....	60·36	.....	0·66	.....	61·02	.....

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of stations.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in inches at					
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months)	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division—*continued.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	15—18	7·29	1·98	39·36	43·01	94·28	137·22
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	9—10	6·75	1·03	45·69	56·98	91·02	115·94
	Buxa	9—10	12·27	8·62	78·03	120·66	172·81	195·79
	Bodah	8—9	4·57	2·17	32·87	57·70	67·52	101·87
	Titalya	8—9	5·49	2·78	36·49	58·31	82·10	108·15
Cooch Behar Tributary States ...	Cooch Behar ...	7—8	8·40	2·03	58·34	69·40	102·91	121·51
Dacca Division.								
Dacca	Dacca	26—27	9·84	1·32	31·99	20·11	56·60	54·33
	Moonshigunge ...	6—7	10·48	1·21	34·54	21·65	65·88	65·16
	Manickgunge ...	6—7	6·61	5·94	23·92	20·05	49·55	44·58
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	10	9·37	3·21	30·92	27·82	57·84	52·01
	Goalundo ...	7—8	6·88	5·42	24·74	23·80	50·72	48·23
	Madaripore ...	8—9	9·68	1·12	32·99	15·06	60·34	34·62
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	10—11	7·79	.....	29·35	16·63	59·21	43·35
	Perozepore ...	8—9	6·18	.....	27·79	19·08	58·55	50·38
	Patuakholly ...	6—7	7·57	0·27	35·71	22·78	79·29	62·22
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	14—15	9·77	3·03	43·16	30·76	76·71	62·79
	Jamalpore	8—9	6·21	1·77	30·66	33·21	59·65	71·30
	Attia	8—9	7·20	1·97	30·47	15·89	54·77	40·60
	Kishoregunge ...	8—9	9·59	4·51	39·22	38·93	67·17	62·04
Tipperah	Comillah	18—19	11·59	4·59	40·98	23·17	73·79	63·04
	Brahmanbariah ...	8—9	11·53	4·23	36·48	23·14	61·94	54·45
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong	Chittagong	19—21	7·81	0·54	38·81	41·40	83·65	80·22
	Cox's Bazar ...	8—9	5·59	1·32	48·69	47·50	113·70	128·62
Noakholly	Noakholly	20—22	7·56	0·36	39·30	37·28	81·18	94·06
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati hill ...	10	8·64	1·22	34·97	33·81	74·39	71·68
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	6—7	11·60	3·74	35·40	25·86	63·07	52·37
Patna Division.								
Patna	Patna	19—21	1·76	1·37	9·70	6·62	27·81	29·27
	Behar	8—9	1·92	0·48	9·77	9·47	33·69	25·12
	Barh	8—9	1·68	1·04	8·73	9·57	29·79	30·42
	Dinapore	8—9	1·50	1·29	9·03	7·86	29·35	28·41
Gya	Gya	15—17	2·25	0·35	9·95	7·18	31·19	32·77
	Nowada	8—9	1·97	0·05	10·70	3·98	34·85	18·80
	Aurungabad ...	7—9	1·82	0·34	8·63	6·17	32·44	36·66
	Jehanabad	6	1·93	0·68	7·82	7·41	31·45	29·57
Shahabad	Arrah	20—23	2·83	1·35	11·11	7·91	33·58	26·22
	Sasseram	8—9	1·50	0·99	8·20	11·13	33·19	37·83
	Buxar	10—11	1·98	0·82	8·00	6·44	28·75	30·07
	Bhubooah	8—9	2·53	2·50	9·33	13·20	35·43	34·08
Muzafferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	18—20	2·48	1·03	10·65	16·16	30·30	38·76
	Hazipore	7—8	1·90	1·37	9·87	4·57	31·05	28·94
	Sitamurhi	8	3·43	0·63	13·79	22·23	32·91	49·81
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga... ...	8	2·03	1·33	19·80	13·24	33·54	45·29
	Madhubunni ...	7—8	3·60	1·48	12·49	20·90	31·86	48·81
	Tajpore	8	2·03	1·48	10·79	10·70	30·46	43·92

Sub-division in Bengal during 1879—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month).		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year 1879.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
17·35	19·84	111·63	157·06	6·44	.....	118·07	.....	0·31	.....	118·38	.....
25·00	17·57	119·02	133·51	5·14	.....	124·16	.....	0·04	.....	124·20	.....
34·04	20·75	206·85	216·54	9·78	.....	216·63	.....	0·95	.....	217·58	.....
19·36	20·89	86·88	122·76	5·56	.....	92·44	.....	0·11	.....	92·55	.....
21·17	21·61	103·27	129·76	4·66	.....	107·93	.....	0·04	.....	107·97	.....
23·12	16·38	126·03	137·89	4·28	.....	130·31	.....	0·05	.....	130·36	.....
9·78	13·28	66·38	67·61	5·45	.....	71·83	.....	0·97	.....	72·80	.....
11·25	16·64	77·13	81·80	3·91	.....	81·04	.....	1·37	.....	82·41	.....
9·15	5·13	58·70	49·71	2·58	.....	61·28	.....	0·60	.....	61·88	.....
10·44	7·33	68·28	59·34	3·95	.....	72·23	.....	0·56	.....	72·79	.....
9·23	7·64	59·95	55·87	3·84	.....	63·79	.....	0·60	.....	64·39	.....
9·17	6·61	69·51	41·23	4·88	.....	74·39	.....	0·64	.....	75·03	.....
10·28	9·90	69·49	53·25	4·72	.....	74·21	.....	1·07	.....	75·28	.....
10·19	8·57	68·74	58·95	5·31	.....	74·05	.....	1·22	.....	75·27	.....
11·43	16·61	90·72	78·83	6·33	.....	97·05	.....	2·23	.....	99·28	.....
14·64	8·32	91·35	71·11	5·11	.....	96·46	.....	0·94	.....	97·40	.....
14·88	13·15	74·53	84·45	3·79	.....	78·32	.....	0·67	.....	78·99	.....
12·59	5·70	67·36	46·30	4·39	.....	71·75	.....	0·26	.....	72·01	.....
15·53	17·61	82·70	79·65	5·96	.....	88·66	.....	0·92	.....	89·58	.....
10·35	10·25	84·14	73·29	5·84	.....	89·98	.....	1·78	.....	91·76	.....
10·89	10·75	72·83	65·20	4·81	.....	77·64	.....	0·83	.....	78·47	.....
13·52	7·37	97·17	87·59	6·16	.....	103·33	.....	2·12	.....	105·45	.....
15·89	8·29	129·59	136·91	8·06	.....	137·65	.....	1·83	.....	139·48	.....
16·56	12·39	97·74	106·95	7·85	.....	105·59	.....	1·85	.....	107·44	.....
13·43	13·93	88·02	85·61	7·95	.....	95·97	.....	1·58	.....	97·55	.....
8·97	14·69	72·04	67·06	4·34	.....	76·38	.....	1·61	.....	77·99	.....
7·04	8·03	34·85	38·20	2·66	.....	37·51	.....	0·33	.....	37·84	.....
6·06	12·29	39·75	37·41	2·90	.....	42·65	.....	0·35	.....	43·00	.....
7·86	17·00	37·65	47·42	3·13	.....	40·78	.....	0·31	.....	41·09	.....
7·54	8·30	36·89	37·21	2·66	.....	39·55	.....	0·23	.....	39·78	.....
7·34	8·53	38·53	41·30	0·81	.....	39·34	.....	0·32	.....	39·66	.....
7·53	6·97	42·38	25·77	2·10	.....	44·48	.....	0·39	.....	44·87	.....
5·84	14·67	38·28	51·33	2·01	.....	40·29	.....	0·43	.....	40·72	.....
3·89	11·67	35·34	41·24	1·83	.....	37·17	.....	0·44	.....	37·61	.....
9·01	15·75	42·59	41·97	2·53	.....	45·12	.....	0·27	.....	45·39	.....
5·71	19·43	38·90	57·26	3·21	.....	42·11	.....	0·20	.....	42·31	.....
7·23	17·85	35·98	47·92	2·93	.....	38·94	.....	0·27	.....	39·18	.....
7·23	16·69	42·66	50·77	2·34	.....	45·00	.....	0·94	.....	45·94	.....
8·48	13·74	38·78	52·50	3·32	.....	42·10	.....	0·09	.....	42·19	.....
8·67	8·86	39·72	36·90	3·70	.....	43·42	.....	0·22	.....	43·64	.....
9·12	8·09	42·03	57·90	2·11	.....	44·14	.....	0·10	.....	44·24	.....
9·58	13·87	43·12	57·16	2·53	.....	45·65	.....	0·18	.....	45·83	.....
11·24	9·98	43·10	58·79	2·13	.....	45·23	.....	0·06	.....	45·29	.....
8·35	12·81	38·51	56·73	1·87	.....	40·38	.....	0·10	.....	40·48	.....

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of Stations.	Number of years the total rainfall where of is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered rainfall in inches at					
			Fall to end of April (four months.)		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sarun	Chupra	20—23	2·18	0·78	9·33	4·52	27·30	29·49
	Sewan	8—9	2·25	0·31	11·91	8·08	33·22	32·28
Chumparun... ...	Motihari	15—16	2·32	0·29	12·31	10·07	33·77	37·74
	Bettiah	7—8	3·11	.....	13·78	18·10	36·72	47·22
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.								
Monghyr	Monghyr	22—23	1·93	1·29	9·94	15·93	32·15	47·79
	Begoosarai ...	8—9	2·02	0·87	8·73	6·55	29·40	28·05
	Jamoee	7—9	2·96	0·65	11·61	5·71	35·00	26·24
Bhagulpore... ...	Bhagulpore... ...	22—23	2·67	1·35	13·55	6·45	35·60	39·53
	Soopeol	7—8	1·95	1·30	13·29	16·70	35·28	53·90
	Muddehpoora ...	8—9	2·79	0·90	12·53	7·63	37·35	39·04
	Banka	8—9	2·70	0·55	13·66	9·75	36·42	35·50
	Sonbursa	6	2·31	0·69	11·25	11·42	35·27	44·97
Purneah	Purneah	8—9	3·15	0·94	17·72	8·33	45·54	62·38
	Kishengunge ...	7—8	2·93	1·41	22·26	16·43	55·38	50·37
	Arrareah	6—8	3·51	1·51	21·13	18·29	49·61	57·41
Maldah	Maldah	21—23	4·12	1·50	16·88	22·85	37·27	58·44
Sonthal Perunnahs.	Nya Doomka ...	8	3·52	0·99	16·46	9·40	44·29	39·91
	Deoghur	9—10	3·13	0·65	13·48	8·75	38·50	29·59
	Rajmehal	7—9	2·39	1·40	17·39	19·91	41·33	51·18
	Godda	6—7	1·95	0·70	12·61	10·16	35·70	36·37
ORISSA.								
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack	Cuttack	18—21	3·50	1·22	15·92	13·31	38·55	44·50
	Jajpore	7—8	4·44	1·00	18·14	12·14	41·37	30·63
	Kendrapara ...	8	3·53	1·40	15·10	3·05	37·93	25·55
	Jaxatsingpore ...	7—8	2·96	0·30	13·51	3·93	34·20	17·99
	False Point... ...	12	6·16	1·20	19·29	8·12	47·97	29·31
Pooree	Pooree	20—22	3·17	1·38	13·15	8·71	33·87	34·48
	Khoordah	8—9	3·23	0·24	16·47	14·24	41·05	42·67
Balasore	Balasore	17—19	6·53	0·36	21·07	6·86	45·01	25·62
	Bhuddruck ...	8—9	4·66	1·59	16·57	11·98	39·22	31·42
	Jellasore	5—6	5·85	.....	15·85	6·81	47·18	25·45
	Sora	5—6	4·85	1·55	15·23	7·64	42·28	22·46
	Chandbally... ...	5—6	3·88	2·01	14·05	9·92	39·02	27·47
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.								
South-West Frontier Agency.								
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh... ...	17	2·41	0·60	11·80	9·49	37·02	34·75
	Puchumba	8—9	3·02	1·49	13·25	9·49	38·50	37·91
Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	21—23	4·26	1·74	13·30	9·09	36·07	34·49
	Palamow	8—9	2·49	0·34	10·55	6·54	35·61	36·59
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	9—10	4·77	1·16	16·64	7·96	42·95	36·72
Manbhoom ...	Purulelah	14—16	3·38	0·97	14·42	7·61	37·32	26·10
	Gobindpore ...	7—8	3·57	1·06	14·13	10·27	42·45	39·70

Sub-Division in Bengal during 1879—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ALL THE STATIONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2.

Fall in September (1 month)		Fall to end of September (9 months).		Fall in October (1 month).		Fall to end of October (10 months).		Fall after October and to end of December (2 months).		Total fall of the year 1879.	
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1879.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
6·75	13·51	34·05	43·00	2·56	.....	36·61	.....	0·08	.....	36·69	.....
6·85	13·45	40·07	45·73	3·59	.....	43·66	.....	0·15	.....	43·81	.....
7·85	6·34	41·62	44·08	3·06	.....	44·68	.....	0·13	.....	44·81	.....
10·70	5·30	47·42	52·52	1·49	.....	48·91	.....	0·10	.....	49·01	.....
7·85	15·34	40·00	63·13	3·49	.....	43·49	.....	0·19	.....	43·68	.....
6·52	6·32	35·92	34·37	3·25	.....	39·17	.....	0·43	.....	39·60	.....
8·43	8·46	43·43	34·70	2·15	.....	45·58	.....	0·11	.....	45·69	.....
7·68	8·20	43·37	47·73	4·46	.....	47·83	.....	0·26	.....	48·09	.....
10·96	17·84	46·24	71·74	1·99	.....	48·23	.....	0·12	.....	48·35	.....
11·31	21·55	48·66	80·59	4·31	.....	52·97	.....	0·14	.....	53·11	.....
8·99	11·22	45·41	46·72	3·20	.....	48·61	.....	0·30	.....	48·91	.....
10·68	15·32	45·95	60·29	2·46	.....	48·41	.....	0·41	.....	48·82	.....
12·16	61·62	57·70	124·00	3·13	.....	60·83	.....	0·17	.....	61·00	.....
13·98	17·54	69·36	67·91	2·26	.....	71·62	.....	0·16	.....	71·78	.....
14·53	20·34	64·14	77·75	2·54	.....	66·68	.....	0·09	.....	66·77	.....
11·24	11·84	48·51	70·28	4·35	.....	52·86	.....	0·65	.....	53·51	.....
10·36	13·69	54·65	53·66	3·23	.....	57·88	.....	0·50	.....	58·38	.....
9·53	9·57	48·03	39·16	4·74	.....	52·77	.....	0·37	.....	53·14	.....
14·15	16·41	55·48	67·89	2·89	.....	58·37	.....	0·45	.....	58·82	.....
9·53	12·56	45·23	48·95	2·41	.....	47·64	.....	0·24	.....	47·88	.....
9·33	9·44	47·88	53·94	6·23	.....	54·11	.....	1·48	.....	55·59	.....
9·20	14·41	51·07	45·04	7·47	.....	58·54	.....	1·63	.....	60·17	.....
8·69	15·30	46·67	40·85	6·70	.....	53·37	.....	1·43	.....	54·80	.....
7·64	4·28	41·84	22·27	7·42	.....	49·26	.....	2·41	.....	51·67	.....
11·06	22·53	59·03	51·84	12·55	.....	71·58	.....	3·55	.....	75·13	.....
9·36	12·11	43·23	46·59	8·52	.....	51·75	.....	2·66	.....	54·41	.....
9·95	12·79	51·90	55·46	7·68	.....	59·58	.....	1·82	.....	61·40	.....
7·17	17·09	52·18	42·71	7·40	.....	59·58	.....	0·98	.....	60·56	.....
9·01	15·60	48·23	47·02	4·54	.....	52·77	.....	1·34	.....	54·11	.....
9·15	16·16	56·33	41·61	6·24	.....	62·57	.....	0·76	.....	63·33	.....
10·39	14·37	52·67	36·83	6·35	.....	59·02	.....	0·96	.....	59·98	.....
7·49	31·98	46·51	59·45	6·78	.....	53·29	.....	2·03	.....	55·32	.....
7·12	7·07	44·14	41·82	3·28	.....	47·42	.....	0·42	.....	47·84	.....
8·36	7·67	46·86	45·58	2·93	.....	49·79	.....	0·48	.....	50·27	.....
7·92	10·92	43·99	45·41	3·17	.....	47·16	.....	0·35	.....	47·51	.....
8·45	6·50	44·06	43·09	2·32	.....	46·38	.....	0·54	.....	46·92	.....
8·75	7·66	51·70	44·38	3·56	.....	55·26	.....	0·50	.....	55·76	.....
7·53	5·33	44·85	31·43	4·11	.....	48·96	.....	0·32	.....	49·28	.....
7·57	8·92	50·02	48·62	4·65	.....	54·67	.....	0·40	.....	55·07	.....

Agriculture and Horticulture.

THERE is no special Department of agriculture in Bengal, and the transactions of the year under this head were restricted to the experiments in horticulture at the Botanical Gardens at Howrah and Darjeeling.

Royal Botanical Garden, Howrah.

Fresh improvements were made during the year in various parts of the Royal Botanical Garden, Howrah. A broad straight road from the river entrance ghât to the great banian-tree on the west, the want of which was long felt, was commenced during the year, and the low swampy ground in the vicinity of the banian-tree, which has hitherto been one of the most unsightly parts of the garden, has been partly laid out. Changes have also been made in the roads towards the north of the garden, which have had the effect of opening to view a second banian-tree of very large size. The building in which the herbarium and office are placed has been enlarged and improved, so as to afford sufficient space to prevent the overcrowding which has hitherto existed. Large and valuable collections of dried plants have been presented to the herbarium during the year. Chief of these is the collection of the late Mr. Dalzell, for some time Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency. It contains several ferns from the west of India, as well as sets of plants gathered by well-known botanists in Scinde, Beluchistan, Arabia, Abyssinia, and the south-east of Europe. It is to the friendly aid of Sir Joseph Hooker that the garden is indebted for this valuable addition. A most interesting collection of Indian plants was also presented by Mr. C. B. Clarke, a former Superintendent of the garden. Valuable contributions have been received from Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Seharunpore, of plants of the north-western Himalaya; from Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, Officiating Conservator of Forests, of Simla plants; and from Colonel Beddome, Inspector-General of Madras Forests, of plants from the Tinnivelli Hills. The garden is further indebted to Dr. King, the Superintendent, for the present of the valuable collections made by him in Upper and Central India, Rajpootana, and the Nilgiris, and to a Lepcha collector, named Dungboo, for the present of a beautiful collection made by him in the higher parts of Sikkim and in the Chumbi and Phâri valleys.

The total number of seed packets issued during the year was 3,972, while 1,307 were received. Of living plants, 9,595 were received and 22,771 issued.

Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

The branch Botanical Garden which was established at Rungaroon some years ago not being found a success, owing principally to its distance from Darjeeling, a garden has lately been opened at the station of Darjeeling, where a suitable piece of land has been presented for the purpose by Mr. W. Lloyd, an old and well-known resident of the place. This land is being cleared and laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Jaffary, late of the cinchona plantation.

India rubber.

Experience has shown that the Para rubber cannot be cultivated to profit in Bengal, as the species is by far too thoroughly tropical to withstand without protection the vicissitudes of the climate. Dr. King therefore thinks that it is useless to try it anywhere in India except in the south of Burmah or the Andamans, and perhaps in Malabar. The Ceará rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*), on the other hand, promises to grow well in Calcutta. The seedlings received from Kew have thriven vigorously, and some of them are now twenty feet high. A large supply of seed was also received at the garden from the Director of the Botanical Garden in Ceylon, out of which a thousand seeds were sent for experiment to the forest plantation near Chittagong. The seeds received at the Royal Botanical Garden have begun to germinate, and Dr. King expects before long to be in a position to issue supplies of seedlings for trial in different parts of the country. Some seeds of an African species of rubber (*Landolphia*) were received at the garden towards the close of the year from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar. These did not look very promising, but possibly some of them may germinate.

Ipecacuanha.

It is useless to expect that ipecacuanha can ever be successfully cultivated as a crop in Bengal, the climate being unsuitable to its growth.

Rhea.

Rhea will not thrive as a crop, but two acres were put under plant during the year to supply fresh stems to intending competitors for the Government prize for a machine for clearing the fibre.

Mahogany.

A large quantity of mahogany seed received from Jamaica was partly distributed and partly sown in the Botanical Garden. Large numbers of seedlings have also been distributed. The Forest Department have commenced mahogany cultivation in the Government plantation near Chittagong, and many seedlings were sent to the Assistant Conservator there.

The rain-trees and other economic trees.

The rain-trees (*Pithecolobium Samar*), of which a quantity of seed was received from the India Office three years ago, flowered during the year, and large quantities of seed and seedlings have been distributed. The sweet, succulent pod of this tree is an excellent food for cattle, and it may become highly useful as a fodder plant. The seedlings of carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), planted some years ago, continue to languish, and they show no signs of accommodating themselves to a climate and soil so totally different from those of which this species is a native. The *eucalypti* from Queensland give little more hope of success than the more southern species, by the planting of which in the plains of Bengal some sanguine people hoped to avert malaria.

Bamboo and other paper fibres.

The further experience gained during the year in the process of cropping clumps of bamboos in the way recommended by Mr. Routledge and noticed in last year's report tends to show the unsuitability of the plan proposed by him. Mr. Routledge, however, is understood to have changed his plan, and to recommend that, instead of cutting down all the shoots of a bamboo clump, only a few shoots should be annually taken from each clump. This is the principle on which bamboos have been cut in India from time immemorial, and no experiments on its feasibility are required; while the value of the fibre contained in the succulent shoots of bamboo as a material for the manufacture of paper can only be tested by practical paper-makers. Even accepting Mr. Routledge's estimate of its value, the questions which should be settled are whether commercial success can best be obtained (1) by forming plantations of bamboos for the collection of succulent shoots; (2) by collecting the immature shoots of wild bamboos in the forests and carrying them to a paper factory; or (3) by fitting up a floating paper-stock mill and moving it about on rivers by the banks of which bamboos naturally abound.

Further experience has strengthened the belief expressed last year that the *baobab* cannot be grown in this country so as to be a profitable source of paper fibre. An attempt has for some time past been made to find amongst the common coarse grasses of this country some that might be useful as paper fibres. Samples of eight of the wiry grasses of the Orissa coast were sent during the year to the India Office for trial, but the opinion of the paper-makers in London, to whom they were submitted, was unfavourable to them all. It is yet possible that further enquiry may bring to light one which may meet the requirements of the paper trade, and which may one day become an article of export from this country.

Forests.

Inspections.

It was observed in the Report for 1877-78 that it was in contemplation to take up an extensive tract in the Chittagong Hills. In pursuance of this project the Conservator in February and March visited the forests of the Rinkheong Valley. The result of his examination was very satisfactory. A dense and almost virgin forest of fine timber was found, rich in bamboos and forest produce of all descriptions. Water communication is at hand, and there is every prospect of successful working of the tract to be administered. The Sungoo forest, which was visited later on by the Assistant Conservator, is reported to be the richest in large timber of those yet taken up in Chittagong. The forest has hardly been encroached upon by man, either by cutting or *jooming*, and the soil is so favourable to forest growth that large timber is found on the upper as well as on the lower parts of the hills. There are great quantities of very fine jarúl, as well as toon, chaplis, badana, gurjun, and kandele. It is stated that it would be possible, by removing some rocks near the mouth of the Thendoo Kheong, to bring this forest into water communication with the Sungoo river. These two fine forests, aggregating in area 370 square miles, were notified as proposed reserves in April last. The Conservator also examined two important blocks in the Darjeeling Hills, the Babookhola and the Pugraingbong forests. The first lies at the head waters of the Mahanadi, and the other is situated on the Rayem, a tributary of the Balasan river. They both contain much large and valuable timber, including oak and chestnut

Area of reserved forest.

In January last a comprehensive notification was issued, specifying all the forest lands then actually reserved. The Koderma and Saranda Pir forests in Hazaribagh and Singbhoom, containing respectively 31 and 400 square miles, will be added during the current year, on the completion of the necessary preliminaries. At the beginning of 1878-79 the area under the Forest Law was 3,430 square miles. From this were finally excluded the Damin-i-Koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and two trifling areas in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and temporarily the Hazaribagh and Singbhoom forests,—altogether 504½ square miles; while 41½ were added in the Darjeeling, Teesta, and Kurseong Divisions. At the end of the year the total was thus 2,967. In last year's report it was anticipated that the area at the close of the year would be 4,406 square miles. Unavoidable delay in completing

preliminaries in the Teesta and Chittagong Divisions and in Chota Nagpore has caused the difference. During the current year 1,816 square miles will probably be added; but it is not unlikely that a great part of the reserved area of 37 miles in the Shahabad district may be excluded. The area at the end of 1879-80 will therefore apparently be about 4,760 square miles, of which 846 will consist of Himalayan and sub-Himalayan forest. The anticipated accessions include 1,150 square miles in Chittagong, consisting of the Kasalong, Rinkheong, and Sungoo forests, and the Sitapahar and Matamori additions; the Koderma and Saranda Pir forests in Chota Nagpore, aggregating 431 square miles; 190 square miles in the Teesta Division, of which the demarcation and settlement could not be completed during the year; three blocks of 19 square miles in Julpigoree; and 36 square miles in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Buxa Divisions, which include the Babookhola and Pugraingbong forests, some land to be taken over from the Cinchona Department, and about 5,800 acres in Kurseong purchased from Mr. W. Lloyd. The operations completed and projected are thus:—

	Square miles.	Square miles.
Area on 1st April 1878	.....	3,430
Added in 1878-79	41½	.....
Excluded	504½	.....
Area on 1st April 1879	.....	2,967
Expected increase in 1879-80	1,816	.....
Probable area on 1st April 1880, after decrease in Shahabad	.....	about 4,760

Protected forest.

By notifications issued in February 1879 a gross area of 1,925 square miles of Sunderbun waste in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore was declared "protected" forest under the Act. A small establishment has since the close of the year been sanctioned for the conservancy of the Khoordah forests in the district of Pooree, and it is intended that these forests shall be examined during the approaching dry season by an officer of the department. Definite proposals for their management will then be submitted.

Demarcation of boundaries.

Demarcation was completed over 43 square miles, and of the 2,967 square miles actually reserved only 57, including 12 in Darjeeling, 8 in Kurseong, and 37 in Palamow, remain to be demarcated. Fair progress has been made with the boundary records. The record of the whole forest area of the Buxa Division has been completed, and the boundaries have been mapped, and it is hoped that during the current season the work will be nearly concluded in the Darjeeling, Teesta, Kurseong, and Julpigoree Divisions.

Subordinate establishment.

With the extension of the operations of the department it has been found necessary to increase the provision for subordinate establishment. The monthly allowance has now been raised to a maximum of Rs. 5,000, and the settlement of details has been left to the discretion of the Conservator.

Prosecution for breach of forest rules.

Prosecutions for breach of rules numbered 74, against 139 in 1877-78 and 233 in 1876-77. The decrease in 1878-79 occurred in the Sunderbuns Division, where there were only 46 cases, against 131 in the previous year. There was a considerable improvement in the proportion of convictions obtained. In the Northern Divisions and in Palamow conviction followed in 19 cases out of 20. In the Sunderbuns 46 cases of this year were disposed of, and altogether 19 cases led to convictions; but of the latter some appear to have been sent up in the previous year. These results show increasing acquiescence in the rules by the people, and greater discrimination on the part of the Forest Officers. There were two prosecutions for injury to forests by fire in Julpigoree and three in Buxa, against one in Julpigoree only in 1877-78. In the Buxa cases 45 persons were convicted. Of these 39 were shikaris, who deliberately fired the grass in order to drive game into their nets.

Fires.

The year was exceptionally dry, and unusually high winds prevailed in March and April, with the result that 83,000 acres were burnt out of 190,000 acres which the Forest Officers attempted by special measures to protect. Some useful precautions were suggested by the Inspector-General on the occasion of his visit, and the adoption of these has already been productive of good. The subject is an extremely important one, especially in the sâl-producing tracts from which railway sleepers must be supplied; and with freedom from demarcation work and energetic supervision the Forest Officers will, no doubt, apply themselves earnestly to the task of protecting the forests from fire.

Roads.

Besides repairing and improving existing roads, the Forest Department constructed 18½ miles of new road during the year in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Buxa Divisions.

Plantations.

The plantations now contain an area of 843 acres, including 207 acres added during the year. The Darjeeling plantations of oak, chestnut, magnolia, and walnut received an extension of 107 acres; 80 acres were added to the plantations of teak, toon, sâl, and sissu in Chittagong, and 15 acres to the sâl plantations in Buxa.

Dr. King's report on the experiments made with economic plants in the Calcutta Botanical Garden shows a very small measure of success. It appears to be established that, so far as Bengal is concerned, the attempt to cultivate the para rubber tree and the carob must be added to the list of failures. The same must be said of the Queensland as well as the Tasmanian *Eucalypti*. Dr. King's anticipations regarding the ceara rubber seem to have been so far fulfilled. The seedlings, unlike the para, are growing rapidly; but whether they will develop into healthy trees is still doubtful. The *crosopis pallida* are still thriving, and the successful introduction of plants of this tree appears to be assured. The plants raised from the seed received without name from Dr. Forbes Watson in 1876 have flowered, and Dr. King has had no difficulty in identifying them. They turn out to be the *Acacia Farnesiana*, a shrub which is common in Indian gardens. Large

quantities of mahogany and rain-tree seedlings were supplied during the year to private purchasers. As regards the experiments made by the Forest Department, the India-rubber and bamboo plantations at Bamunpokri are thriving, but the failure of the Spanish chestnuts seems to be confirmed. Experiments will be made at Chittagong during the current year with mahogany and ceara rubber seed.

Yield and working.

The number of trees felled during the year was 6,481, and the quantity of timber, exclusive of firewood, brought to depôt from the forests was 78,082 cubic feet. Altogether 30,989 sleepers were supplied to the Northern Bengal State Railway, nearly all from the Buxa and Kurseong Divisions. Considerable quantities of timber were also supplied for the Rungpore-Dhoobree road. Attention was lately drawn to the supply of excellent timber in the Nepal forests, of which the Durbar are anxious to encourage the export. It may be possible, in case of need, to supplement the outturn of our forests from this source, and it is not unlikely that an extension of the trade might arrest the destruction of fruit-trees and other small timber in the plains. The Darjeeling forests supplied 1,81,727 maunds of firewood and charcoal, with an average clear profit of Rs. 6-2-3 per 100 maunds. The profit on each cubic foot of timber supplied from the Kurseong and Buxa Divisions was 12 annas 3 pies and 11 annas 4 pies respectively.

Financial results.

The following table shows the financial results of the working of the department since 1871:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus profit.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1871-72	87,260	67,506	19,754	106
1872-73	1,16,690	62,554	54,136	106
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,634	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,353	2,967

Comparison between the past two years is disturbed by the heavy charge of Rs. 63,492 which was incurred in 1878-79 for the purchase of land in Kurseong. This purchase, however, was made on very advantageous terms, and ought to result in a considerable increase of revenue hereafter. If this extraordinary disbursement is left out, the comparison stands thus:—

	Rs.
1877-78	1,71,251
1878-79	1,40,845

Of the actual net surplus, the reserved forests contributed Rs. 52,562, and the unreserved Rs. 24,791. The Sunderbuns Division showed a surplus of Rs. 1,36,314, Buxa Rs. 44,325, and Darjeeling Rs. 13,605. In all the other reserved forests the charges exceeded the receipts. The unreserved forests of the Chittagong Hill

Tracts and Chittagong produced a profit of Rs. 19,710 and Rs. 5,081 respectively. The financial results are decidedly satisfactory, and creditable to the departmental management. There is every promise of considerable expansion of the revenue as the system of careful conservancy becomes more and more matured.

The following are the chief points which call for notice in the detailed reports on the several Divisions:—

WORKING OF EACH DIVISION.

Darjeeling.

There was a net increase of 11 square miles in the area. The Darjeeling Municipality made over 3,000 acres in the Goompahar range. In the Tukdah range 75 acres belonging to the Botanical Garden at Rungaroon, 1,500 acres of khas land at Poomong, and 2,500 acres formerly attached to the cinchona plantation, were added. On the other hand, 400 acres were surrendered on lease by special order. There were also some modifications of the area of the Rungbul range. The net result was an increase of 11 square miles to the area within the Division. It is proposed to form a new range under the Kurseong Division, in which will be included the Babookhola forest as well as a portion of the Rungbul range. The results of the transplanting operations under the system introduced by Dr. Schlich were very successful, though the season was not favourable. The growth of the walnut, ash and cypress plants on the Rungbul range was specially good. Extensive planting of toon, pipli, and walnut trees in the Rungaroon and Senchal Jhora blocks is in contemplation, and the prospects are good. The exceptional dryness of the season caused fires at an unusual elevation. It is reported that a large tract of forest on the Tonglo range, between 7,000 and 10,000 feet in altitude, was devastated by fire. Arrangements have been made to obviate the danger of ignition from camp-fires by providing specially protected camping-grounds.

Teesta.

The work of demarcation will soon be completed, and an area of 190 square miles will then be formally added to the reserved forests. The forests in this Division are particularly interesting, as they reach from the Terai to an elevation of over 10,000 feet, and so include all the different descriptions of timber from the sâl to the rhododendron. The Division still showed a deficit of Rs. 10,660, but this was unavoidable while expensive preliminary operations were in progress. There has been an increase from Rs. 1,945 to Rs. 3,086 in the receipts, and it is hoped that, with the completion of the work of demarcation, something like financial equilibrium may be attained.

Kurseong.

The boundaries in this Division were in some places improved by exchanges with tea-planters. The lands purchased from Mr. Lloyd have been demarcated, but not yet finally gazetted. In 1877-78 it was anticipated that the demarcation of the whole Division would be completed before the close of 1878-79, but in consequence of numerous boundary disputes this has not been found practicable. The Forest Officers have made creditable progress in the important work of opening up and maintaining forest roads. The Conservator reports that about 140 miles of forest roads have now been made, and that the export of produce and inspection

have been much facilitated in consequence. The forests suffered severely from fire, and, with the exception of the Bamunpokri forest, almost all the land in the Terai and lower hills was burnt over during the year. With the completion of the demarcation work, it is proposed to adopt vigorous protective measures in this Division with the aid of the civil officers and tea-planters. A larger number of sleepers were prepared for the Northern Bengal State Railway than were actually required, and none will be supplied in 1879-80. The general financial result of the working of the Division is a deficit of Rs. 66,084. It is to be observed, however, that the receipts do not include Rs. 17,734 credited after the close of the year on account of railway sleepers, while the charges include a sum of Rs. 63,492 on account of the purchase of land. If these items are adjusted, the true result of the working of the forests during the year is found to be a surplus of Rs. 15,142.

Julpigoree.

There was no increase to the reserved area during the year, but three blocks, containing nearly 19 square miles, will soon be included by formal notification. The gross area of the Division will then be 167 square miles. Demarcation has now been practically completed. Nothing has yet been done towards constructing roads and bridges, but a commencement will now be made in the Muraghat forest. It has been found necessary to abandon the attempt to plant teak in this Division. The plantation of Falakata was last year reported to be a failure, and now the plantation at Ramshai Hât has again been damaged by fire. The Inspector-General has further come to the conclusion that the climate is unsuitable for such experiments. Endeavours were made to protect the Muraghat, Apalchand, and Tundu forests, both before and during the Inspector-General's visit. Parts of the Savannah were purposely burnt, and a quarter of the Apalchand and two-thirds of the Tundu area were thus saved. Late in the season, however, the greater part of the Muraghat sâl forest was burnt. The persons who caused this fire were prosecuted, and have since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The receipts were only Rs. 8,286, against Rs. 12,580 in 1877-78. This falling off was to be expected. It has been decided to work the reserves as little as possible for a few years except for dry and fallen trees. In 1877-78 a large quantity of sleepers had to be supplied for the Northern Bengal State Railway, but during the past year the quantity of timber taken to depôt was only 1,808 cubic feet, against 12,171 in 1877-78. The receipts from departmental timber operations were accordingly only Rs. 3,617, against Rs. 10,020. Miscellaneous receipts, however, from which the greater part of the revenue will probably for some time be derived, increased from Rs. 2,559 to Rs. 4,689.

Buxa.

No addition was made to the area of reserved forest under this Division during the year. A good deal of useful work was done in clearing the forest roads and boundary line, and in opening up new paths. There were several very serious fires. One, which originated in the Bholka reserve, extended over 11 square miles. This was believed to be the work of persons bearing a grudge to the forest guard, but judicial proof could not be obtained. In the Buxa range an

area of 58 square miles was burnt in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Divisional Officer to arrest the progress of the fire. Two fires occurred in the Borojhar range, and in one of these cases the persons through whose carelessness the accident occurred were convicted. The Raidak forest in the Huldeebaree range was burnt by *shikarees*, who deliberately fired the grass in the pursuit of game. In this case 39 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. These convictions will doubtless have a good effect, and the Conservator hopes with the assistance of the Sub-divisional Officer to be able to protect the forests better this year. This important Division produced a surplus of Rs. 44,325, due in part to the operations of the previous season, but chiefly to increased sale of timber during the year. No less than 18,449 sleepers were supplied to the Northern Bengal State Railway, and large quantities of timber in log were rendered available for use on the Dhoobree road. Some broad-gauge sleepers of khair, sissu, and other descriptions of wood, were prepared for the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways. There is a large stock of timber still lying in the forest, which will be gradually removed and disposed of. The Conservator reports that there is some prospect of a market being found for sissu logs. Considerable difficulties were experienced in retaining sawyers to work in the northern tracts owing to the want of water, but arrangements have been made to transport water from Rajabhatkowa. Altogether the Buxa Division promises to be of great public utility, as well as of profit to the State.

Palamow.

No change has taken place in the area of this Division. It will be some time before the forests can be worked at a profit. The charges were Rs. 15,209, against receipts amounting to Rs. 757. The question whether all or a part of the Rohtas range of 37 square miles in the Shahabad district should not be excluded from the reserved area is under consideration.

Sunderbuns.

The reserved area underwent no modification during the year, but the adjoining tracts of forest, 1,851 square miles in extent, as well as blocks containing 74 square miles in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, were formally brought under protection. The chief difference between the two classes of forest is that goran is more plentiful in the protected, and soondri in the reserved portions. The collections were Rs. 1,71,990, against Rs. 1,73,156 in 1877-78; while there was a considerable increase under the B heading of charges. The chief causes of the decrease in the amount realized by the sale of material appear to be competition by owners of private forest and the difficulty of obtaining convictions against persons removing wood without payment.

Chittagong.

The reserved area was not increased during the year, but it is hoped that before the close of the current season five new tracts, containing 1,150 square miles, will be formally added. There are practically no means of communication in the Chittagong forests, except along the lines of small streams and rivers. A commencement, however, has been made, and a road will be gradually constructed traversing the Kaptai, Rinkheong, and Sitapahar blocks. The Kaptai plantation did not thrive very well, owing to the comparative lightness of

the rains in August and September; but the Conservator is still sanguine of success. The financial results cannot be accurately shown for the whole year separately from those of the open forests, as the latter were only made over to the management of the civil officers on 1st June. Taking half the gross expenditure for the first two months, the Conservator showed that the deficit on the reserved area was Rs. 16,407. Practically, however, these reserves have not yet been worked. The receipts were only Rs. 1,700. A considerable expansion of revenue may be looked for in the early future. The result of the new system, under which the Government dues on exported produce are levied by the Deputy Commissioner, is not very satisfactory. The surplus, including permit fees, is Rs. 27,634 only. The Deputy Commissioner is not satisfied that he can supervise the collectors as efficiently as the Forest Officers. The system, however, must have a fair trial. No doubt the falling off in these collections of late years is rightly attributed in great measure to the influence of bad seasons and temporary emigration to Arracan.

Manufactures and Mines.

Indigo.

THE yield of the indigo crop for three years since 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, and the estimated outturn of 1877-78, are as follows:—

	Mds.
1874-75	1,27,802
1875-76	1,02,860
1876-77	1,55,149
1877-78 (estimated yield)	1,10,000

The outturn in 1877-78 has been slightly in excess of the estimate The following statement, prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co.'s trade circular, gives the actual yield of the indigo crop of 1877-78, compared with the estimate of that year and the probable outturn of 1878-79:—

	Estimated yield, 1877-78.		Actual yield, 1877-78.		Estimated yield, 1878-79.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	4,500		4,243		2,250	
Nuddea	2,200		2,273		2,600	
Midnapore ...	720		681		1,200	
Burdwan ...	620		532		580	
Maldah	360		330		150	
Moorshedabad ...	2,000		2,000		2,600	
Rajshahye and Pubna	500		441		870	
Bhagulpore ...	2,100		1,908		1,350	
Purneah	3,000		2,700		2,200	
Rungpore and Patna	2,000		1,394		1,000	
		18,000		16,502		14,800
Monghyr }	17,700		1,082		2,200	
Tirhoot }			15,591		14,300	
Chumparun ...	9,900		9,959		7,700	
Chupra	8,400		8,225		5,000	
		36,000		34,857		29,200
Benares—						
European ...	8,500		9,390		5,500	
Native	7,000		8,166		4,000	
		15,500		17,556		9,500
Doab—						
European ...	7,000		6,461		3,500	
Native	33,500		37,825		17,000	
		40,500		44,286		20,500
		1,10,000		1,13,201		74,000

The crop of indigo in 1878-79 was notoriously short, while those of the two previous years were unusually large, especially the crop of

1876-77. The quantity of the Behar indigo was average, though there was a deficiency of the finer quality; while the Bengal indigo was of an average quality, though the outturn was short.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the year 1878-79 as compared with the previous year:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	44,030	1,33,94,649	35,539	1,11,55,880
„ Austria—Trieste	6,618	21,55,166	7,125	22,14,852
„ France	29,882	99,76,308	14,045	47,56,563
„ Italy	1,367	4,63,503	837	3,04,879
„ Egypt	2,277	6,07,375	203	59,230
„ United States	9,826	24,02,661	10,773	29,78,472
„ Persia	1,137	2,86,255	1,163	3,07,567
„ Turkey in Asia	4,149	11,46,734	5,007	12,95,462
„ Other countries	16	4,412	55	15,909
Total ...	99,402	3,04,37,063	74,747	2,30,88,814
Quantity in Indian maunds, and average value per Indian maund.	1,35,297 Indian maunds.	@ 225 per maund.	1,01,739 Indian maunds.	@ 227 per Indian maund.

The values given are not quite reliable, as they are chiefly based on the declarations of the exporters themselves. The duty on indigo being taken on the weight, and not *ad valorem*, exporters are not obliged to submit the indigo for examination. Besides, sales are made in factory maunds, whereas the returns are based on Indian maunds.

Measures, however, have been taken to secure greater accuracy in values as far as possible. It is understood that the price of indigo during the year was Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a maund higher than the price of the previous year, this being the natural result of the difference between the large supply of 1877-78 and the decreased outturn of 1878-79. The following statement will be of great interest, as showing the true destination of indigo, as distinguished from the ports for which it is exported, as it is well known that a large quantity of indigo is shipped to particular ports from convenience of freight or opportunity:—

	1878-79. Chests.*		1877-78. Chests.
Great Britain	8,300	against	11,000
France	5,700	„	11,500
Germany, Holland, and Belgium ...	5,000	„	6,200
Italy and Switzerland	300	„	450
Russia	2,400	„	2,000
America	4,200	„	4,000
Gulfs and Suez	1,850	„	3,600
Total ...	27,750		38,750

Tea.

The districts in which tea is grown are Darjeeling, Julpigoree Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Loharduggа, and Hazaribagh. The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1878.

* A chest equals about 4 factory maunds.

Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation.	Area in Acres.				Approximate yield in pounds.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling	144	300 to 6,500	19,210	7,096	26,306	*8,050½	7,525,980	.....	7,525,980	391
	Julpigoree	29	400 to 1,000	710	2,895	3,605	4,828	199,226	.....	199,226	280
Chittagong	Chittagong	29	13 to 200	2,170	1,182	3,352	.....	690,929	.....	690,929	318
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	2	55 to 60	100	130	230	630	32,000	.....	32,000	320
Dacca	Dacca	6	13 to 21	30½	1	31½	.....	2,663	854	3,517	115
			average.								
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	4	2,325	690	201	891	63	78,412	.....	78,412	113¾
	Lohardugga	21	800 to 3,200	358	934½	1,292½	3,194½	59,275	29,689	88,964	248½
	Total ...	235	.....	23,268½	12,439½	35,708½	.....	8,588,485	30,543	8,619,028	370½

* Last year the figures were 9,453, but then some planters had included lands unfit for cultivation but taken up for fuel or other purposes. This land has been excluded from calculation this year.

It will be seen that there were during the year 235 gardens in Bengal, being an increase of 14 gardens as compared with the previous year. These gardens covered an area of over 35,708 acres and yielded 8,619,028lb of tea.

In the district of Darjeeling there was an increase of only two gardens over the number reported in the previous year, but the approximate yield shows a large increase. This is not attributed to the year having been a more favourable one, but to plants as they mature more completely yielding a better outturn. While three years is the test of maturity as fixed for this return, the plants as a rule continue improving up to seven years. In Julpigoree tea cultivation is still in its infancy, but it is rapidly developing itself. There were 29 gardens at work during 1878, showing an increase of eight over the number returned in the previous year. Many applications for leases were pending when the year closed. The soil and climate of the district are favourable to the plant. Generally speaking the tea industry in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts is carried on with energy, though bad and moderate seasons and low prices have affected the pecuniary position of some of the gardens more or less seriously.

In the district of Chittagong the season was very favourable for all the gardens, and the outturn was considerably in excess of that of any preceding year. In the Chota Nagpore Division the year was very unfavourable to the cultivation of tea, so that while the area under mature plants increased there was a decrease in the yield as compared with the figures of the previous year. The soil and climate of the Lohardugga district are said to be not suitable for the successful cultivation of tea; but this drawback is partly made up by the relative cheapness of land and labour.

The following statement shows the exports of Bengal tea during the year 1878-79 as compared with the previous year:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	lb	Rs.	lb	Rs.
To United Kingdom	33,133,438	3,01,26,090	33,970,196	3,09,19,608
„ Australia	22,717	21,329	59,448	57,865
„ Other countries	30,723	26,481	59,394	50,323
Total ...	33,186,878	3,01,73,900	34,089,038	3,10,27,796
Average value per pound ...	14 annas and 6 pies.		14 annas and 7 pies.	

There has been a slight increase in the quantity of exports during the year as compared with that of the previous year. As regards the characteristic feature of the tea for the year, the season may be said to have been a fair one. Climatic influences were adverse during the commencement of the year, and consequently the first parcels showed much poorness of quality. Later on, however, things improved, and the subsequent arrivals showed much improvement. In the last year's Report it was remarked that there had been a great tendency in manufacture to sacrifice quality for quantity. This during the year under report has in a great measure been rectified, and the results have been satisfactory.

Then the average sale value of the tea was, during 1877-78, 11½ annas. There has been a better result during 1878-79, for the tea sold has obtained an average of 13½ annas per pound, or an improvement of about 17 per cent. over the price of the previous year. There seems little limit to the demand for good quality of Indian tea at satisfactory prices. It is satisfactory to notice that while there is little or no variation in the export to the United Kingdom, the exports to other markets have more than doubled, showing that Indian tea is gaining favour elsewhere to a very remarkable degree.

Coffee.

Coffee is slowly establishing itself in the district of Chittagong. In Lohardugga also there are three small coffee plantations, covering an area of 29½ acres, of which 5 acres are under mature plants. The yield during 1878 was very poor, only 480lb, or 96lb per acre of mature plants.

Cotton.

The exports of raw cotton from Bengal to foreign countries during the year are shown below:—

	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	173,157	39,25,581
„ Austria—Trieste	19,355	4,72,264
„ France	2,297	58,550
„ China—Hong-Kong... ...	145,905	40,78,998
„ Other countries	2,824	60,751
Total ...	343,538	85,96,144

In 1877-78 the short crops up-country, together with a famine in China, had led to a very marked decrease in the export of raw cotton, but the trade during 1878-79 resumed its level in China. The export to England even exceeded its former standard. With the exception of about 70 cwt. the whole of the export to "other countries" went to Italy—about twenty times the export of the previous year. The crop of the year was a full and good one in the North-Western Provinces, leading to low prices and consequent heavy shipments.

The following figures will show the exports of raw cotton from Calcutta to Indian ports during 1878-79:—

	Mds.
Bombay	390
Madras	159
British Burmah	79
Other Indian ports	33
Total ...	'661

The imports of raw cotton into Calcutta during the year are given below:—

	Mds.
By rail	6,27,558
„ sea	1,64,829
„ boat	73,319
„ road	2,038
„ river steamer	430
Total ...	8,68,174

The imports by sea comprised 1,36,731 maunds despatched from Bombay, 16,838 maunds from Madras, and 10,357 maunds from British Burmah; the remainder came from minor ports.

The following is a brief account of the manufactures and mines in the several divisions of Bengal during the year under notice:—

Burdwan Division.

No new jute or cotton mills were opened during the year in the Burdwan Division. Four jute mills were at work in the Hooghly district, and five in Howrah, containing altogether 2,230 looms. In Howrah the Goosery and Bowreah Cotton Mills continued at work. The total number of persons who find employment in Howrah in the paper, cotton, and jute mills, the iron manufactories, the nine dockyards, the workshops and goods sheds of the East Indian Railway, and the various industries of the town, is estimated at little less than 20,000. The manufacture of silk in this Division, as elsewhere, was in a very languishing condition during the year. Messrs. Watson & Co. closed their four factories at Ghattal for six months; and of three under native management, only one did full work. In Bankoora the native manufacture of ordinary silk is falling off, and in Beerbhoom the prospects are gloomy. There is, however, a brisker demand generally for tusser silk. Cotton-weaving by hand is gradually declining, but the finest qualities, such as are made at Khanakool, continue to find a ready market. The manufacture of brass and copper utensils is a common industry. The sub-divisional officer of Ghattal estimates the profit from working up a maund of copper and tin into *kansa* vessels at Rs. 3-13-6, and of copper and zinc into *pital* at Rs. 3-15-6.

The pottery works in the Raneegunge sub-division continue to flourish, and there is still some hope of ultimate success in iron-smelting. The year was a prosperous one for the Coal Companies of Raneegunge. There was a large demand, and production was greatly stimulated. The output is estimated to have been 523,097 tons, against 467,924 tons, the average of the previous three years. The number of persons employed was 388,931 men, 194,647 women, and 27,277 children. No accident of a serious nature occurred in the mines during the year. The question of legislative provision for inspection of works of this nature is under consideration. The stone quarries at Susunia, in Bankoora, are said to be doing well.

Presidency Division.

As the metropolitan district, there are in the 24-Pergunnahs a considerable number of factories and mills. In the first place there are three large Government factories, viz. the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, the Small Arms and Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, and the Gunpowder Manufactory and Stores at Ichapore. The two former afford employment to about 1,900 persons, including women and boys. The maximum rate of ordinary skilled labour is Rs. 30 a month, and the hours of work each day are generally nine. In addition to these there are five cotton and nine jute mills, including the newly erected mill at Kamarhati. Three of the cotton mills, viz. the Bengal Mills at Garden Reach, the Empress of India Mills at Shampore, and the Dunbar Cotton Mills at Shamnagore, possess a known capital of Rs. 24,75,000. Some 1,900 persons are in the employ of these mills, which produce cotton-yarn and twist. Seven of

the nine jute mills (leaving out the Clive Mills and Kamarhati Jute Mills) possess a known capital of one crore and thirteen lakhs of rupees. The largest of these is the jute factory at Alumbazar, in the town of Baranagore, possessing a capital of forty lakhs of rupees, and giving employment to about 4,162 persons. It manufactures all sorts of jute fabrics, while the rest of the mills produce only gunny-bags. The minimum rate of wages for unskilled labour in these mills appears to be Rs. 6 a month, while the rate for skilled labour is Rs. 25 a month. Female labourers generally earn Rs. 5, and boys Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month. Besides the above, there is the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's Rice Mill at Canning, which husks paddy and produces dressed rice; each day's produce, when the mill is at work, being about one thousand maunds. It finds work for about 280 men and 15 women. The bulk of the workmen are Ooryahs. The maximum rate of wages for skilled native labour is Rs 35, and the wages of coolies Rs. 7 a month. In and around the town of Baranagore has of late arisen a not inconsiderable industry for the manufacture of castor-oil. There are no less than 74 presses in the locality, giving employment to about 720 men and 1,000 women. The agency, as well as the capital, is wholly indigenous. The operatives are paid by task work, the earnings of the men varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month, and those of the women from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-8 a month. Rope-making also prevails to some extent in the locality, but the industry is said to be on the decline. Salt is manufactured in Saugor Island by Messrs. McIntosh and Company.

The chief manufactures in the Nuddea district are indigo and cloth-weaving; the former is gradually on the decline. Since the disturbances in 1860, indigo-planting in the district has never regained its former position; and although by the help of European capital, which flowed in plentifully, a large number of factories were reopened, the uncertain nature of the crops rendered the business less profitable, and in some years absolutely losing. For the last few years, too, prices have generally ruled low for this dye, while the expense, both of cultivation and manufacture, has been large, and not productive of satisfactory results. In the Kooshtea sub-division, where indigo was cultivated to a large extent, there are now 11 factories only—five under European and six under Native management. In Meherpore 15 factories have worked during the year, with an area of cultivation of about 6,500 beeghas, and an average crop has been secured. In the Chooadanga sub-division 1,904 beeghas were sown in place of 1,954 of the preceding year; the outturn, which was excellent, being 1,143 maunds, against 666. The prices at which this indigo was sold in Calcutta ranged from Rs. 250 per maund, the highest, to Rs. 100, the lowest. It appears now to be an admitted fact that in these districts indigo can only be profitably grown on *chur* lands enriched by an annual deposit of silt. On high lands the crop is too subject to drought to be at all a safe one. In illustration of this fact it has been stated that the indigo of the Nischindapore concern, which was grown on high lands, gave only an average outturn, and the prices obtained in the Calcutta market were very poor; and that, on the other hand, the Patkabari indigo, grown on the Jellinghee churs, was, though deficient in quantity, excellent in quality, and was sold at the highest price quoted.

The cotton manufacture in this district, as in other districts, has been seriously affected by the extensive imports of cloth from England and the establishment of machinery in this country. The fine webs of Santipore, however, still retain their reputation for gloss and delicate texture, in which qualities they yield to the exquisite muslins of Dacca alone. The hand-looms of Futtehpore and Mohespore in Bongong sometimes turn out cloth as fine as those of Santipore; and a good deal of common cloth is manufactured with imported yarns. There can be no doubt, however, that the Manchester piece-goods are fast usurping the place of the country-made article—a process which will probably be accelerated by the recent concessions to the importers of the former.

The next important industry in the district is the manufacture of *goor* and sugar, which is gradually rising into importance. The date-palm thrives best on the east of the district, while sugarcane is grown all over it. Considerable native refineries exist in Santipore, and large quantities of molasses (*goor*) are brought from Bongong and Jessore and converted into sugar. Nuddea is also famous for its brass utensils, which are exported to Calcutta and various other parts of Bengal, as well as for its life-like clay figures made in Kishnaghur, so well known all over Bengal. The cultivation of tobacco is increasing. The new steam filature opened last year at Plassy does not appear to be working very satisfactorily.

The outturn of date-sugar and molasses in the Jessore district has not been quite satisfactory; but indigo was a better crop than it has been for the past five years. There are altogether 31 indigo factories in the district working under Europeans and natives. The outturn of indigo in Jhenida was the most satisfactory, being 2,512 maunds, against 1,082 maunds and 1,734 maunds during 1877-78 and 1876-77 respectively.

The principal manufactures of the Moorshedabad district are silk and indigo, both of which are on the decline. Berhampore and Moorshedabad are noted for the manufacture of fine ivory table toys, &c., and there are but a few ivory-workers who do not find a ready market for their goods. Khagra, a place to the north of Berhampore, is noted for its bell-metal utensils. They are in great demand throughout Lower Bengal, and a large quantity finds its way to Calcutta. A very fine sort of earthenware is manufactured within the jurisdiction of police-station Gokaran, which is mostly sent to Calcutta, where it commands a good price.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Silk is still largely manufactured in Rajshahye, but in Bogra the industry is nearly extinct. The quantity of indigo made in Rajshahye during the year is said to have been small. There are nine factories in the district; six belonging to Europeans and three to natives. The dye is also manufactured to a small extent in Pubna. An account of the cultivation of tea in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and of the Government cinchona plantations in British Sikkim, and the manufacture of fabrifuge from the bark produced therein, will be found elsewhere in this report. During the year the mills of the Serajgunge Jute Company turned out 1,10,000 maunds of gunnies, or 20,000 maunds more than in the previous year. The bags are sold for the country trade and for exportation

to Egypt and Australia. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling two Nepalese worked some copper and iron mines with moderate success.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in the Dacca Division. No new manufactures have been introduced, but there has been an increase in brick manufacture, chiefly for the supply of the Public Works Department. The rapid development of the fish curing industry carried on in bonded enclosures at Goalundo deserves notice. The results of the past four years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Fish cured.	Salt used.	Drawback.
	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	RS. A. P.
1875	1,362 28 6	329 14 14	907 2 0
1876	4,835 0 0	1,208 18 0	3,323 5 5
1877	11,258 9 8	2,664 4 8	7,326 2 9
1878	14,000 0 0	3,757 0 0	10,335 0 0

Sanction has been accorded to the maintenance of the preventive establishment for another year. Besides the fish cured under this system, it appears that nearly 50,000 maunds of salted fish were despatched from Goalundo to Calcutta.

Chittagong Division.

There is nothing to be reported under this head in the Chittagong Division.

Patna Division.

There is nothing to add to the general information under this head given in former reports; but it is noticeable that the saltpetre trade of North Behar is found to have increased considerably during the last few years. The question of placing the salt preventive establishments in these districts upon a more efficient footing, and of bringing the makers of crude saltpetre under stricter surveillance, is now under consideration. It is satisfactory to find that so far the preventive system has not interfered with the development of the trade; but in fact only the refineries have hitherto been brought under regular inspection. The crude workers have been practically uncontrolled, and it is only from systematic supervision of these *nunyas* that any material check to the consumption of untaxed salt can be expected on the one hand, or that, on the other hand, any practical check to the saltpetre trade need be feared.

Bhagulpore Division.

The prospects of the principal manufactures of the Bhagulpore Division, consisting of indigo, silk, and saltpetre, show no signs of improvement. The general outturn of indigo was small, and prices ranged low. Several large concerns in Maldah, which could not be worked at a profit, were closed during the year. The relations between planters and ryots were generally satisfactory, but instances of disagreement were not wanting. The dullness of the silk trade was chiefly felt in the European filatures in Maldah. Mulberry leaves were dear, and the demand for silk in the Calcutta market was slack. The consequence was the closing of some large concerns conducted by European agency. The Native filatures, however, which supply the coarse silk called *khnngroo* for the Bombay market, did a brisk business. The mines of the Division are not worked. An

attempt made by a European to open the lead mines in the Banka sub-division has been abandoned. The quarries in the Rajmehal Hills are gaining in importance. Three ranges of hills in the Damin-i-Koh have been let at a total annual rental of Rs. 2,800. Government also receives a royalty of four annas per 100 cubic feet on limestone quarried at Sahebgunge.

Orissa Division.

Salt manufacture, which is the principal industry of the province, has undergone a most satisfactory revival, much to the advantage of the poorer classes on the saliferous tracts, to whom it affords employment. An increase in the rate of duty on Ganjam salt enabled the Orissa manufacturers to undersell that salt in the local markets, and they were further benefited by the Government paying the cost of the protective establishments.

The filigree work of the town of Cuttack is well known, but the demand for it does not spread. At Sukinda there is some very petty smelting work.

There are no mines in this Division.

Chota Nagpore Division.

With the exception of tusser silk, a small quantity of which is exported from Manbhoom, the manufactures of the Chota Nagpore Division are confined to articles required for local consumption. They consist chiefly of brass and pewter utensils, ornaments, and coarse cloth. The use of the small hand sugar mill patented by Messrs. Thompson and Mylne of Beheea is extending among growers of sugarcane in the Palamow sub-division, and thirty of these machines were sold during the year. A similar machine for oil-pressing would doubtless be much appreciated. The richness of Chota Nagpore in coal is well known. Five mines in Hazareebagh, two in Manbhoom, and one in Palamow, were working during the year. The most important mines are found in the Hazareebagh district. They are stated to have employed 8,000 labourers during the year, the output being 381,173 tons, or 81,772 tons more than in 1877-78. Small quantities of coal were also extracted from the mines in Manbhoom and Palamow. The coal-fields of these tracts remain practically untouched, owing to the absence of easy means of communication with the rest of Bengal. Pergunnahs Jheria and Nowagurh in Manbhoom comprise a vast coal-field, the area of which has been estimated by geologists at 200 square miles. The copper mines of Singbhoom are yet unworked, and the mica mines on the Gowan estate, in Hazareebagh, would appear to be worked on a very small scale.

Cinchona.

The operations in the cinchona plantation in British Sikkim during the year under report were greatly retarded by the unusual drought of the cold season, which caused the death of a number of old trees and prevented the planting out of young trees. The consequence was that the plantation only admitted of being extended by 120$\frac{3}{4}$ acres, against 250 acres in the previous year, namely, 75 acres in the new or Sittong division, and 45$\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the old plantations at Rishap and Mungpoo.

During the year 353,415 red bark trees (*C. succirubra*) were planted out, namely 24,725 in Rishap and Mungpoo, to replace old plants uprooted in taking the bark crop, and 328,690 on new land,—124,590 in Rishap and Mungpoo, and 204,100 in Sittong. In addition

to the above, 300 plants of a hybrid species were planted at Mungpoo, and 3,328 at Sittong, and the nursery stock of it was considerably increased during the year. Special attention was paid to the propagation of the yellow bark tree (*C. calisaya*), the most valuable of all the medicinal barks, and it is encouraging to find that at the end of the year there were in the nursery beds 60,000 cuttings and seedlings in the Mungpoo division and 1,000 in the Sittong division, which will all be shortly fit for transfer to the pemanent plantations. This is also the first season during which *cinchona calisaya* has been cropped, and about 1,400lb of the dry bark obtained. This tree is, however, very capricious in growth, and no locality with perfectly suitable climatic conditions for it has yet been found in British Sikkim. Dr. King has therefore been authorized to visit Java to ascertain the conditions under which the Dutch have there succeeded in growing the tree cheaply. The total number of cinchona plants of all varieties planted out at the close of the year under review was 4,028,055, of which 3,589,965 were of the red bark species.

As a considerable quantity of bark (278,958lb) remained on the hands of the Quinologist at the close of 1877-78, it was not thought desirable to collect during the year under review more bark crop than was necessary to meet the requirements of the febrifuge factory. Only 261,659lb were therefore taken, namely, yellow bark 13,967lb, grey bark 812lb, and red bark 246,880lb. The aggregate bark yielded in former years amounted to 873,242lb, so that the total produce, including the crop of the past year, is 1,134,901lb.

The total expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 64,650-5-10, of which Rs. 12,758-0-3 represented the capital expenditure and proportion of establishment for the Sittong division, which has not yet come into bearing. The remaining sum of Rs. 51,892-5-7 was on account of the working and proportion of establishment of the older plantations (Rungbee, Rishap, and Mungpoo), and therefore forms the working expenditure of the year.

The continuous increase in the amount of febrifuge manufactured by Dr. Wood is very marked. The outturn of the last five years has been—

	lb	oz.
1874-75	48	10
1875-76	1,940	6
1876-77	3,750	12
1877-78	5,162	0
1878-79	7,007	0
Total ...	17,908	12

but notwithstanding this rapid development of the manufacture the increasing confidence in the efficacy of the febrifuge has raised the demand for it so much that the consumption of the past year greatly exceeded the quantity manufactured. To meet this growing demand the scale of manufacture at Mungpoo has been extended. The cost of the febrifuge manufactured, including the cost of the bark, was

Rs. 76,459-12-11, or at Rs. 10-14-7 per lb, which is nearly one rupee per lb less than it was in the year 1877-78.

	lb	oz.
The quantity of febrifuge on stock on 1st April 1878 was	3,404	4
Manufactured during 1878-79	7,007	0
Total quantity for disposal ...	10,411	4

This quantity was thus distributed:—

To Medical depôt, Calcutta	4,000	0
Ditto, Bombay	1,200	0
Ditto, Madras	300	0
To Straits Settlements	30	0
Sold to the public	2,401	12
Samples, loss in packing, consumed in experiments, &c.	23	11
	7,955	7
In store on 31st March 1879	2,455	13
Total ...	10,411	4

The financial results of the year have been most satisfactory, the revenue from the sale of the drug to the Government depôts and to the public amounted to Rs. 1,32,519-1, as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sold to the public	41,042	7	0			
Credit Medical depôt, Calcutta... ...	66,200	0	0			
Ditto, Bombay... ...	19,827	8	0			
Ditto, Madras	4,952	0	0			
Credit from Straits Settlements ...	497	2	0			
				1,32,519	1	0

The expenditure was as follows:—

On plantation, as stated in paragraph 5 above	51,892	5	7			
Quinologist's expenses, including the proportion of his salary	27,091	2	7			
				78,983	8	2

The excess of income over expenditure therefore amounts to Rs. 53,535-8-10; but from this should be deducted Rs. 11,123-1-3, being the reduction in the value of stock in hand due to the excess of sales over manufacture. This leaves a nett profit of Rs. 42,412-7-7.

The Committee which was appointed in 1877 to ascertain whether the febrifuge could be improved by eliminating any of its constituents had not submitted its final report when the year closed. But it is satisfactory to note that the further experience in the use of the drug during the past year has increased the confidence of the public and of the medical profession in its virtues, as is evidenced by the increasing demand for it.

The question of manufacturing a superior drug which would not be exposed to the prejudices which have so long delayed the free distribution of the present febrifuge is still under consideration, and awaits the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject. It will probably be found advisable to manufacture at a slightly increased cost a preparation composed of the three sulphates, cinchonidine, cinchonine, and quinine in conjunction.

Trade.

Trade of Bengal.

THE gross value of trade of the province during the past five years, exclusive of Government transactions, was—

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS	Foreign	20,25,70,825	18,84,77,197	19,31,92,793	24,34,68,448	18,43,21,959
	Coasting	3,44,05,166	2,44,13,294	2,82,79,189	3,75,39,426	3,60,63,198
	Total ...	23,69,75,991	21,28,90,491	22,14,71,982	28,10,07,874	22,03,85,157
EXPORTS	Foreign	22,77,19,338	24,49,30,024	26,69,98,492	31,26,55,236	29,85,00,339
	Coasting	6,78,95,945	5,78,48,810	11,70,89,379	15,73,46,926	6,71,82,449
	Total ...	29,56,15,283	30,27,78,834	38,40,87,871	47,00,02,162	36,56,82,788
	Total Trade ...	53,25,91,274	51,56,69,325	60,55,59,853	75,10,10,036	58,60,67,945

Thus the total value of the trade of the province, exclusive of Government transactions, though considerably less than in 1877-78 and something less than in 1876-77, shows an excess of seven crores of rupees over 1875-76, and of nearly 5½ crores over 1874-75. The diminution in comparison with 1877-78 was mainly in the coasting trade owing to the cessation of the large demand for grain in Southern India. The value of the foreign export trade was in round numbers 29¾ crores, against 22¾ in 1874-75, 24½ in 1875-76, and 26¾ in 1876-77.

One very satisfactory feature in the returns is the steady decrease in the value of stores imported by Government. The figures for the past three years are—

1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64,20,772	44,70,790	24,70,960

Of certain articles, of course, Government must continue to procure supplies from Europe. Among these may be mentioned railway materials. There was an increase of 1¼ lakh in 1878-79 in the value of materials imported for the construction of State Railways. But the year shows a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs in the imports of boots and shoes, of 4¾ lakhs under malt liquors, of the same amount under woollen piece-goods, and of 1¾ lakh under metals. It is the desire of Government that the requirements of the public service should as far as possible be supplied

in this country, and to the furtherance of this policy the most earnest endeavours are being addressed.

The port of Calcutta.

Compared with those of 1877-78, the foreign imports of 1878-79 show a decrease of Rs. 5,91,98,380. There was an increase in imports of free merchandize of Rs. 1,09,26,623, or more than 100 per cent. Under the head of dutiable merchandize there was a decrease of Rs. 3,87,04,449, and under the head of treasure a decrease of Rs. 3,14,20,554. The increase in free imports is of course the result of the exceptions granted in March 1878. The general decline in imports of merchandize is observable chiefly under the heads of cotton and woollen goods, coal, liquors, copper, and tin. The falling off in these was to some extent counteracted by increased activity in railway materials, betelnuts, and iron. Compared with 1876-77, however, the imports of merchandize show only a very trifling decrease. The falling off in the imports of treasure is explained by the quite exceptional nature of the operations of 1877-78. In that year the cessation of the Secretary of State's drafts altered materially the course of exchange with Europe, and a large quantity of silver was rendered available for export to India.

In exports of merchandize to foreign countries there was a falling off compared with 1877-78, and a corresponding increase compared with 1876-77. The figures for five years are—

1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,69,98,237	23,55,74,690	26,45,34,814	30,99,69,984	28,80,64,311

A stronger reaction might have been looked for after the great advance taken in 1877-78, but the decrease in wheat, seeds, indigo, sugar, and silk has been accompanied by an increase in raw-cotton, rice, opium, jute, raw and manufactured, castor oil, tea, and silk piece-goods. In round numbers the foreign trade of Calcutta is distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—United Kingdom, 60 per cent.; China, 15¾ per cent.; United States and Ceylon, each 4½ per cent.; Straits Settlements, 4 per cent.; France, 3 per cent.; Mauritius, 1¾ per cent.; Australia and Italy, each 1¼ per cent.; other countries, 4 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 65½ to 60 per cent., owing chiefly to the comparative slackness of trade in piece-goods, wheat, and seeds. The trade with France was affected by the falling off in the import of piece-goods on the one hand, and the export of indigo on the other. With the United States, on the other hand, there was a satisfactory increase; the total value of the trade being Rs. 2,15,39,210, against Rs. 1,95,18,314 in 1876-77 and Rs. 2,06,09,629 in 1877-78. There was a large increase in the exports of jute, raw and manufactured, indigo, shell-lac, saltpetre, and ginger, and the special advantages enjoyed by articles imported directly into the United States from the country of production appear to promise a further expansion of the immediate trade between India and America. It is understood that much activity is being shown during the current season, and that there has been a remarkable rise in American freights. The export trade with Australia shows a considerable increase under rice, tea, gunny-bags, and castor oil.

IMPORTS.

Coal.

The first item in the import list requiring special notice is coal. There was a very large reduction in the quantity imported, from 77,375 tons in 1876-77 and 80,703 in 1877-78 to 34,341 in 1878-79. The Board justly remark that this is only partially explained by the low rates of freight ruling during the year. It is no doubt the case that, where high freights are obtainable, vessels will come in search of employment with coal or other low-paying cargo rather than with ballast. But the evidence of the increasing demand for country coal forbids the acceptance of the condition of the freight market as the sole cause of the decrease in the imports of the English staple. It is shown that the quantity of country coal taken as stores by sea-going steamers increased from 90,000 tons in 1877-78 to 126,000 tons in 1878-79. It is estimated that the output of the Raneegunge mines was 523,097 tons in 1878-79, against 467,924 tons, the average of the three previous years, and it appears reasonable to suppose that the English article will be gradually superseded by the produce of the Indian mines.

Coral.

Some interesting information is given regarding the peculiarities of the coral trade, a department of commerce which appears to be liable to very remarkable fluctuations. It appears that the Nepalese, the people of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the people of Eastern Bengal, all affect different sorts of coral, and that scarcity of one description does not promote the sale of another. The value of the Calcutta trade ranges from five to six lakhs of rupees, and it is believed that the demand considerably exceeds the supply.

Cotton twist and yarn, European.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

There was a large falling off in the imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods from England, as the following figures show:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn	1,19,30,702	1,04,43,692	1,05,55,852	1,17,65,668	1,05,71,836
Piece-goods	10,37,93,728	10,34,61,521	9,33,74,448	11,42,74,160	8,55,28,850
Total ...	11,57,24,430	11,39,05,213	10,39,30,300	12,60,39,828	9,61,00,686

The quantity of piece-goods imported into Calcutta by sea during each of the past four years was—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
From Foreign ports ...	776,983,927	733,812,196	930,694,670	719,284,013
„ Indian „ ...	840,392	3,358,542	10,346,909	10,566,300
Total ...	777,824,319	737,170,738	941,041,579	729,850,313

The increase in the importations of Bombay goods is remarkable, and there can be little doubt that the market is to some extent being forced by them.

Iron. The imports of unwrought iron fell from 3,484 tons in 1877-78 to 1,214 tons in 1878-79.

Tea. In tea there was some increase in quantity, but a falling off in price. The average declared value was only 8 annas a pound, against 10 annas in 1877-78. This cheap tea is imported to provide for the increasing local consumption.

Cigars. The decrease in the quantity of cigars imported, shown in the following figures, points unmistakeably to the increasing popularity of Indian cigars :—

1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
lb	lb	lb
86,613	77,947	68,834

Further reference will be made to this subject under the head of exports.

EXPORTS.

Cotton, raw. The trade in raw cotton displayed a considerable recovery during the year, and the exports reached the highest quantity attained since the very favourable year 1872-73. In 1877-78 the trade was injuriously affected by the large crop in America, the failure of the crop in the North-Western Provinces, and the famine in China. During the past year the large crop in India induced low prices, and the export to the United Kingdom rose from 23,068 cwts. to 173,157 cwts. The exports to Austria amounted to 19,355 cwts. as against 1,099 cwts., while the trade with China was more than doubled. There are indications of a prosperous trade in this staple during the current year. There is a brisk demand, and prices are said to have lately risen in London from $3\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, while the supply is reported to be large.

Indigo. In indigo there was a large falling off, only 74,747 cwts. being exported, against 99,402 in the previous year. The price, however, was kept down owing to the increased production of inferior indigo. There was a falling off in the exports to France, but only in comparison with 1877-78, when the shipments were exceptionally large. Some increase was looked for in the trade with America owing to the failure of the crop in Guatimala, and the Board appear to apprehend correctly that the demand must have been indirectly supplied.

Rice. The exports of husked rice to foreign countries have risen uninterruptedly from 2,724,232 cwts. in 1874-75 to 5,701,035 cwts. in 1878-79. The exports to Ceylon advanced in 1876-77 from less than half a million to more than two million cwts. and they have averaged nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cwts. during the past two years. Direct communication was opened during the year with Natal, and this colony took 100,000 cwts. The price of exported rice has risen from about Rs. 3-12 in 1876-77 to about Rs. 5-5 in 1878-79, and the gross value of the exports in the latter year was over three crores of rupees. The exports to the United Kingdom have not yet reached the point arrived at in 1875-76, but they show an increase of 86,000 cwts. over the previous year, and altogether the Board appear to be justified in taking a sanguine view of the prospects of the trade in this staple. The remarkable expansion of the trade during the past five years shows

the wisdom of retaining the small export duty on rice, which now produces nearly 16 lakhs of rupees a year paid by the consumers.

Wheat.

The wheat trade was stimulated in 1876-77 and 1877-78 by special circumstances. Short crops in America, the practical exclusion of the produce of Southern Russia from the markets of Europe, and an abundant outturn in this country, all operated to make the exports exceptionally brisk. There has now been a reaction after this period of prosperity. The large demand during the two previous years is believed to have led to considerable reduction of reserve stocks, while production in America has been undertaken on a very large scale, and the conclusion of the war in South-Eastern Europe has re-opened the trade of the Black Sea ports. The Indian wheat trade, though reduced in bulk through the removal of exceptional advantages, is still prosperous. The following are the quantities exported in each of the past six years:—

	Cwts.
1873-74	489,443
1874-75	279,280
1875-76	1,330,821
1876-77	3,882,218
1877-78	4,544,392
1878-79	889,869

The price advanced from about Rs. 3-2 a cwt. in 1876-77 to about Rs. 4-11 in 1878-79. There has recently been a considerable rise in price in England owing to the bad harvest, and the exports of the current year are likely to show a considerable advance on those of last season.

Hides and skins.

The mortality among the Madras cattle during the scarcity caused a large supply of hides from that Presidency to be thrown on the market, and the Calcutta trade suffered. There has now been a considerable recovery, as the following figures of the exports of raw hides and skins show:—

1874-75.	1876-77.	1878-79.
No.	No.	No.
9,698,296	6,751,246	8,666,262

There is reason to believe that the demand from America, which declined during the year owing to a crisis in the boot trade, is likely to revive. In dressed hides and skins the trade still maintains the advance made in 1876-77.

Jute, raw.

The exports of raw jute reached the highest point yet attained since 1872-73, when they exceeded 7 millions of cwts. Between that year and 1876-77 there was a decline to 4½ millions. Notwithstanding the large demand for the supply of the local mills, which has only been fully developed during the past four or five years, the exports in 1878-79 amounted to 5,701,346 cwts. (within 15 tons of the quantity of rice exported), and the value of the trade was more than 3½ crores of rupees. It is important, moreover, to note that the year witnessed a great increase in the foreign exports of jute from Chittagong. A valuable trade in this staple is being established, the jute being conveyed to Chittagong down the Megna from Naraingunge. The English price of jute has lately risen one-seventh, and considerable shipments are being made to Europe and America. The

trade with countries other than the United Kingdom shows a satisfactory advance. The exports of 1876-77 and 1878-79 were—

	1876-77.	1878-79.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Austria	53,460	81,372
United States	881,312	1,102,191
Australia	13,341	20,298
Other countries	7,219	134,855

Jute, manufactured.

In manufactured jute the trade continues to advance with rapid strides, and there appears to be a probability that a further increase will be shown during the current year. It is apprehended that the market is being unduly forced in order to carry off the large outturn of the local mills, and it is certainly doubtful if the trade can be maintained on its present scale. The exports, however, to America and to Hong-Kong, whence the greater part is transshipped for San Francisco, have shown a wonderful expansion. They were less than a million bags in 1874-75 : in 1878-79 they were 18½ millions. To Australia the number exported in 1874-75 was less than 1½ million. For the last two years it has been 8½ millions. The mill-owners are making every effort to improve the quality of their fabrics, and with cheap labour and the raw material at hand they may reasonably hope to secure the supremacy in the manufacture of jute.

Oil-seeds.

In oil-seeds there has been a considerable falling off. The decline in the trade with the United States in linseed is attributed to the extension of home cultivation; but large shipments are now being made. The export of seeds to Europe during the previous two years had been stimulated by the restriction of Russian commerce and the general briskness of trade. The trade with the United Kingdom in linseed is, however, still considerably more than twice as large as it was in 1873-74, while in rapeseed there has been a vast increase, which is steadily maintained. There has lately been an advance of one-seventh in the price of linseed, and of one-eleventh in the price of rapeseed in the home market. The figures compare thus:—

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
1873-74	962,412	100,239
1874-75	1,088,435	437,244
1875-76	2,965,242	871,392
1876-77	2,748,694	983,044
1877-78	4,383,233	1,633,453
1878-79	2,401,122	1,275,706

Silk, raw.

In raw silk there was some falling off, owing chiefly to the large crop in Italy. In the current year the outturn in Europe will be smaller, and an improvement in the exports from India is anticipated. The Board correctly observe that it is clear that Indian silk can only hope to supplement the produce of the south of Europe.

Sugar.

The trade in sugar was inflated in 1876-77 and 1877-78 by shortness of supply in Europe and by unsound speculation. The exports to the United States have collapsed, and the sugar has been found unsuited to the American

market. Under ordinary circumstance the local demand is able to absorb the supply, and only high prices will induce any large external trade. It is noticeable that the exports to Madras and Bombay also decreased largely during the year, and that sugar to the value of 2¼ lakhs was actually imported from Bombay.

Tea.

The exports of tea still increase, though the advance has been moderate compared with the progress in previous years. The quantity has nearly doubled during the past seven years, the exports of 1872-73 being 17,628,901 pounds compared with 34,089,038 pounds in 1878-79. There has been an improvement in quality and a consequent increase in price; and it is satisfactory that the exports to Australia and "other countries" have been much larger than in any previous year.

Tobacco.

The following figures show the progress of the exports of tobacco since 1874-75, when the trade took a sudden rise :—

1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
lb.	lb	lb	lb	lb
29,669,248	18,885,400	9,403,997	9,276,622	10,062,010

The trade with Gibraltar, which reached nearly five millions of pounds in 1874-75, disappeared during the past year, chiefly, it is believed, in consequence of the vigorous preventive measures adopted by the Spanish authorities. The trade with France shows a considerable recovery on the two previous years, while the trade with Italy, always fluctuating, shows a decline. There was an increase, however, in 1878-79 of more than two millions of pounds to "other countries," chiefly Holland. In considering the prospects of this trade it is necessary to bear in mind that there has been a falling off of more than 20 per cent. in the imports of cigars, Indian taking to this extent the place of foreign cigars in the local consumption. The high prices of agricultural produce, by raising the standard of living among the people, have also doubtless led to increased consumption of unmanufactured tobacco. The main circumstance, however, that retards the expansion of the trade is the imperfect system of curing. The improvement of this has now been undertaken in earnest by European enterprise. Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., who were granted a lease of the Government lands at Poosa for this purpose in 1877, are proceeding energetically with the work, and there is every reason to anticipate a successful issue of their undertaking.

Coasting trade.

The value of the coasting trade of Calcutta during the past two years was—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs	Rs.
Imports	2,01,76,500	2,13,73,250
Exports	11,98,78,925	5,23,02,139
Total ...	14,00,55,425	7,36,75,389

The imports from Bombay show an increase from Rs. 88,34,713 to Rs. 93,80,254, and the exports a decrease from Rs. 2,18,39,403 to Rs. 99,10,693. Of the imports, raw cotton contributed an increase of 2⅓ lakhs. There was a slight increase in piece-goods, and a falling off

in Indian twist and yarn of 6¼ lakhs, the operations of the previous year having apparently been on a scale exceeding the requirements of the market. The cessation of the scarcity led to a decrease of 81⅓ lakhs in the exports of rice. There was also a large falling off in sugar, gunny-bags, and jute.

The trade with Madras showed an increase in imports from Rs. 35,96,285 to Rs. 38,73,633, and a decrease in exports from Rs. 5,87,26,774 to Rs. 1,42,18,974. The glut in hides and skins in the Madras market led to increased exports to Bengal, and there was some advance in raw cotton, castor seed, and betelnuts. The import trade, however, is still suffering from the effects of the famine in southern India, and it has still to show a considerable improvement before it regains the position of 1876-77, when the value was Rs. 53,88,532. Of the falling off in the export trade food stuffs contributed 3 crores and 90 lakhs. Raw silk shows a decrease of 17 lakhs, and teel seed a decrease of 7 lakhs.

There was an increase from Rs. 46,90,107 to Rs. 51,81,141 in the imports from British Burma, chiefly in teak timber, forest produce, and mineral oil. The value of the exports was Rs. 2,10,32,365, against Rs. 3,06,59,650 in 1877-78. Foreign piece-goods show a decrease of 20 lakhs, hardware and cutlery 18 lakhs, Indian twist and yarn 14 lakhs, and gunny-bags and silk piece-goods nine lakhs each. The decline in the trade is reasonably attributed to the disturbed state of affairs in Upper Burma.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong.

The trade of Chittagong shows a very satisfactory increase. The value of the foreign exports was Rs. 37,44,455, against Rs. 6,07,247 in 1876-77 and Rs. 16,63,278 in 1877-78. As has already been noted, a brisk trade in jute for foreign export has been established with Naraingunge. There were also large increases in the shipments of tea to the United Kingdom and of rice to Mauritius. The interportal trade was 48 lakhs, as in the previous year, against 45 in 1876-77 and 42 in 1875-76.

Orissa ports.

The following statement shows the progress of the sea-borne trade of Orissa during the past seven years:—

	Balasore.	Pooree.	Cuttack.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	3,06,525	2,49,074	2,28,536	7,84,135
1873-74 ...	3,37,973	2,95,890	6,03,340	12,37,203
1874-75 ...	2,86,349	3,05,580	9,54,242	15,46,171
1875-76 ...	37,67,053	3,19,446	26,50,181	67,36,680
1876-77 ...	74,50,101	8,33,846	40,94,178	1,23,78,125
1877-78 ...	1,11,99,790	6,25,527	72,77,039	1,91,02,356
1878-79 ...	85,25,425	5,26,097	47,14,602	1,37,66,124

The trade of Balasore and Cuttack was of course much stimulated by the demand for grain in southern India in 1876-77 and 1877-78. The awakening of the province to commercial activity had, however, already taken place when this call was made on its resources, and though this special cause of increase has been removed, the trade of 1878-79 shows a considerable advance, even on that of 1876-77. With improved communications between the interior and the sea-board, further steady development may be confidently expected.

System of registration as regards the internal trade.

The reorganized plan of traffic registration introduced in 1877-78, as explained in the Administration Report for that year, was further revised during the past year.

In a despatch, dated the 30th May 1878, reviewing the trade report of the Hydrabad Assigned Districts for 1876-77, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India observed that Lord Salisbury's despatch of 1874 did not prescribe the registration of the interprovincial trade, and he added:—"Of the trade with foreign countries and Native States, and of the traffic along the chief routes, it is interesting to obtain as accurate a knowledge as possible, and the particulars thus collected are often of importance in determining questions of great moment to the welfare of the people, such as the necessity for a new line of railway, or the probable effect which the imposition or removal of a tax may have upon trade. The most convenient mode of obtaining the statistics may possibly in some cases be their registration on the frontier of a province, but such registration would be of use only as a means for compassing the desired object, and not for its own sake; for it is comparatively of little importance for imperial purposes to ascertain what amount of traffic passes from one administrative division of British India into another. It may perhaps therefore be best to leave to the local authorities discretion as to the best means for accomplishing the work in each case." The Government of India, in their resolution dated the 20th September 1878, recorded their general concurrence in those views, and remarked that "no really useful purpose is served by the record of trade which crosses a boundary created only by administrative necessities, and which is any day liable to change as these alter. Expenditure on such registration gives little return. It would be better, indeed, in every respect, if this system were maintained, to proceed further and establish a system of complete registration of the imports and exports of each district; for if that could be done, information respecting the productive capacities and wants of the district would be available. No efficient system for such registration can, however, be established without an expenditure which it is impossible to provide for. If this idea of larger and more perfect design must be relinquished as impracticable, Government may certainly abandon the minor and comparatively useless project of registering interprovincial trade. The necessity of recording traffic passing across merely administrative boundaries was at no time urgently insisted upon by the Government of India, and it was in fact prescribed chiefly with a view of meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the Statistical Committee of the India Office."

Having regard to the foregoing circumstances, His Excellency in Council directed that future reports and returns of the internal land trade statistics, so far as the needs of the Government of India are concerned, should be confined to—

I.—Trade with neighbouring Native States.

II.—Trade along the chief routes.

III.—Trade of large towns and commercial centres.

Under the second of these heads is included the trade along main rivers and roads, as well as railways; but, except in the latter case, the

Governor-General in Council has left it to the local Governments concerned to devise and carry into execution the system of registration which may be most efficient, compatible with the provincial resources available for this purpose.

Registration of inter-provincial traffic abandoned.

There was certainly nothing to be gained by registering trade crossing a boundary line which has been fixed for administrative purposes solely, and which may at any time be altered or changed. Accordingly the stations which were established for the registration of Bengal interprovincial traffic were abolished from the beginning of the year under report.

Registration of Calcutta trade.

The registration of the metropolitan trade is the most important part of the work of traffic registration in Bengal. Arrangements were made in January 1878 to intercept the whole of the traffic as it enters or leaves Calcutta by the establishment of a cordon of 26 stations round that town. These stations have been kept up throughout the year.

Registration of the sea ports at Chittagong and Orissa.

The only other towns where any kind of registration was carried on during the year were Chittagong and the Orissa ports. The registration at Chittagong embraces the trade carried by all country boats and vessels arriving at or leaving that port, while as regards the Orissa ports the returns merely exhibit the sea-borne trade for all classes of vessels (including inland steamers and country boats), both from and to foreign and Indian ports, and for all classes of goods, whether dutiable or not.

Registration of traffic on the Nuddea rivers and on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals.

The traffic returns from the different toll stations on the Nuddea rivers, the Midnapore, Hidgellee, and Orissa canals, continue to be received for statistical purposes as heretofore. For these returns the Government incurs no additional charge, as the work is performed by the toll establishment at those places.

Registration of railway traffic.

For the registration of the traffic carried by the East Indian Railway final arrangements are being made by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in consultation with the local Governments concerned. As regards the traffic along the Eastern Bengal Railway, the arrangements made by this Government in January 1878 with the Agent of that company for the import and export trade of Calcutta remained in force during the past year. Regarding the trade carried by the different State railways in Bengal, annual statements of traffic are obtained from the local officers concerned for incorporation in the Bengal Trade Report.

Registration of steamer traffic.

As regards the trade carried by inland steamers along the Brahmapootra and the Megna rivers, the statistics are, as heretofore, obtained by deputing an assistant of the Secretariat to collect and collate the figures from the records of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company.

Frontier trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan.

With a view to complete the statistics of the trade across the frontier of British India, the Government of India directed that steps should be taken, in communication with the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

for devising and carrying into prompt execution a system of registration by which the trade with Nepal, or that portion of it which is worth recording, might be registered with approximate accuracy. It was suggested that it might be expedient to confine the registration to the marts in British territory whence traffic flows into Nepal, and to those points in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces directly opposite the Nepal marts, whence the trade flows into British territory. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces was accordingly requested to favour this Government with an expression of his opinion, and the different local officers on the northern frontier of Bengal were asked to submit a full report on the system which, in the light of the more complete experience now obtained, they would propose for registering the frontier traffic. The result has been to show that if the frontier registration is to continue, the best way of dealing with it would be by keeping up the existing posts instead of attempting to institute a system of registration at the different marts. The frontier trade marts in Bengal are numerous and of petty importance. The cost of a separate registration establishment at each mart would be heavy, and the system would fail to intercept the traffic coming from or going to the large and important centres of trade situated at a distance from the frontier, such as Patna, Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, &c. Under such circumstances, it was thought that the wishes of the Government of India would be best carried out by maintaining the present posts and establishing as many more as were necessary to complete the cordon of posts on all the important trade routes along the frontier line; therefore the posts noted in the margin have been established with effect from the 1st of June 1879.

	Posts.
In Chumparun ...	6
„ Mozufferpore ...	5
„ Durbhunga ...	5
„ Bhagulpore ...	3
„ Purneah ...	6
„ Julpigoree ...	4
„ Darjeeling ...	5
Total ...	34

TRADE OF CALCUTTA WITH THE INTERIOR.

It has been found by experience that with the exception of such articles of general consumption as sugar or tobacco, which are produced in the country, but not equally in all parts of it, almost the entire trade of this province converges to or diverges from Calcutta; so that for all practical purposes the trade of the metropolis is a true and sufficient index to the trade of the province. It need scarcely be said that for the import and export trade of Calcutta separate registration is in no way needed. The Collector of Customs is able to furnish all information that is required for this purpose. The object of the trade registration is to take up the work as regards imports where the Collector of Customs necessarily stops, and show how the imports into Calcutta by sea are distributed over the country; and as regards exports, to work up to the point at which the trade comes under the Collector's supervision, and show from what parts of India the goods that were exported came. Obviously, the first and best test, therefore, of the value of this registration is the degree of accuracy with which the registered exports compare with the Custom House imports and the registered imports with the Custom House exports, allowing in each case a fair margin for local consumption. The following statement, containing the chief articles of export and import, has been prepared with a view to this test.

Statement showing the results of the comparison of the Imports with the Exports regarding the trade of Calcutta in the principal staples of Traffic registered during 1878-79.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
			Difference.					
Principal Staples.	Imports by all routes.	Exports by all routes.	Surplus of imports over exports.	Deficiency in imports over exports.	Manufacture in Calcutta.	Consumption in Calcutta.	Balance unaccounted for.	Remarks.
Cotton, raw... Mds.	8,82,954	5,25,050	3,57,904	.....	.....	2,00,000	1,57,904	The total local consumption of cotton is roughly estimated at 2,00,000 maunds, but this is not on any very trustworthy basis.
Twist and yarn (European) Mds.	1,60,020	2,77,311	.....	1,17,291	1,70,000	10,000	42,709	
Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	8,53,15,662							
From Bombay (Indian) ... Rs.	25,06,804	13,74,88,917*	.....	4,96,66,451	20,00,000	25,00,000	5,01,66,451	Allowing that the exports are valued at least 25 per cent. higher on leaving Calcutta than on entering it, we get Rs. 2,16,76,701 to be taken from the balance. To this again must be added the stocks in hand for the last two years, amounting to Rs 1,49,45,241; but in striking this balance no allowance was at that time made either for the manufacture of the Bowreah mills or for the Bombay manufactures imported into Calcutta. All things considered, there is nothing in the inference to be drawn from these figures which is in any way inconsistent with known facts, viz. that there was much overtrading in 1876-77, and especially in 1877-78, and that stocks have been considerably depleted in 1878-79.
Total ...	8,78,22,466							
Indigo ... Mds.	1,25,791	1,05,588	20,203	.....	.....	2,000	18,203	The surplus shown is only nominal, and is due to the railway figures including the weight of indigo chests as well as of the indigo. Assuming that the chests weigh one-sixth of the whole, we have to allow 20,965 maunds on account of chests, and the statistics are practically in harmony.
Jute, raw ... Mds.	1,03,43,801	80,41,019	23,02,782	.....	2,27,000†	26,50,000	1,79,782	The Calcutta mills are estimated to consume 23¼ lakhs of maunds. Making some allowance on account of wastage in consideration of the process the jute goes through in the suburban jute presses, the statistics are in harmony.
Gunny-bags No.	26,380,356	82,635,058	.....	56,254,702	58,660,000	10,000,000	7,594,702	Column 5 is due of course to the large manufacture in Calcutta and the suburbs.
Gunny-cloth Yds.	2,839,830‡	53,044,320	.....	50,204,490	53,925,510	2,000,000	1,721,020	
Wheat ... Mds.	26,46,683	14,80,047	11,66,636	.....	.....	10,00,000	1,66,636	
Gram and pulse „	24,92,112	16,48,078	8,44,034	.....	.....	9,00,000	−55,966	Assuming the consumption of Calcutta at one maund per head per annum, the local consumption would be about eight to nine lakhs of maunds, which would almost balance the imports and exports.
Rice and paddy „	1,47,32,965	1,12,54,995	34,77,970	.....	.....	41,00,000	−6,22,030	Some rice no doubt comes in from the immediate neighbourhood unregistered.
Miscellaneous „ food-grains.	4,03,065	1,64,095	2,38,970	.....	.....	1,35,000	1,03,970	This is all for local consumption, the Beharies being the chief consumers.

* Including Rs. 11,42,000 worth of piece-goods imported from the local mills into Midnapore.

† Consumed in the local mills, but imported through Bhuddressur without coming to Calcutta. It is obviously a set-off against part of the figures in column 6.

‡ Including 1,721,040 obtained by local manufacture.

Statement showing the results of the comparison of the Imports with the Exports regarding the trade of Calcutta in the principal staples of Traffic registered during 1878-79—concluded.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	Imports by all routes.	Exports by all routes.	DIFFERENCE. Surplus of imports over exports.	DIFFERENCE. Deficiency in imports over exports.	Manufacture in Calcutta.	Consumption in Calcutta.	Balance unaccounted for.	REMARKS.
Salt ... Mds.	78,74,969	73,70,451	5,04,518	.....	.....	11,25,000	−6,20,482	The Board's returns show that the salt in bond at the beginning of 1878-79 was reduced from 23,36,402 maunds to 13,89,050 maunds by the end of the year, thus doing more than cover the deficiency shown in column 7.
Saltpetre ... „	6,55,845	5,33,364	1,22,481	.....	.....	1,00,000	22,481	There is some consumption of this article in the manufacture of fireworks. A small quantity is also consumed by goldsmiths and for medicinal purposes. There are saltpetre refineries in Calcutta and the suburbs.
Linseed ... „	41,99,558	40,41,680	1,57,878	.....	.....	1,00,000	57,878	A good deal of linseed-oil is used in painting. Linseed is also consumed for medicinal purposes; a trifling quantity also is used as food by the Beharis.
Mustard-seed „	30,00,374	27,75,377	2,24,997	.....	.....	5,00,000	−2,75,003	The consumption of Calcutta and the suburbs may be estimated at 5,00,000 maunds per annum. Mustard is used in medicine, and also as a condiment; but the largest consumption is in the shape of oil, which is used for food as well as for lamps. A maund of these seeds yields from 12 to 15 seers of the oil. The greater portion of the deficiency exhibited in the preceding column is but nominal, inasmuch as the exports shown in column 3 comprise the quantities sent out from Calcutta by road routes to be pressed for oil in the local mills, of which there are many in the neighbourhood, for metropolitan consumption.
Silk ... ... „	22,844	25,093	.....	2,249	.....	1,000	3,249	The Custom House returns overstate the amount exported.
Sugar, refined „	2,38,928	4,04,435	.....	1,65,467	.....	4,50,000	−3,15,000	The Calcutta consumption of sugar is estimated at 20 seers, unrefined, per head per annum. At this rate, the quantity consumed during the year must have been about four and half lakhs of maunds, but the surplus shown is very much below that figure, allowing 2½ maunds unrefined = one maund refined sugar. The reason is that much sugar enters Calcutta unregistered, especially for manufacture at the Cossipore Sugar Mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.
Do., unrefined „	7,56,565	2,03,915	5,52,650	.....				
Tea, Indian ... „	4,33,453	4,41,304	.....	7,851	.....	19,000	−26,851	The average of the past three years would give about 19,000 maunds per annum as the Calcutta consumption of Indian tea, an estimate which it would be very difficult to test from considerations of population, as the extent to which Hindoos and Mahomedans consume tea must be very much a matter for speculation.
Tobacco ... „	5,04,114	4,69,785	34,329	.....	.....	90,000	−65,671	Some tobacco enters Calcutta unregistered.

It will be seen that on the whole the figures fairly agree, especially as regards piece-goods, indigo, jute (raw and manufactured), wheat, rice, salt, saltpetre, linseed, silk, tea. As regards miscellaneous grains, it is very difficult to estimate the Calcutta consumption, while as regards sugar and tobacco no doubt the registration is imperfect.

Looking to the machinery employed, it may be assumed that where the railway or steam-boats contribute the greater portion of the registration it is very accurate; and although the actual boat registration at Calcutta is not perfect, owing to the whole of the boats not going to the Port Commissioners' wharves, all except the local trade is intercepted at an earlier stage, as it all passes down the Nuddea rivers, the Calcutta canals, Tolly's nullah, or the Midnapore canals. Boat registration is therefore tolerably reliable, so far as regards staples like cotton, jute, wheat, pulses, which mainly come from a distance. It is not accurate as regards the local trade.

Still less can accuracy be expected as regards road registration. The registering parties work away from all practical supervision, and there is no possible guarantee for accuracy, except that when nothing is to be gained by falsifying the returns it is easier to send in correct than incorrect figures. But there is no security that the registering clerks, entertained as they are on small salaries, do not absent themselves at will and draw upon their imagination to supplement defects.

Another great drawback in the present system of registration is that the goods can only be traced to or from the places which trade directly with Calcutta. This no doubt affords a very good clue to their subsequent destination or first origin, as the case may be; but still when certain districts are named as supplying or taking so much of any article of commerce, it only means that they were consigned from or to a place in that district, and very often originally came from, or ultimately went to, another district altogether.

The trade of Calcutta with the interior during the year 1878-79 was on the whole slack, as compared with the preceding year. This was especially conspicuous under the heads of food-grains of all kinds and oil-seeds; the cessation of the demand from Madras and Bombay accounts for this in a great measure. The imports into Calcutta of rice, wheat, grain and pulses, linseed, mustard, and rape-seed all indicate a considerable falling off. The imports of indigo and silk from the interior also show a decline. Saltpetre and jute show a slight improvement; tea a slight decline. Salt imports by sea show a slight falling off. The only article which manifests a conspicuous improvement is raw cotton, of which 8,82,954 maunds were registered as received in Calcutta, against 3,69,281 maunds in 1877-78.

As regards piece-goods the state of trade was uncertain. There has undoubtedly been over-trading in 1877-78, and hence the imports in the year under report showed a considerable falling off, being valued at Rs. 8,53,15,662, against Rs. 11,55,39,000 in 1877-78; but the registered exports from Calcutta on the contrary show an increase, having been valued at Rs. 13,63,46,917, against Rs. 12,23,06,463 in 1877-78.

COTTON, RAW.

Imports by internal routes.

The imports of raw cotton into Calcutta during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, are—

	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	4,61,161	1,95,120	6,42,338
„ sea	1,54,275	1,55,264	1,64,829
„ boat	8,023	15,667	73,319
„ road	1,744	3,035	2,038
„ steamer	.....	195	430
Total ...	6,25,203	3,69,281	8,82,954

Thus there was a considerable increase in this trade, being 139 per cent. over the total of 1877-78 and 41⅓ per cent. over that of 1876-77. The large quantity carried by rail was partly due to a good harvest in the Upper Provinces, and partly to there being a great demand for export.

Principal railway stations.

The railway stations which consigned the largest quantities are—

Name of station.	In what district.	Quantity. Mds.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.
Agra	Agra	89,619	1,64,073
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	6,050	1,01,927
Delhi	Delhi	18,201	83,644
Khoorjah	Bulundshur	8,555	61,653
Allyghur	Allyghur	4,626	22,163
Umballa	Umballa	.....	20,741
Ferozabad	Agra	.....	19,715
Mirzapore	Mirzapore	.....	18,642
Nussirabad	Rajpootana States ...	13,355	15,513
Hattras (city)	Allyghur	.....	14,432
Chundowsie	Mooradabad	3,605	14,118
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	3 363	14,099
Saharunpore	Saharunpore	.....	11,179
Hattras (road)	Allyghur	.....	6,332
Meerut (city)	Meerut	.....	5,581
Ajmere	Rajpootana States ...	5,598	4,803
Etawah	Etawah	.....	3,724
Shekoabad	Manipuri	.....	3,194

It will be seen that almost the whole of the cotton imported by rail came from other provinces.

Exports by all routes.

The exports of cotton from Calcutta by all routes during the past three years are shown below :—

	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By sea	4,23,586	1,33,875	4,68,253
„ country boat	64,409	13,515	20,321
„ road	3,231	7,692	19,257
„ rail	18,971	25,199	17,139
„ steamer	.....	12	80
Total ...	5,10,197	1,80,293	5,25,050

Exports by sea.

The sea-borne exports were thus distributed:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	23,069	31,398	173,157	2,35,686
Other ports	72,527	98,719	170,381	2,31,907
Total ...	95,596	1,30,117	343,538	4,67,593
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay	2,279	3,102	286	389
Other Indian Ports ...	482	656	199	271
Total ...	2,761	3,758	485	660
GRAND TOTAL ...	98,357	1,33,875	344,023	4,68,253

Exports by internal routes.

The exports by country boats were distributed as follows—

Name of importing district.	Quantity.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
Midnapore	8,243	6,421
Hooghly	1,899	6,318
24-Pergunnahs	982	5,995
Nuddea	475	768
Burdwan	635	487
Jessore	1,100	177
Backergunge	.....	80
Bankoora	.....	42
Furreedpore	31	33
Moorshedabad	150	.....
Total ...	13,515	20,321

Quantities not exported during the year under report.

Deducting the exports from the imports, there remained a surplus of 3,57,904 maunds, as against 1,88,988 maunds in 1877-78 and 1,15,006 maunds in 1876-77.

This is a very large surplus, and, though the consumption of cotton by the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta is large, it can hardly have amounted to the whole excess during the year under notice; but as this consumption may be estimated at 2,00,000 maunds per annum, it will be seen that the surplus for the three last years combined only leaves 62,000 maunds in cotton.

TWIST AND YARN, EUROPEAN.

Export by internal routes.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn exported from Calcutta during the past three years is here given according to the several routes followed by the trade :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	97,900	1,49,000	1,64,902
„ road	4,800	13,800	28,549
„ boat	55,000	49,800	27,821
„ steamer	2,900	4,500	12,953
Total ...	1,60,600	2,17,100	2,34,225
By sea	42,675	49,427	43,086
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,03,275	2,66,527	2,77,311

The trade shows a steady increase year by year, the exports during 1878-79 being 4·05 per cent. over the total of 1877-78 and 36·4 over that of 1876-77. Another feature indicated in the foregoing statement is the gradual increase of the railway traffic at the expense of the river-borne trade.

The registration of the rail-borne traffic in respect of this and a few other articles is still defective. This matter has not, however, been lost sight of, and under the direction of the Government of India the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, is endeavouring to conclude arrangements with the railway authorities, so as to enable a distinction to be made between articles of foreign produce and those manufactured in this country. There can be no doubt that the figures shown above include a considerable portion of the manufactures of the cotton mills in India. As an example of this, it will be seen from the returns of the Midnapore canals that as much as 44,603 maunds of twist and yarn went during the year to the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river above and below Calcutta and Howrah without ever passing through the Port Commissioners' wharves.

The distribution of the traffic province by province during the past two years was as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,32,700	1,37,750
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	26,900	34,506
„ Behar	19,100	28,158
„ Punjab	24,100	22,790
„ Chota Nagpore	2,000	3,805
„ Assam	3,900	3,721
„ Central Provinces	2,200	2,528
„ Rajpootana	400	420
„ Orissa	100	355
„ Bombay	5,700	192
Total ...	2,17,100	2,34,225

The distribution of the increase is general over all the provinces except Bombay, which virtually imported no twist from Calcutta by this route during the past year, but a small quantity was sent there by sea, as will be seen from the table attached to the next paragraph.

Exports by sea.

The sea exports during the past two years were distributed as follows :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Orissa ports	1,547,619	19,345	1,468,750	18,359
,, British Burmah ...	1,525,794	19,072	1,363,852	17,049
,, Madras	691,292	8,641	377,537	4.719
,, Chittagong	106,690	1,334	155,280	1,941
,, Bombay	.....	.....	16,800	210
Other Indian ports ...	3,600	45	.....	.....
Foreign ports	79,182	990	64,679	808
Total ...	3,954,177	49,427	3,446,898	43,086

Principal river marts.

The principal river marts which imported cotton twist largely were—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
Ghattal, on the river Roopnarain, in district Midnapore	21,962	3,165
Midnapore, on the high level canal, in ditto ditto	1,475	3,117
Jhalokati, on the river Gujalea, in ditto Backergunge	4,322	2,715
Bhanga, on the river Koomar, in ditto Furreedpore	3,687	2,430
Santipore, on the river Hooghly, in ditto Nuddea	1,887	1,156

The marked decrease in the quantities of European twist sent to Ghattal during 1878-79 is due to a large supply of twist and yarn being imported during the year direct from the cotton mills near Calcutta. Including these consignments, the total importation of twist into the Midnapore district amounted to 52,258 maunds, as shown below :—

	European twist.	Indian twist.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal	3,165	40,090	43,255
Midnapore	3,117	1,698	4,815
Tumlook	591	.....	591
Panchkoorah	.....	1,400	1,400
Other places	782	1,415	2,197
Total ...	7,655	44,603	52,258

Thus it will be seen that Midnapore imported a larger quantity of twist during the year under review than any other Bengal district. In return for twist a large supply of hand-made piece-goods was sent from that district for Calcutta during that year. The following statement

shows the trade of Calcutta with Midnapore in respect of these two staples during the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of marts in Midnapore.	Cotton twist and yarn exported from Calcutta.				Hand-made piece-goods imported into Calcutta.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Value.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghattal	22,000	43,255	15,40,000	25,95,300	3,98,300	2,03,020
Ramjeebunpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,100	41,802
Khirpie	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000	40,195
Radhanuggur...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,700	30,410
Midnapore	1,500	4,815	1,05,000	2,88,900	2,200	13,199
Chanderkona	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,600	4,896
Other places	4,300	4,188	3,01,000	2,51,280	2,100	1,626
Total ...	27,800	52,258	19,46,000	31,35,480	4,96,000	3,35,148

This clearly indicates that a very large quantity of country-made cloth is locally consumed.

Imports by sea.

The total quantity of European twist imported into Calcutta during 1878-79 amounted to 12,801,619lb or 1,60,020 maunds, against 15,233,851lb or 1,90,423 maunds in 1877-78, as shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
From Foreign Ports.	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
United Kingdom	14,955,879	1,86,948	12,357,558	1,54,469
Other foreign ports	251,258	3,141	412,196	5,153
Total of Foreign Ports ...	15,207,137	1,90,089	12,769,754	1,59,622
From Indian Ports.				
Madras	8,700	108	17,710	222
Bombay	7,500	94	1,390	17
British Burmah	.....	.....	12,215	152
Other Indian ports	10,514	132	550	7
Total of Interportal Trade ...	26,714	334	31,865	398
Grand Total ...	15,233,851	1,90,423	12,801,619	1,60,020

Comparison of imports with exports.

The excess of exports over imports by sea amounted to 1,17,291 maunds during 1878-79, as against a similar deficit of 76,104 maunds in 1877-78. The deficiency in both cases must have been made up, as explained above, by the quantities produced in the cotton mills in India.

As far as Bengal is concerned, there are at present seven cotton mills in the vicinity of Calcutta, as shown in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4		5	6	7
District.	Name of mill.	Locality at which situated.	Number of—		Cwts. of cotton worked up in past year.	Average yearly consumption of cotton since commencement, in cwts.	Description of goods.
			Looms.	Spindles.			
Howrah	Ghoosery Cotton Mills.	Ghoosery ...	Not given	26,400	25,375	Not given	Cotton twist only.
	Bowreah Cotton Mills.	Bowreah ...	115	40,000	26,000	24,000	Cotton twist and cloth.
24-Pergunnahs.	Shamnuggur Cotton Mills.	Shamnuggur	.....	...	*.....	.....	.....
	Bengal Cotton Mills.	Garden Reach	Not given	30,000	22,117	19,263	Coton twist.
	Dunbar Cotton Mills.	Shamnuggur	Ditto...	21,000	17,111	Not given	Ditto.
	Garden Reach Cotton Mills.	22, Garden Reach.	Ditto...	26,500	6,000 bales	6,000 bales	Ditto.
	Empress of India Cotton Mills.	Shampore ...	Ditto...	20,160	cwts. 7,200	Not worked a full year.	Cotton yarn.

* No figures given; estimated at 25,000 cwt.

Assuming the quantity of twist and yarn manufactured in Calcutta to be 1,70,000 maunds, this leaves 52,709 maunds for local consumption in addition to stocks.

The foregoing statement is entirely blank as regards the Shamnuggur mills, from which no particulars have been furnished to Government; but as regards the remaining six mills it will be seen that they all produce twist, and that the only manufactory which turns out twist and yarn as well as piece-goods is the Bowreah mill.

Cotton (European) Piece goods.

The system of registration under which the piece-goods trade is being at present recorded avowedly does not aim at any comparison between the figures of imports and exports; for while the imports, which are all by sea, are shown by *value*, the exports by rail, which amount to four-fifths of the entire exports, only show weights; and then, again, it fails to show the proportion which country-made piece-goods bear to the total trade carried by that route. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, who has been authorized by the Government of India to conclude arrangements in respect of the registration of rail-borne traffic has already been asked to take steps to remedy these defects; but so long as the present state of things continues there is no alternative but to resort to the same kind of calculations in dealing with this trade as were adopted in the preceding years. The money value of the piece-goods carried by rail has been obtained by reducing the weights into values. After careful enquiry it is found that no better uniform rate can be selected than the old rate of Rs. 80 per maund as the average price in Bengal of piece-goods of all sorts that are conveyed by railway at the time when they leave the Calcutta house and are

consigned to the interior, that is, after all charges for freight, insurance, landing charges, customs duties, detention in Calcutta, agency charges of all kinds, brokerage, &c., have been added to the value as declared on entering into Calcutta. The valuations shown under all other routes are declared values, but are equally in excess of the imported values.

Exports by internal routes.

The grand total of piece-goods registered as sent from Calcutta into the interior of the country during 1878-79 was valued at Rs. 13,63,46,917, against Rs. 12,23,06,463 in 1877-78 and Rs. 11,55,39,052 in 1876-77.

Imports by sea.

The total value of cotton piece-goods imported into Calcutta by sea amounted on the other hand to only Rs. 8,42,57,195 in 1878-79, against Rs. 11,35,01,501 in 1877-78 and Rs. 9,67,63,105 in 1876-77. The supplies imported into Calcutta during the past two years were obtained from the different ports mentioned in the subjoined statement :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
From Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	11,27,82,990	8,36,50,189
Other ports	4,07,231	1,70,464
Total ...	11,31,90,221	8,38,20,653
From Indian ports—		
Bombay	2,59,560	2,88,217
British Burmah	33,087	23,659
Other Indian ports	3,201	5,213
Madras	12,491	1,13,725
Other ports in Madras ...	2,940	5,728
Total ...	3,11,279	4,36,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,35,01,500	8,42,57,195

Comparison of imports with exports.

It will be seen that while the imports this year are valued at Rs. 8,42,00,000, the exports are valued at Rs. 13,63,00,000, thus indicating an excess of exports over imports of piece-goods valued at Rs. 5,21,00,000. The exports are valued at Rs. 80 per maund on leaving Calcutta, which is at least 25 per cent. higher than on entering it. Adding $\frac{1}{4}$ therefore to the value of the imports, we get Rs. 8,42,00,000 + 2,10,50,000 = Rs. 10,52,50,000. To this again must be added the imports from Bombay valued at Rs. 25,06,804 + $\frac{1}{4}$ of (25,06,804) = Rs. 31,33,505, and the outturn of the Bowreah Mills (say) Rs. 20,00,000, in all Rs. 51,33,505, thereby raising the grand total of

value available for export to Rs. 11,03,83,505. Against this the exports are Rs. 13,63,00,000+25,00,000 consumed in Calcutta+Rs. 11,42,000 exported to Midnapore, or Rs. 13,99,42,000. This still leaves a surplus of exports over imports of the value of Rs. 2,98,56,000, which, if registration is accurate, must have come out of the stocks in hand on the 1st April 1878, and would show a considerable depletion of stocks on the 1st April 1879. It is known, however, that this depletion is a fact, and that at the end of the last year the stocks were very low. Moreover, the comparison of the exports with imports for the last five months of the year, November to March, show that this must have been the case. In those five months only Rs. 3,23,00,000 are shown as imported from the United Kingdom and Rs. 6,14,00,000 as exported to the interior. Allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ in the value, the Rs. 3,23,00,000 is raised to Rs. 4,03,75,000; but there is still a deficit of Rs. 2,10,25,000 during these five months alone.

Moreover the figures for the two preceding years indicated that during those two years stocks were accumulating. The estimate in paragraph 320 of the Trade Report for 1876-77 was to the effect that Rs. 25,94,829 of piece-goods had been added to the stocks during that year. The similar estimate in paragraph 173 of the report for 1877-78 was Rs. 1,69,00,000: total during the two years Rs. 1,94,00,000. But no allowance was made in those years either for the manufactures of the Bowreah Mills or for the Bombay manufactures imported into Calcutta. If these be allowed for, it is probable that the former figures will not be too high. All things considered, it is probable that with the depression of the trade the values at the time of import have been certified at rather more than 25 per cent. below the value assumed as the average value at the time of leaving Calcutta; but making some allowance for this, there is nothing in the inferences to be drawn from the official figures which is in any way inconsistent with known facts, viz. that there was much overtrading in 1876-77, and specially in 1877-78, and that stocks have been considerably depleted in 1878-79.

The following comparative statement shows the several routes followed by the trade for the past three years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.		
	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By rail	9,38,75,600	10,17,49,722	11,82,85,510
„ sea	1,06,41,052	91,99,250	59,41,815
„ river steamers ...	56,63,200	67,21,761	77,03,616
„ boat	35,57,100	32,32,285	12,10,387
„ road	18,02,100	14,03,445	32,05,589
Total ...	11,55,39,052	12,23,06,463	13,63,46,917

It will be seen that it is in the railway traffic, the most trustworthy of all our sources of information, that the increase has been most marked.

The following statement shows the distribution of the entire traffic in cotton piece-goods, province by province, during the year 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	3,69,70,996	4,00,61,909
„ Behar	3,17,57,200	3,64,77,724
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,31,74,635	2,92,43,040
„ Punjab	1,34,00,443	1,65,91,680
„ Assam	43,91,839	42,66,209
„ Rajpootana	11,68,054	13,94,320
„ Central Provinces	10,86,852	7,15,200
„ Chota Nagpore	8,67,116	12,68,400
„ Bombay	2,73,202	3,64,080
„ Orissa	8,100	4,060
„ Nizam's Territory	8,776	18,480
Total of Inland Exports ...	11,31,07,213	13,04,05,102*
To Chittagong, Orissa, and other Indian and foreign ports by sea ...	91,99,250	59,41,815
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,23,06,463	13,63,46,917

It will be seen that while the exports during the past year were 10·3 per cent. over the trade of 1877-78 and 15·3 per cent. over that of 1876-77, the sea-borne imports fell off 25·8 per cent. as compared with the trade of 1877-78, and 12·9 per cent. as with that of 1876-77. The fact is that the shipments of piece-goods from Europe were made on a reduced scale during the past year in order to relieve the markets, which had been overstocked by excessive shipments made in the preceding years. The anticipations of the shippers, however, have borne fruit. As the registration figures indicate, and as was undoubtedly the case, there was a great depletion of old stocks in the Calcutta market by the end of March 1879.

The following statement shows the distribution of cotton piece-goods in all the districts within the Bengal Presidency during the year under report. For the purposes of ascertaining the proportion per head of the population borne to the total trade, the various

* Of this figure Rs. 7,52,396 worth of piece-goods were sent to Nepal from Calcutta direct, but it is not known to what railway station they were first consigned for exportation to Nepal.

importing districts have been grouped accordingly as they depend for their supplies upon the different lines of rail in Bengal:—

Name of Importing District.		Imports from Calcutta by all routes.	Population.	Proportion per head of the population borne to the total trade.
		Rs.	Souls.	Rs. A. P.
Group I.				
Districts of Bengal depending for their supply upon the East Indian Railway.	Hooghly ...	1,03,06,297	9,823,191	1 1 3
	Burdwan ...			
	Bankoora ...			
	Beerbhoom ...			
	Moorshedabad ...			
	Hazaribagh ...			
	Lohardugga ...			
	Singbhoom ...			
	Manbhoom ...			
	Tributary Mehals in Chota Nagpore ...			
Group II.				
Districts of Bengal depending for their supply upon the Eastern Bengal Railway.	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,25,79,785	16,089,276	1 6 5
	Nuddea ...			
	Jessore ...			
	Pubna ...			
	Dacca ...			
	Furreedpore ...			
	Backergunge ...			
	Mymensingh ...			
	Tipperah ...			
Group III.				
Districts of Bengal depending for their supply upon the Northern Bengal State Railway.	Dinagepore ...	78,05,638	6,698,034	1 2 7
	Rajshahye ...			
	Rungpore ...			
	Bogra ...			
	Darjeeling ...			
	Julpigoree ...			
	Cooch Behar ...			
Group IV.				
Districts of Bengal depending for their supply upon the sea-borne trade.	Chittagong ...	18,79,510	6,320,701	0 4 9
	Noakholly ...			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...			
	Hill Tipperah ...			
	Cuttack ...			
	Pooree ...			
	Balasore ...			
	Tributary Mehals in Orissa ...			
Group V.				
Districts receiving their supplies by country boats only.	Midnapore ...	3,13,471	2,545,179	0 1 11

Name of Importing District.	Imports from Calcutta by all routes.	Population.	Proportion per head of the population borne to the total trade.
	Rs.	Souls.	Rs. A. P.
GROUP VI.			
Districts of Behar depending for their supply upon the East Indian Railway. (Patna ... Gya ... Shahabad ... Mozufferpore ... Durbhunga ... Sarun ... Chumparun ... Monghyr ... Bhagulpore ... Purneah ... Maldah ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.)	3,53,75,853	20,412,497	1 11 9
Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,77,24,269	61,888,908*	1 4 1
ASSAM	42,66,209	3,921,263	1 1 3

* Exclusive of the Metropolitan population, consisting of 874,363 souls.

The above statement shows the average proportion of piece-goods sent into the interior of Bengal during 1878-79 to have been at Re. 1-4-1 per head of the population, as against Re. 1-2-11 in the preceding year.

The distribution of piece-goods into the provinces which are not exclusively dependent on Calcutta for their supply was as follows :—

Name of Importing District.		Gross imports from Calcutta direct. 1877-78.	1878-79.
North-Western Provinces—		Rs.	Rs.
AGRA ...	Agra	6,59,730	7,85,440
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	95,67,116	1,52,70,240
	Allahabad	8,23,548	10,61,440
	Jaunpore	35,486	98,080
	Banda	27,666	10,400
BENARES ...	Benares	69,43,660	76,03,120
	Mirzapore	18,87,170	15,85,440
	Ghazipore	14,35,862	10,01,840
	Allyghur	10,72,462	9,96,640
	Muttra	1,13,880	3,47,040
	Azimghur	1,04,132	1,59,680
	Meerut	.....	1,70,720
	Moradabad	.....	1,47,600
	Other districts	2,40,940	1,95,920
	Total ...	2,29,11,652	2,94,33,600

Name of Importing District.	Gross imports from Calcutta direct. 1877-78.	1878-79.
Oudh—	Rs.	Rs.
Sultanpore Akbarpore...	2,07,234	2,67,200
Lucknow ... Lucknow	29,040	44,960
Lucknow ... Other districts	26,709	31,680
Total ...	2,62,983	3,43,840
Grand total of North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,31,74,635	2,97,77,440
Deduct difference in figures between the monthly and quarterly returns of the East Indian Railway	.....	5,34,400
Total ...	2,31,74,635	2,92,43,040
Other Provinces—		
The Punjab (by rail)	1,34,00,443	1,65,91,680
Rajpootana States ,, ...	11,68,054	13,94,320
Central Provinces ,, ...	10,36,852	7,15,200
Bombay ,, ...	2,73,202	3,82,560
Nizam's Territory ,, ...	8,776	
Total ...	1,59,37,327	1,90,83,760
Grand Total ...	3,91,11,962	4,83,26,800

Progress of local manufacture by steam and by hand.

As regards the progress of local manufactures, it may be remarked that the statistics at present in the possession of Government do not afford the means of ascertaining either the actual quantities produced during the year or the quantities which passed into consumption along with the Europe-made goods in the interior of the country. The registration of the rail-borne traffic must, however, be materially improved before any useful deduction could be made out of the registration figures. As far as machine-made cloth is concerned, the only cotton mill in Bengal which is known to manufacture cotton piece-goods is the Bowreah Cotton Mills, in the vicinity of Calcutta; but no information could be obtained in respect of the total outturn or the quantities which passed into consumption therefrom. According to the returns of the Midnapore canals, the importation of cotton piece-goods from Calcutta into Midnapore during 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 14,55,000 in value, but the returns of the Port Commissioners showed only Rs. 3,13,000 worth of goods shipped for the Midnapore district in that year. A similar discrepancy occurred in the case of twist, and upon enquiry it was ascertained that the excess quantity shown in the Midnapore returns was due to direct shipments made from the mills on the banks of the Hooghly, in consequence whereof those goods did not fall within the scope of registration of the inland wharves. It is therefore practically certain that in the present case Midnapore must have imported a large quantity of the local mill-made cloth which is shown under European goods.

As regards hand-made piece-goods, the industry is certainly on the decline. Country-made cloth can hardly compete with cloth of European manufacture in point of cheapness; and if the latter were as durable as the former, any little attention that is now paid in that direction would have ceased to exist altogether.

INDIGO.

Imports by internal routes.

The total registered imports of indigo into Calcutta by the several routes amounted to 1,25,791 maunds during 1878-79, as against 1,80,317 maunds in 1877-78 and 1,19,668 maunds in 1876-77, as shown below:—

	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By East Indian Railway	1,04,970	1,64,325	1,14,533
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	10,200	10,331	8,138
„ Country boats	4,430	5,295	2,967
„ Sea	68	259	137
„ Road	.....	8	16
„ Steamer	.....	99	.....
Total ...	1,19,668	1,80,317	1,25,791

The decrease shown in the past year is due to the indifferent indigo crops in the producing districts in that year. The following statement shows the imports into Calcutta, province by province, during the past three years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces and Oudh	38,846	48,851	60,421
„ Behar	64,790	1,13,376	53,306
„ Bengal	15,797	16,819	11,897
„ Madras	50	256	130
„ Bombay	18	.....	15
„ Punjab	156	92	15
„ Central Provinces	11	50	.....
„ Unspecified districts in Upper Provinces	.....	870	.....
„ Foreign ports	.....	3	7
Total ...	1,19,668	1,80,317	1,25,791

It will be seen that the only province from which there was an increase in the imports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was the North-Western Provinces.

Exports by sea.

The exports by sea from Calcutta during the year 1878-79 amounted to 74,747 cwt. or 1,01,739 maunds, as against 99,513 cwt. or 1,35,448 maunds in 1877-78, and 69,156 cwt. or 94,130 maunds in 1876-77.

Quantity not exported during the year.

The quantities shown as carried by rail include the actual weight of indigo as well as of the chest containing the indigo, while the sea-borne figures represent the actual weight of indigo shipped from Calcutta.

In order therefore to compare the imports with the exports, a considerable deduction must be made from the rail figures on account of the weight of the chests containing the indigo. Taking the average weight for each chest of indigo to be five factory maunds, the total number of wooden chests required for the whole quantity carried by rail during 1878-79 would be 26,988 chests; and allowing 33 seers as an average weight for an empty chest, the total weight for all the chests would come up to 22,265 maunds. Deducting this quantity from the gross imports, there remains a net balance of 1,03,526 maunds, of which 1,01,739 maunds were exported by sea as shown above, leaving 1,787 maunds for local consumption.

JUTE, RAW.

Jute is one of the few staples the trade in which during the year under review was attended with satisfactory results. The revival in 1877-78 was fully maintained during the year 1878-79, and in spite of a large local manufacture the exports by sea reached a higher figure than they ever did since 1873-74.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of raw jute imported into Calcutta amounted during the past year to 1,03,43,381 maunds, against 1,00,92,662 maunds in 1877-78 and 83,03,913 maunds in 1876-77.

As in rice so in jute the largest importation was made by country boats, and the figures under that head showed an increase of 18 per cent. over the total of 1877-78 and 34 per cent. over that of 1876-77. The quantity brought down the Nuddea rivers was considerably in excess of that shown in 1877-78, and the toll collectors attributed this increase partly to a good harvest in the producing districts, partly to the Jellinghee and the Bhyrub, which runs into the Jellinghee at Teakatta in Moorshedadad, being open for navigation throughout the year, and partly to increased demand in Calcutta. The increase is also observable in the quantities carried by road routes as well as by inland steamers; but as regards the supplies imported by rail, the figures for the past year are less by nearly 9¾ lakhs than in 1877-78.

Out of a total of 58 lakhs imported by country boats as much as 30¾ lakhs were shipped from the marts in the Pubna and Dacca districts, against 25½ lakhs of maunds despatched in 1877-78. The other districts which contributed largely during the year, as compared with the totals of 1877-78, were—

	1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
Furreedpore	4,39,376	8,45,588
Mymensingh	5,31,138	5,00,379
Rajshahye	2,88,451	3,82,559
Hooghly	4,07,275	3,40,491
24-Pergunnahs	89,745	2,62,051
Jessore	1,11,711	1,05,603

These figures, however, labour under the defect which is inseparable from the present system of registration, *i.e.* they represent the marts from which the cargoes are despatched, and not necessarily the districts which yield the produce. Thus Rungpore, one of the largest jute districts, does not appear in the above list. The greater part of its

produce is shown under Pubna as being shipped at Serajgunge, and a not inconsiderable portion under Furreedpore as consigned from Goalundo.

As regards the quantities brought down by road routes, the greater portion was consigned from the 24-Pergunnahs, which contributed 2,74,000 maunds, against 2,11,918 maunds, and Nuddea, which supplied 6,737 maunds, against only 3,907 maunds in 1877-78, the increase in the latter case being due to the opening of additional registering posts during the year of report.

Principal river marts.

The principal river marts which supplied jute to Calcutta during the year 1878-79, as compared with the figures of 1877-78, are illustrated in the following table :—

			1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
Serajgunge ...	Pubna ...		9,82,500	15,35,788
Naraingunge ...	Dacca ...		9,73,100	8,27,980
Madaripore ...	Furreedpore ...		2,87,300	7,81,407
Dacca ...	Dacca ...		1,18,900	4,54,315
Rampore Bauleah	Rajshahye ...		25,388	3,78,488
Nussirabad ...	Mymensingh ...		1,02,600	2,79,199
Pubna ...	Pubna ...		20,220	2,30,496
Bhyrub Bazar ...	Mymensingh ...		.....	1,63,009
Boidyabatty ...	Hooghly ...		74,400	1,15,574
Bhuddressur ...	Ditto ...		31,000	1,04,570
Maldah ...	Maldah ...		32,600	76,852
Jessore ...	Jessore ...		56,200	76,704
Roththolla ...	24-Pergunnahs ...		.....	66,940
Burranagore ...	Ditto ...		.....	54,573
Raigunge ...	Dinagepore ...		48,000	52,162
Dinagepore ...	Ditto ...		.....	47,028
Chota Mohestolah	24-Pergunnahs ...		.....	31,995

Principal railway stations.

The quantity carried by rail was chiefly from the stations mentioned below :—

			1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
Goalundo ...	...	...	20,95,700	13,66,436
Naraingunge ...	...	...	7,59,400	5,74,638
Serajgunge ...	...	...	6,11,800	4,11,143
Dacca ...	...	...	2,17,400	2,11,607
Pangsha ...	...	...	1,17,300	1,69,283
Kooshtea ...	...	...	1,07,600	79,554
Darwani (N. B. State Railway)		...	.....	49,318

The decrease in the railway traffic during 1878-79 noticed above was chiefly due to short despatches of jute from Goalundo by 7⅛ lakhs of maunds, as compared with the figures of 1877-78. The total import into Calcutta from the Furreedpore district, however, was not

so much less as is indicated by the Goalundo figures, inasmuch as the deficiency was supplemented by a large increase in the quantities carried by country boats; and with reference to the statement showing the principal river marts, it will be seen that Madaripore in the Furreedpore district shipped 7,81,407 maunds to Calcutta during 1878-79, against 2,87,317 maunds in the preceding year.

Principal stations on steamer routes.

The supply imported by river steamers was shipped at the following places:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
Serajgunge	5,62,100	5,98,616
Naraingunge	4,04,500	4,53,380
Dacca	.....	37,513
Dhoobri	.....	64,608
Kooshtea	.....	31,979
Kaligunge	55,400	27,517

Principal marts on road routes.

The road importations were derived mostly from Baraset, 1,23,842 maunds, against 1,10,000 maunds in 1877-78, and Bussirhat, 51,220 maunds, against 58,700 maunds in 1877-78, both within the 24-Pergunnahs.

Besides the Calcutta imports, 3,31,989 maunds of raw jute were consigned from Doolalgunge in Purneah to Bhuddressur in the Hooghly district for consumption in the neighbouring jute-mills, while only a portion appears to have been sent on to Calcutta.

Exports by sea.

The total exports of raw jute by sea amounted during 1878-79 to 5,754,540 cwt. or 78,32,568 maunds, as against 5,401,639 cwt. or 73,52,243 maunds in 1877-78 and 4,574,157 cwt. or 62,25,936 maunds in 1876-77. The destination of the exports during the past two years was to the following places:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To foreign ports	5,319,318	72,40,196	5,701,346	77,60,165
„ Indian „	82,321	1,12,047	53,194	72,403

The early fluctuations of the export jute trade of Calcutta by sea during the past seven years are shown below:—

	Cwt.	Mds.	Value. Rs.
1872-73	7,061,951	1,16,12,084	4,12,79,439
1873-74	6,126,120	83,38,329	3,43,55,139
1874-75	5,499 788	74,85,822	3,24,19,941
1875-76	5,206,521	70,86,653	2,80,52,933
1876-77	4,574,157	62,25,936	2,66,48,836
1877-78	5,401,639	73,52,243	3,50,82,696
1878-79	5,754,539	78,32,568	3,63,65,442

The foregoing figures show that the demand for export upon the Calcutta market was by no means slack during the period under review, and it is satisfactory to observe a slight increase in the export trade in the raw material concurrent with a very considerable expansion of the exports of manufactures which are noticed separately. The principal increase was to the United States, and although shipments last year to the United Kingdom were nearly up to the level of 1877-78, the stocks at present held there are below those of the two preceding years, which points to the fact that the jute has actually passed into consumption.

Quantities not exported before the close of the year under report.

Deducting exports from imports, 25,10,813 maunds were left on the Calcutta market as the result of the year's operations. 4,278 looms are returned as having been at work in the jute-mills of Calcutta and its neighbourhood during 1878-79; and taking Mr. Cotton's estimate of about 550 maunds of raw jute consumed annually by each loom, the local consumption of all the looms amounted to 23,52,900 maunds. In the above estimate, however, no allowance has been made for 3,32,000 maunds consigned to Bhuddressur, out of which only 1,04,570 are shown as subsequently exported to Calcutta. The balance must have been consumed locally in the mills along the river, and this raised the surplus to 27,38,000, or 3¾ lakhs in excess of the estimated rate of local consumption. This surplus, however, causes no difficulty. Not only is the estimate of the local consumption very general, but also jute leaves Calcutta cleaned and screwed, while a large portion of the supply comes in uncleaned and unscrewed.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The total registered imports into Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years, are shown below:—

Specification of routes.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA. In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	No.	No.	No.
By boat	12,163,002	16,403,270	20,935,745
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	4,759,305	3,157,000	3,539,231
„ East Indian Railway ...	581,423	462,455	446,042
„ South-Eastern State Railway	770	560	.....
„ road	.....	27,251	112,630
„ sea	61,500	1,395,956	1,346,708*
Total ...	17,566,000	21,446,492	26,380,356

* NOTE.—The bags imported by sea were shipped from the following places:—

	No.
From Foreign ports, other than United Kingdom	438,023
„ Madras ports	823,275
„ Bombay	47,350
„ British Burmah	21,964
Balasore	13,952
„ Other places	2,144
Total ...	1,346,708

The number of bags carried by country boats during 1878-79 was 4½ millions in excess of the figures for 1877-78. The quantities brought down by the Eastern Bengal Railway show a slight increase, attributable to its connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway, which traverses the districts in which the local manufacture of gunnies is an industry of considerable importance. The total of the East Indian Railway was almost the same as in 1877-78, while there was a considerable increase in the imports by road routes.

Principal exporting districts.

The districts from which the largest supplies were derived during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are the following :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In 1877-78.			In 1878-79.		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of bags, power-loom.	Number of bags, hand-made.	Total.	Number of bags, power-loom.	Number of bags, hand-made.	Total.
Dinagepore	.....	3,789,704	3,789,704	.....	8,641,095	8,641,095
Hooghly	7,866,335	393,586	8,256,921	6,658,704	262,360	6,921,064
24-Pergunnahs	2,826,142	303,543	3,129,685	3,165,038	138,273	4,303,311
Pubna	2,950,625	.....	2,950,625	2,476,775	54,750	2,531,525
Purneah	.....	494,230	494,230	.....	546,910	546,910
Rungpore	.....	117,285	117,285	.....	511,732	511,732
Julpigoree	.....	380,650	380,650	.....	484,342	484,342
Tipperah	.....	142,700	142,700	.....	255,925	255,925

It will be seen that the Dinagepore district did a considerable business in hand-made gunnies, and so also Purneah, Rungpore, Julpiporee, and Tipperah. A reduced rate of carriage was adopted on the Northern Bengal State Railway, but it seems to have attracted a very small portion of the traffic, and at present the railways seem to be, if anything, loosing ground in the competition with the rivers.

Exports by all routes.

The total export of gunny-bags from Calcutta by all sources amounted to 82,635,058 bags, against 79,384,229 bags in the preceding year, as detailed below :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	No.	No.
By sea	57,869,420	63,757,069
,, East Indian rail	19,686,731	15,547,338
,, boat	758,098	2,412,810
,, Eastern Bengal rail	937,008	759,713
,, road	84,777	147,383
,, South-Eastern State Railway ...	48,195	10,745
Total ...	79,384,229	82,635,058

Exports by sea.

Of the export by sea, 59,080,297 were power-loom bags and 4,676,772 hand-made bags, the total being 63,757,069 bags, as against 57,869,420 bags in

1877-78 and 72,969,600 in 1876-77. The distribution of the exports during the past two years was as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	In 1877-78.			In 1878-79.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports, viz.—						
Madras	170,700	7,500	178,200	31,204	4,500	35,704
Other ports in Madras ...	2,383,463	.....	2,383,463	328,748	2,750	331,498
Bombay	11,806,125	4,136,000	15,942,125	7,321,459	2,764,193	10,085,652
Other ports in Bombay...	276,200	.....	276,200	.....	8,000	8,000
British Burma	11,811,710	.....	11,811,710	8,429,653	.....	8,429,653
Other Indian ports ...	2,002,725	181,028	2,183,753	895,374	68,929	964,303
Total of Interportal trade	28,450,923	4,324,528	32,775,451	17,006,438	2,848,372	19,854,810
To Foreign ports, viz.—						
United Kingdom ...	496,496	.....	496,496	7,096,141	11,000	7,107,141
Other foreign ports ...	23,920,473	677,000	24,597,473	34,977,718	1,817,400	36,795,118
Total of Foreign trade ...	24,416,969	677,000	25,093,969	42,073,859	1,828,400	43,902,259
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,867,892	5,001,528	57,869,420	59,080,297	4,676,772	63,757,069

The increase in the exports during 1878-79 was 10 per cent. over the quantities shipped in the preceding year, and the reasons assigned by the customs authorities are, *first*, the great reduction in price on the subsidence of the famine demand; *second*, low rates of freight and exchange favourable to exporters; and *third*, improvement in the quantity of the article manufactured in this country. Of the total under exports to foreign ports, as much as 11,002,524 bags were consigned to the United States, where there was a large increase in the quantity of wheat available for exportation, consequent upon the great extension of area under wheat cultivation in that country; and it is believed that of the 7,482,731 consigned to Hong-Kong, the greater portion made its way to the United States.

Exports by internal routes.

The total number of bags carried by the East Indian Railway was 15,547,338 bags, against 19,686,730 bags in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 4,139,392 bags, owing probably to the absence of demand which existed in 1877-78 for exports to famine districts; and had it not been for the large number of gunnies despatched to the frontier for use in conveying grains for the troops, the figures would have evidently been much less. The principal railway stations to which these supplies were consigned are Cawnpore (4,126,200), Patna (1,869,100), Delhi (797,800), Loodhiana (655,300), Umritsur (472,700), Sahebgunge (336,900), and Bhagulpore (303,900). The exports by country boats were principally destined for Hooghly (901,300), the 24-Pergunnahs (358,000), Midnapore (169,500), Patna (141,200), Moorshedabad (116,600), Sarun (115,300), Nuddea (100,100), Burdwan (94,900), Bhagulpore (79,200), Durbhunga (64,800), Monghyr (33,000), Goruckpore (32,400), Pubna (30,600), Mozufferpore (25,900), and Balasore

(23,500). Almost the whole of the exports by road were destined for the 24-Pergunnahs.

The comparison of exports with imports.

It will be seen that the exports are shown at 82,635,058 bags of all sorts and sizes, against only 26,380,000 imported, and the deficit is of course due to the large manufacture in Calcutta and the suburbs. It will be remembered that the estimate of raw jute consumed in Calcutta was, in round numbers, 23,50,000 maunds; but as shown under the head of gunny-cloth, 6,74,069 maunds of this quantity was used in making gunny-cloth, leaving about 16,76,000 maunds to be converted into gunny-bags, which at the rate of 35 bags per maund would give 58,660,000 bags as the outturn of the local mills; but of this 10,000,000 bags have been registered and included in the 26,380,000 imported, leaving unregistered about 48,660,000. This added to the 26,380,000 imported, raises the total supply to 75,040,000; so that the excess exportation over this quantity must have taken place from the old stocks, which apparently also supplied local demands in Calcutta during the past year.

The following Statement shows all the Jute Mills worked by Steam in the neighbourhood of Calcutta during the year 1878-79.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
District.	Name of Mill.	Locality at which situated.	Number of looms, spindles, and throttles.		Cwts. of jute worked up in past year.	Average yearly consumption of jute since commencement, in cwts.	Description of goods.	Remarks.
			Looms.	Spindles.				
Hooghly	Calcutta Jute Mill	Ishra	260	3,824	Not given ...	1,09,294 ...	Gunny-bags.	
	India Jute Company's Mill ...	Serampore... ...	200	3,480	Ditto.	83,019 ...	Ditto and cloth.	
	Hastings' Mill	Ishra	210	3,200	87,500	87,857 ...	Gunny-cloth and bags.	
	Champdanee Jute Company ...	Baidyabatty ...	358	Not given.	Not given.	Not given ...	Not given.	
Howrah	Fort Gloster Jute Mills	Bowreah	252	Ditto.	1,00,360 ...	Not given ...	Ditto.	
	Shibpore Jute Mill	Shibpore	250	3,882	93,000 ...	Ditto ...	Gunny-bags.	
	Howrah Mills	Ramkristopore ...	275	4,524	1,02,485 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and cloth.	
	Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory.	Ghoosery	125	Not given.	36,192 ...	Ditto ...	Twine, canvas, gunny-bags, and tarpaulins.	
	Ganges Manufactory Company's Mills.	Shibpore	300	Ditto.	1,16,722 ...	Ditto ...	Gunny-bags and cloth.	
24-Pergunnahs.	Sealdah Jute Mills	Sealdah	This company is now in liquidation. The mill and factory sold to, and is now a part of, the Oriental Jute Mills Company, Limited. No further information received for 1878-79.					
	Baranagore Jute Factory	Baranagore ...	516	9,156	2,20,000	Not given ...	Gunny cloth and bags	The mills having been greatly extended, any average annual production or value given would be deceptive.
	Gouripore Jute Mills	Gouripore	224	3,070	96,643	60,000	Ditto.	
	Clive Jute Mills	Garden Reach ...	150	.....	Not given.	Not given.		
	Oriental Jute Mills	Sealdah	355	5,680	1,10,203	1,10,203	Gunny bags.	
	Budge-Budge Jute Mills	Budge-Budge ...	320	5,946	1,50,000	Not given ...	Ditto.	
	Asiatic Jute Mill	Soorah	70	860	2,946	19,743	Gunny-bags and cloth	Further information not available.
	Balliaghatta Jute Mill	Balliaghatta ...	100	1,888	33,142	30,500	Gunny-bags.	
	Shamnuggur Jute Factory... ...	Shamnuggur ...	313	5,300	1,58,000	1,10,000	Ditto	This is an English Company, and the agents here consider the information given confidential.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The total import of gunny-cloth during the past two years was as follows:—

	No. of pieces.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
By boat	45,157	33,845
„ rail	.....	32
„ road	5,198	35,491
„ sea	265	500
Total ...	50,620	69,868

Of the imports during 1878-79, 19,013 pieces are of power-loom manufacture, and the remainder are all hand-made goods. The former supply was received from the following mills:—

		No. of pieces.
In Hooghly ...	Bowreah	3,000
	Serampore	1,057
	Rishra	1,033
	Total ...	5,090
In 24-Pergunnahs ...	Baranagore	11,923
	Kassipore	1,000
	Budge-Budge	500
	Total ...	13,423
	By sea	500
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,013

The hand-made pieces, amounting to 50,855 in number, were consigned from the following places:—

		No. of pieces.
In Hooghly ...	Bala Adumpore	7,666
	Ampta	6,808
	Rajbolhat	4,851
	Moonshihat	4,078
	Sankrail	2,825
	Chattra	2,798
	Khanacool	1,521
	Chinsurah	1,052
	Juggutbullubpore ...	2,548
	Busuntpore	994
	Bhuddressur	863
	Bally	760
	Boidyabatty	447
	Other places	9,387
	Total ...	46,598
In 24-Pergunnahs ...	Nowabgunge	982
	Sookchur	594
	Ichapore	316
	Other places	1,100
	Total ...	2,992
	Other districts	1,265
	GRAND TOTAL ...	50,855

As hand-made pieces of gunny-cloth differ materially in size from machine-made, the only way to bring them to a common factor is to convert them into yards. Taking a machine-made piece as equal to 80 yards, and hand-made piece of gunny as equal to 22 yards, the total import comes to 19,013 × 80 = 1,721,040 yards + 50,855 × 22 = 1,118,810 yards, total 2,839,850 yards. The export by sea was as follows:—

	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Foreign Ports—			
United Kingdom ...	1,823,628	.....	1,823,628
Other foreign ports ...	2,705,653	57,450	2,763,103
Total ...	4,529,281	57,540	4,586,731
To Indian Ports—			
Bombay ...	2,793,721	16,000	2,809,721
Madras ports ...	209,584	1,200	210,784
Burmah ...	30,800	200	31,000
Other Indian Ports ...	100,324	.....	100,324
Total ...	3,134,429	17,400	3,151,829
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,663,710	74,850	7,738,560

The average length of a piece of machine-made gunny-cloth is 80 yards, and that of hand-made pieces 22 yards each.

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the returns of the Nuddea rivers also show a large quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 566,322 pieces, sent up-country direct from those mills without ever passing over the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports is detailed below:—

	No. of pieces.
Durbhunga	126,119
Goruckpore	97,947
Monghyr	87,550
Bhagulpore	69,282
Patna	53,950
Sarun	48,100
Moorshedabad	43,523
Purneah	30,666
Other districts	9,185
Total ...	566,322

Converting them into yards at 80 yards the piece, we have 566,322 × 80 = 45,305,760 yards. The total gunny-cloth exported from Calcutta therefore equals 53,044,320 yards. Deducting from this 1,118,810 yards imported from the interior, and allowing 2,000,000 for the Calcutta consumption, we get as the outturn of manufacture in Calcutta 53,925,510 yards, which equals 6,74,069 maunds, at about 80 yards equal one maund.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade of Calcutta, it may be said of India, suddenly rose into importance in 1875-76, when the Calcutta exports to foreign ports increased from 3,80,000 maunds to 18,11,000 maunds. This development continued in an increasing ratio during 1876-77, when the exports amounted to 52,84,000 maunds, and in 1877-78 there was a further increase to 61,85,000 maunds. The year under report has unfortunately witnessed a decline to below the figures of 1875-76, the exports by sea to foreign ports having fallen to 12,11,000 maunds. This is mainly due to the immense strides made in the cheap production of American wheat, aided also by the re-opening of the Black Sea ports.

Imports by internal routes.

The grand total of wheat imported into Calcutta during 1878-79 amounted to 26,46,683 maunds, against 71,30,477 maunds in 1877-78 and 64,83,931 maunds in 1876-77, as shown below:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	48,22,487	49,70,181	14,75,304
,, boat	16,60,404	21,42,142	11,55,903
,, road	1,040	4,403	10,349
,, steamer	.....	13,751	5,127
Total ...	64,83,931	71,30,477	26,46,683

In the following statement the imports of wheat into Calcutta during 1878-79 are classified by provinces, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,38,034	11,03,382
Behar	20,03,787	9,83,645
Bengal	13,24,776	4,70,773
Punjab	6,19,630	87,933
Bombay	5,953	468
Foreign Ports	.....	181
Orissa	5,466	150
Assam	420	148
Central Provinces	29,526	.....
British Burmah	.....	3
Rajpootana States	1,942	.....
Madras	898	.....
Other places	45	.....
Total ...	71,30,477	26,46,683

It will be seen therefore that the decline was general and not limited to any one part of the country; naturally the remoter provinces, the Punjab and Central Provinces, fell off much, as, with the decline in the demand, they could less afford the expenses of carriage.

Principal supplying stations on the railway line.

The bulk of the imports was carried by the East Indian Railway, and the stations from which the largest quantities were consigned during 1878-79 are shown below, and compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Station on the East Indian Railway.	In what District.	Quantity. 1877-78.	Quantity. 1878-79.
		Mds.	Mds.
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore	8,30,800	5,39,810
Shahjehanpore ...	Shahjehanpore ...	1,65,100	1,34,433
Chundowsie ...	Mooradabad ...	1,14,000	93,638
Delhi ...	Delhi	2,41,400	79,304
Bareilly ...	Bareilly	.....	36,187
Sahebgunge ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	35,480	35,265
Meerut ...	Meerut	1,52,200	35,208
Etawah ...	Etawah	37,104	33,266
Allyghur ...	Allyghur	91,700	28,908
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	35,007	21,039
Patna ...	Patna	2,52,000	20,208

Along the Eastern Bengal Railway, Kooshtea is credited with 19,466 maunds, as against 2,05,700 maunds in the preceding year; Allumdanga with 16,230 maunds, against 31,700 maunds; and Halsah, in the Nuddea district, with 14,061 maunds.

Principal river marts.

The greater part of the wheat that comes into Calcutta by river is shipped at marts in the Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Nuddea districts. The most important river marts supplying wheat direct to Calcutta during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are as follow:—

Names of Marts.	In what District.	Quantity. 1877-78.	Quantity. 1878-79.
		Mds.	Mds.
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,16,300	3,20,730
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	78,400	1,09,202
Nuddea ...	Nuddea	.....	1,01,288
Revelgunge ...	Sarun	1,11,323	89,171
Maldah ...	Maldah	43,500	71,407
Bhuddressur ...	Hooghly	93,800	69,141
Patna ...	Patna	1,50,300	67,024
Moorshedabad ...	Moorshedabad ...	50,500	56,831
Chupra ...	Sarun	.....	55,434
Dhoolian ...	Moorshedabad ...	73,116	27,635

Condition of the Calcutta trade in connection with its sea-borne exports.

The wheat brought to Calcutta is chiefly intended for export. The following table shows the exports from Calcutta by sea to foreign ports during the past seven years:—

Years.	Cwt.	Equivalent in maunds.	Years.	Cwt.	Equivalent in maunds.
1872-73 ...	144,411	1,96,560	1876-77 ...	3,882,218	52,84,130
1873-74 ...	489,443	6,63,186	1877-78 ...	4,544,392	61,85,433
1874-75 ...	279,280	3,80,172	1878-79 ...	889,869	12,11,211
1875-76 ...	1,330,822	18,11,398			

Exports by sea.

The grand total of exports from Calcutta by sea, to both foreign and Indian ports, amounted during the year to 1,019,825 cwt., or 13,88,095 maunds, as against 4,738,576 cwt., or 64,53,646 maunds, in 1877-78, namely—

	1877-78.			1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Mds.		Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	4,544,399	61,85,433	To Foreign ports	889,869	12,11,211
„ Indian „	194,177	2,68,213	„ Indian „	129,956	1,76,884
Total ...	4,738,576	64,53,646	Total ...	1,019,825	13,88,095

Quantity not exported before the close of the year under report.

Deducting the sea-borne exports as well as exports by internal routes from the total quantity imported into Calcutta during the past year, there remains a surplus of more than 11½ lakhs of maunds, as against 6¼ lakhs of maunds in 1877-78 and 10½ lakhs of maunds in 1876-77. In the uncertainty which must prevail as to the proportion of the population of Calcutta and the suburbs which consumes *atta* or bread, only a rough estimate can be formed of the local consumption. It would of course be much less when there is a strong demand for export than when stocks are large. It is probable, however, that the average local consumption is about 10,00,000 maunds.

Gram and Pulse.

The principal pulses comprised under this head are *muttur, khesari, mashuri, maskalai, moog, boot or chhola,* and *arhur.*

Imports by internal routes.

The total imports into Calcutta of pulses and gram, registered during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the two previous years, are as follow :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	24,37,100	28,40,557	9,49,678
„ rail	11,24,692	11,75,254	15,24,017
„ road	38,200	8,149	10,084
„ steamer (includiug sea imports)	.....	6,570	8,333
Total ...	35,99,992	47,30,530	24,92,112

The foregoing figures show a large falling off in the weight of gram carried to Calcutta during the past year. The decrease, which is as much as 47½ per cent. below the figures of 1877-78, is owing to indifferent crops in the producing districts. As regards the different routes of traffic, it will be seen that the quantity carried by boats was 66½ per cent. below the figures of the preceding year, while in the imports by rail the deficiency was trifling, being only 19⅓ per cent. below the trade of the preceding year.

The sources of supply, province by province, as compared with the preceding year, were as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.		1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
From Behar ...	18,65,408	9,75,242	From Assam ...	.....	361
„ Bengal ...	24,93,072	9,11,035	„ Bombay	193	48
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,08,334	3,40,437	„ Rajpootana State	591	2
„ Punjab ...	49,676	2,53,310	„ Central Provinces	8,564	.....
„ Orissa ...	.....	6,653	„ Other places ...	206	103
„ Chota Nagpore ...	912	4,465	Total ...	47,30,530	24,92,112
„ Madras ...	3,574	456			

Thus it will be seen that there was a very heavy falling off as regards Bengal, a somewhat less heavy decline in the importation from Behar, a slight increase from the North-Western Provinces, and a very large increase from the Punjab. This clearly shows that the crop in the Lower Provinces was not equal to the demands made upon it, and more distant places were able to come in and supply part of the needs of Calcutta. As in the previous year, so in 1878-79, the imports were largest from the Nuddea district, namely, 4,83,030 maunds, against 11,16,730 maunds in 1877-78. Next to Nuddea is Monghyr, from which 4,11,519 maunds were consigned, as against 5,54,908 maunds in the previous year. Patna contributed 3,33,490 maunds, as against 8,18,511 maunds in the preceding year; thus showing a decrease of 59¼ per cent. below the quantity supplied during the past year. The imports from Delhi were 2,27,110 maunds, as against 29,386 maunds in 1877-78; from Cawnpore 2,03,716 maunds, against 18,351 maunds; from Bhagulpore 1,14,873 maunds, against 1,52,615 maunds; and from Moorshedabad 1,10,873 maunds, against 3,60,371 maunds.

Exports by sea.

The total exports by sea were 12,19,739 maunds, or 896,135 cwt., against 32,38,820 maunds, or 2,379,540 cwt., in the previous year, as shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
To Foreign ports ...	8,39,051	616,445	6,65,787	489,150
„ Indian „ ...	23,99,769	1,763,095	5,53,952	406,985
Total ...	32,38,820	2,379,540	12,19,739	896,135

Quantities not exported during the close of the year under report.

Out of 25 lakhs of maunds imported into Calcutta, as much as 12 lakhs were exported by sea and 4¼ lakhs by internal routes into the interior. The quantity not exported before the close of the year under report was 8¾ lakhs, as against 12½ lakhs in 1877-78 and 15 lakhs in 1876-77. Assuming the consumption of Calcutta at one maund per head per annum (probably an underestimate), the local consumption would be about 8 to 9 lakhs of maunds, which would almost balance the imports and exports; but all indications go to show that the supply last

year was short, and the consumption probably much reduced in consequence. The export to foreign ports shows a decline—to Indian ports of course a very great decline. The surplus left in Calcutta was nevertheless less than in the preceding year, and even to obtain these much reduced supplies more distant provinces had to be resorted to.

RICE AND PADDY.

Imports into Calcutta by internal routes.

The total registered imports of rice into Calcutta during the past year amounted to 1,39,44,299 maunds, as against 2,43,21,289 maunds in 1877-78 and 1,79,39,354 maunds in 1876-77. The total import of paddy amounted to 12,61,866 maunds, against 13,61,547 maunds in 1877-78 and 8,41,704 maunds in 1876-77. Converting paddy into rice at the usual rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, the total of the year's traffic in rice amounted to 1,47,32,965 maunds, as shown in the following statement:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.								
	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	1,15,23,501	7,42,504	1,19,87,566	1,09,09,824	15,87,162	1,76,51,809	91,46,828	9,77,830	97,57,972
,, road	14,89,154	7,800	14,94,029	12,43,945	54,749	12,78,163	9,52,817	1,18,570	10,26,923
,, rail	44,69,498	28,900	44,87,561	58,20,379	48,356	58,50,602	36,93,013	69,486	37,56,448
,, steamer	1,32,782	.....	1,32,782	1,75,929	.....	1,75,929	1,392	.....	1,392
,, sea	3,24,419	62,500	3,63,481	1,71,212	71,280	2,15,762	1,50,249	95,970	2,10,230
Total ...	1,79,39,354	8,41,704	1,84,65,419*	2,43,21,289	13,01,547	2,51,72,256	1,39,44,299	12,61,866	1,47,32,965

* These figures represent registered imports. Including unregistered imports, estimated at 17½ lakhs of maunds, the total traffic of 1876-77 amounted to 2,02,15,414 maunds.

The imports during the past year are shown to be 42 per cent. below the trade of 1877-78, while as compared with the figures of 1876-77 the decrease amounts to 27 per cent. of the total trade of that year. It is superfluous to remark that this great decline is due to the termination of the famine in Madras and Bombay, and to the consequent cessation of the demand for rice on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts. How far this cause has been operative is easily ascertainable from the export returns of the Custom House. In 1876-77 1,18,00,000 maunds in round numbers were exported to other Indian ports. In 1877-78 about 1,46,00,000 maunds, and in 1878-79 only 28,00,000. Deducting the demand thus indicated from the imports into Calcutta, the figures of the three years will be—

1876-77	...	2,02,00,000	— 1,18,00,000 =	84,00,000
1877-78	...	2,43,00,000	— 1,46,00,000 =	97,00,000
1878-79	...	1,47,00,000	— 28,00,000 =	1,19,00,000

The exports of rice to other countries, including Ceylon, during those years were in round numbers 70,00,000, 75,00,000, and 78,00,000. There is every reason to suppose therefore that during the year the supply of rice has been fully equal to the demand made upon it, and that the stocks held in and near Calcutta have somewhat recovered.

The following statement shows the sources of this supply, province by province, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOURCES OF SUPPLY, PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.	BY BOAT AND ROAD.			BY RAIL AND STEAMERS.			TOTAL.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,32,16,792	1,83,84,140	1,06,13,288	40,12,539	57,08,302	30,02,792	1,72,29,331	2,41,82,942	1,36,16,080
,, Behar	1,08,043	5,28,935	96,015	5,48,945	1,56,449	6,71,101	6,56,988	4,85,383	7,67,116
,, Orissa	33,276	22,732	61,201	3,63,484	1,89,657	2,03,530	3,96,757	2,22,439	2,64,731
,, Chota Nagpore ...	...	21,080	.....	50,226	61,035	60,930	50,226	82,124	60,930
,, Assam	1,22,611	1,55,269	14,247	.....	2,677	445	1,22,611	1,57,846	14,692
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	873	7,748	363	8,592	7,823	2,068	9,465	15,571	2,431
,, Punjab	.....	.....	.....	25	42	441	25	42	441
,, Central Provinces	.....	.....	.....	16	338	.....	16	338	.....
,, Madras	... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,296	153	.....	4,296	153
,, British Burmah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,902	6,103	.....	20,902	6,103
,, Other places ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	408	.....	373	408
Total ...	1,34,81,595	1,89,29,963	1,07,85,054	49,83,824	62,42,293	39,47,911	1,84,65,419	2,51,72,256	1,47,32,965

The different districts from which the imports were largest during the year are the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Burdwan, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, Dinagepore, and Beerbhoom. The total quantities contributed by each of these districts during the past three years may be shown as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of District.	Imports into Calcutta.								
	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24-Pergunnahs	25,06,313	2,22,220	26,45,201	39,30,466	4,70,635	42,24,613	29,22,919	4,37,359	31,96,263
Backergunge	35,51,749	600	35,52,124	31,95,972	.....	31,95,972	29,12,462	.....	29,12,462
Burdwan ...	21,44,631	37,300	21,67,943	38,59,604	38,067	38,83,396	18,01,720	86,442	18,55,746
Midnapore ...	16,77,460	4,77,700	19,76,018	26,20,040	6,03,229	29,97,058	10,16,179	4,80,038	13,16,203
Moorshedabad	8,42,665	1,000	8,43,290	9,51,855	.....	9,51,855	8,96,111	.....	8,90,111
Hooghly ...	7,75,450	6,800	7,79,700	14,47,635	48,791	14,76,879	7,76,524	61,186	8,14,765
Dinagepore ..	7,53,727	900	7,54,296	11,60,730	.....	11,60,730	7,68,230	.....	7,68,230
Beerbhoom ...	7,83,464	.....	7,83,464	7,72,279	.....	7,72,279	6,96,006	.....	6,96,006

Exports by sea.

The quantity of rice exported from Calcutta by sea amounted during 1878-79 to 105 lakhs of maunds, or 7 millions of cwt., as against 221 lakhs of maunds, or 16 millions of cwt., in the preceding year. The following statements illustrate the distribution of the exports of rice and paddy from Calcutta by sea during 1878-79 as compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

1	2	3	4	5
Whither exported.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	86,31,344	6,341,395	4,56,039	335,049
Other ports in Madras	21,27,764	1,563,255	10,64,152	781,826
Bombay	34,32,462	2,521,809	10,59,516	778,420
Other ports in Bombay	5,116	3,759	.....	.....
British Burmah	12,073	8,870	2,672	1,963
Pondicherry	1,98,733	146,008	408	300
Other Indian Ports	2,37,804	174,713	1,92,508	141,434
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,46,45,296	10,759,809	27,75,295	2,038,992
To Foreign Ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	5,03,990	370,276	6,20,875	456,153
Other Foreign Ports	70,17,595	5,155,786	71,38,867	5,244,882
Total of Foreign Trade ...	75,21,585	5,526,062	77,59,742	5,701,035
Grand Total of Exports by Sea...	2,21,66,881	16,285,871	1,05,35,037	7,740,027

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

1	2	3	4	5
WHITHER EXPORTED.	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras	1,60,332	117,794	641	471
Other ports in Madras	69,984	51,416	1,198	880
Bombay	40,172	29,514	80	59
Pondicherry	2,660	1,954	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	2,73,148	200,678	1,919	1,410
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	14	10	84	62
Other Foreign Ports	55,253	40,594	13,362	9,817
Total of Foreign Trade ...	55,267	40,604	13,446	9,879
Grand Total of Exports by Sea...	3,28,415	241,282	15,365	11,289

The exports of rice by sea during 1878-79 are 53 per cent. less than the quantity shipped in the preceding year, and it is apparent that with the disappearance of the late famine in this country the coasting trade has also reverted to its normal condition. The coast trade of the past year was thus 81 per cent. below the figures of 1877-78. On the other hand, the quantities carried to foreign ports showed a slight increase, say 3 per cent.; and the most noticeable feature in the trade is that though the fluctuation of quantity to various individual countries generally was not great, there has been a very heavy export to Natal and Reunion. It is said that when peace is restored the direct trade with these places is likely to develop.

The sea-borne exports of the port of Calcutta since 1872-73 are shown in round numbers as follows:—

	Mds.		Mds.
1872-73	... 1,03,00,000	1875-76	... 58,00,000
1873-74	... 74,00,000	1876-77	... 1,94,00,000
1874-75 (famine year)	40,00,000	1877-68	... 2,21,00,000
	1878-79	... 1,05,00,000	

Stock in trade at Calcutta.

The enquiry which is at present being made monthly by visiting all the markets and entrepots in Calcutta showed the stocks in the first week of April last at

19,34,766 maunds, against 20,37,697 maunds in the corresponding period of the previous year, as shown below :—

	First week of April.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
Balliaghatta	7,31,700	6,09,000
Ooltadanga	52,600	50,000
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertollee, Hatkhola, and Culpyghat	4,47,200	4,68,300
Pathoorighatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	15,500	37,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Moonshegunge	1,60,000	1,44,100
21 minor bazars (estimated)... ...	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nawabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore	29,294	85,897
On railway premises both sides of the river	26,716	2,776
On boats unloaded	84,687	47,693
Total ...	20,37,697	19,34,766
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea	9¾ lakhs	8¾ lakhs.

Paddy is not shown in the foregoing statement. The total imports of paddy being 12,61,866 maunds, and the total exports 15,365 maunds, there remained a balance of 12,46,501 maunds, which at the rate of 25 seers to a maund of paddy is equivalent to 7,79,062 maunds of rice. If this figure was added to the stocks of rice as shown above, the total stocks would be raised to 27,13,828 maunds.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

Under this heading are comprised barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. They form an important part of the food-supply of Behar.

Imports by internal routes.

The following statement illustrates the registered imports into Calcutta during the past three years :—

Specification of routes.		Miscellaneous spring crops.	Miscellaneous rain crops.	Other food-grains.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ...	1876-77 ...	2,35,300	8,500	.....	2,43,800
	1877-78 ...	2,56,967	6,195	.....	2,63,162
	1878-79 ...	1,09,301	5,148	.....	1,14,449
,, rail ...	1876-77	Particulars not		1,07,300	1,07,300
	1877-78	available		1,37,484	1,37,484
	1878-79 ...	34,856	.....	2,52,437	2,87,293
,, steamer...	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	6,093	6,093
	1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, road ...	1878-79 ...	.....	70	.....	70
,, sea ...	1878-79 ...	.....	.....	1,253	1,253
Total	1876-77 ...	2,35,300	8,500	1,07,300	3,51,100
	1877-78 ...	2,56,967	6,195	1,43,577	4,06,739
	1878-79 ...	1,44,157	5,218	2,53,690	4,03,065

The sources of the supply, province by province, during the past two years are as follow :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	2,41,627	2,52,849
„ Bengal	1,17.445	77,046
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,011	68,185
„ Punjab	10,697	3,721
„ Rajpootana States	.....	11
„ Madras	4,848	.....
„ Central Provinces	842	.....
„ Chota Nagpore	412	.....
„ Assam	400	.....
„ Bombay	247	.....
„ Other places	1,210	1,253
Total ...	4,06,739	4,03,065

It will be seen that although the imports from the Bengal districts were 34⅖ per cent. below those of 1877-78, the total traffic during the past year was very nearly the same as in the preceding year. This equilibrium was maintained owing to larger consignments made from Behar and the North-Western Provinces. Of the Behar districts, Patna, Bhagulpore, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr, stand foremost among the supplying districts; while as regards the North-Western Provinces the increase was due to large consignments made from Cawnpore, which supplied over 35,000 maunds during the past year, against only two maunds registered as sent in the previous year.

Principal supplying marts.

The principal marts whence the imports were largest during the past year, as compared with the trade of the preceding year, are specified :—

	By boat. 1878-79.	By rail. 1878-79.	Total. 1877-78.	Total. 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagulpore ...	35,063	25,275	13,155	60,338
Patna	12,296	45,539	66,864	57,835
Cawnpore	.....	35,294	2	35,294
Burhea	.....	20,925	856	20,925
Futwa	.....	19,947	569	19,947
Nuddea	17,743	.....	.....	17,743
Pandooah	.....	17,013	.....	17,013
Pakour	.....	15,075	2,569	15,075
Barrh	.....	12,733	426	12,733

Exports by sea.

The grand total of exports by sea amounted to 115,969 cwt., or 1,57,847 maunds, as against 233,760 cwt., or 3,18,174 maunds, in 1877-78. The distribution of this supply during those two years was as follows :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	1,24,240	1,69,105	87,311	1,18,840
„ Indian „ ...	1,09,520	1,49,069	28,658	39,007

Quantities not exported during the year under report.

Deducting exports from imports, there remained 2,45,218 maunds during 1878-79, against 88,565 maunds in the preceding year.

SALT.

It was explained in the last year's report that the customs duty on imported salt was reduced to Rs. 2-14 since 1st August 1878, but notwithstanding this reduction the prices of salt remained high during the past year. It is a matter for doubt whether the consumer has as yet derived any benefit from the reduction of the duty.

The following statement shows the total salt trade of Calcutta during the past three years 1876-77 to 1878-79 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland Export.							
YEAR.	From Foreign Ports.	From Indian Ports.	Total.	By East Indian Railway.	By Eastern Bengal Railway.	By steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	Grand total of exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1876-77	69,00,000	7,57,400	76,57,400	19,42,100	4,42,600	1,08,400	48,38,900	39,400	73,71,400	16,000	73,87,400
1877-78	73,84,320	6,66,320	80,50,768	21,37,519	5,61,631	71,811	57,91,154	47,725	86,09,840	15,578	86,25,418
1878-79	72,03,299	6,50,176	78,53,475	21,37,561	5,49,425	95,071	45,25,026	62,128	73,69,211	1,240	73,70,451

Exports by internal routes.

It will be seen that the exports during the past year fell off by 12,54,967 maunds as compared with the figures of 1877-78, but the trade was much the same as in 1876-77. The decrease is observable in the quantities despatched by country boats, which did not carry as much salt to the districts on the line of rail as they did during 1877-78 ; and this fact shows the success of the railways in attracting the salt trade of the province.

The distribution of the Calcutta supply during the past two years is classified, province by province, as follows :—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal (excluding Calcutta, the Suburbs and Hooghly) ...	49,30,997	45,85,124
,, Behar districts	29,29,879	22,55,678
,, Chota Nagpore districts ...	69,986	74,830
,, Assam districts	2,91,482	2,70,372
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh districts	3,84,452	1,83,205
, Punjab districts	.....	2
, Nepal	3,044	.....
Total ...	86,09,840	73,69,211
To Sea-ports ...	15,578	1,240
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,25,418	73,70,451*

* Of this quantity, 80,700 maunds of salt were exported to Nepal from the Bengal Presidency.

The detailed distribution of salt among the several districts in the interior during 1878-79 is shown in the following statement :—

Name of District.	Imports from Calcutta by all routes.	Population.	Proportion per head of the population borne to the total trade.	
	Mds.	Souls.	lb	oz.
Western Districts.				
Burdwan				
Bankoora				
Beerbhoom	8,97,916	5,802,617	12	6
Midnapore				
Central Districts.				
24-Pergunnahs				
Nuddea				
Jessore				
Moorshedabad				
Dinagepore				
Rajshahye	19,92,848	15,361,117	10	5
Rungpore				
Bogra				
Pubna				
Darjeeling				
Julpigoree				
Cooch Behar				
Eastern Districts.				
Dacca				
Furreedpore				
Backergunge				
Mymensingh				
Tipperah	17,00,057	11,129,565	12	9
Chittagong				
Noakholly				
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...				
Hill Tipperah				
Total of Bengal ...	45,90,821	32,293,299	11	3
Behar.				
Patna				
Gya				
Shahabad				
Mozufferpore				
Durbhunga				
Sarun	21,77,900	20,412,527	8	8
Chumparun				
Monghyr				
Bhagulpore				
Purneah				
Maldah				
Sonthal Pergunnahs				
Chota Nagpore.				
Hazaribagh				
Lohardugga				
Singbhoom	74,830	3,821,355	1	10
Manbhoom				
Tributary Mehals				
Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, excluding Calcutta, &c.	68,43,872	60,498,136	9	1

The importation of salt into the Western Districts is mainly for local consumption, except as regards the consignments sent to Ranigunge, Midnapore, and Ghattal. The former mart supplies salt for consumption in Lohardugga and Bankoora, while the two latter meet the demands of Midnapore as well as of the Singbhoom district, and also supplies a small quantity to Bankoora.

In the Central Districts the trade is for the most part carried on by country boats with Calcutta direct, except as regards the Pubna district, which imports largely *viâ* the Eastern Bengal Railway as well as by river routes. The only distributing mart in this group is Serajgunge, which imported 5,28,484 maunds of salt during the year, against 6,52,440 maunds in 1877-78. The distribution of salt from Serajgunge is very wide; it extends over the whole area from which jute, rice, and oil-seeds are imported. Almost all boats bringing jute and rice from Rungpore, Cooch Behar, Pubna, Bogra, Mymensingh, and Goalpara return with salt to their markets; and it is calculated that of those districts the following proportions of the population are supplied from Serajgunge with salt, viz.—

		Persons.
Of Rungpore	⅔, or	1,440,000
„ Cooch Behar	⅔, or	350,000
„ Pubna	¼, or	300,000
„ Bogra	⅙, or	130,000
„ Mymensingh	⅕, or	470,000
„ Goalpara	¼, or	110,000

At the rate of half a seer per head per mensem of those 2,800,000 persons, the consumption would be 4¼ lakhs of maunds only. It appears that there are particular advantages in the Serajgunge salt trade, as the article is conveyed almost free of cost by railway and railway steamer. The great northern inland channel of communication is of course the Teesta river, through which Rungpore and Cooch Behar are supplied.

The importation of salt into the other districts of Northern and Central Bengal is made for local consumption only, and the supply is sent up from Calcutta direct, chiefly by means of country boats *viâ* the Nuddea rivers and the Calcutta canals.

Regarding the Eastern Districts, the chief marts of distribution are Dacca, Naraingunge, Goalundo, and Bhyrub Bazar. The two first named marts supply the local demand of the Dacca district, and send up quantities by country boats for consumption to Assam, Comilla, Sylhet, and Cachar. Goalundo, in return for distributing salt and piece-goods to the neighbouring districts, imports from them jute, oil-seeds, food-grains, and tobacco for consignment to Calcutta. As regards Bhyrub Bazar, it is the chief centre of the salt trade in the Mymensingh district. Salt is supplied from this mart to the south-west of the Mymensingh district, south of Sylhet, and north of Tipperah over a radius of some 2,000 square miles, with a population of about one million people. Chittagong is gradually assuming an important place in the distribution of salt to Noakholly, Naraingunge, and Tipperah. Formerly these places

used to receive their salt from Calcutta alone, but it is said that they now find it more advantageous to take salt from Chittagong, as the native jute vessels carry return cargoes of salt at merely nominal rates. The importation of salt from Chittagong into these places during 1878-79 was as follows:—

	Mds.
Naraingunge	43,454
Noakholly	24,241
Tipperah	1,518

Of the Behar districts, Patna is a distributing centre for nearly 200 miles. Besides Patna, the other distributing mart is Revelgunge, which supplies salt to its own district, as well as to Chumparun, Goruckpore, Ghazipore, and Azimgurh.

The salt consumed in the Chota Nagpore districts is partly procured from Calcutta direct, partly from Raneegunge and Ghattal, and partly from Ganjam and Sumbulpore.

The distribution of salt sent to the North-West and other provinces which are not dependant on Calcutta for their supply during the past two years was as follows:—

Name of District.		Imports from Calcutta and Hooghly. 1877-78.	1878-79.
		Mds.	Mds.
Agra	Furukhabad	31,940	.....
Allahabad	Allahabad	3,832	309
	Cawnpore	300	550
	Jaunpore	254	7,200
Benares	Azimgurh	19,825	5,199
	Mirzapore	27,882	7,547
	Benares	97,532	35,774
	Ghazipore	9,678	12,423
	Goruckpore	1,19,899	85,622
Oudh	Fyzabad	72,096	25,787
Other districts	... ...	1,214	1
Total of North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...		3,84,452	1,80,412
Add difference between the figures shown in the monthly and quarterly returns of the East Indian Railway		.....	2,793
Total of North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...		.....	1,83,205
Nepal		3,044	.....
Punjab		.....	2
Foreign ports		.....	42
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,87,496	1,83,249

Imports by sea and quantities locally manufactured.

The amount of salt imported into Calcutta by sea during the past year was 78,53,475 maunds, against 80,50,768 maunds in 1877-78 and 76,57,400 maunds in 1876-77, as shown below:—

Places of Shipment.	Imports into Calcutta by sea.					
	In 1876-77.		In 1877-78.		In 1878-79.	
	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.	Mds.
Liverpool	225,744	61,45,253	234,019	63,70,528	226,021	61,52,794
Bombay	13,339	3,64,478	18,384	5,00,455	22,500	6,12,501
Arabia	11,679	4,35,038	16,068	4,37,407	20,027	5,45,179
Italy	10,520	2,86,378	10,528	2,86,596	6,618	1,80,156
Madras	7,206	1,96,163	6,093	1,65,865	1,384	37,676
France	4,590	1,24,950	3,697	1,00,641	.....	.....
Egypt	2,057	55,995	3,703	1,00,804	4,703	1,28,026
Other countries	1,805	49,145	3,250	88,472	7,242	1,97,143
Total ...	276,990	76,57,400	295,742	80,50,768	288,495	78,53,475

The quantity manufactured under excise license in the 24-Pergunnahs during the past year was 7,750 maunds. The total supply of taxed salt was therefore 78,61,225 maunds, of which 5,34,329 maunds were consigned to districts outside Bengal and 68,43,872 maunds were left for districts in Bengal, leaving a surplus of 4,83,024 maunds. To this surplus 23,36,402 maunds must be added on account of the balance remaining in hand at the close of 1877-78, and the aggregate total will then amount to 28,19,426 maunds, of which 13,89,050 maunds, as per margin, are shown in the Board's returns as remaining in bond at the close of 1878-79. Thus 14,30,376 maunds represent the quantity that remained for consumption in Calcutta and Hooghly and in a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Comparison of imports with exports.

	Mds.
In Government golahs	9,38,393
In private golahs ...	18,184
On shipboard...	4,32,473
Total ...	13,89,050

Saltpetre.

The saltpetre trade of Calcutta during the past year has been pretty nearly the same in bulk as in 1877-78.

Imports by internal routes.

The following statement shows the imports of saltpetre into Calcutta since the year 1872:—

	Years.	By river.	By rail.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calendar ...	1872	3,23,000	2,96,316	6,19,316
	1873	3,23,800	3,59,276	6,83,076
	1874	3,06,000	3,63,501	6,69,501
	1875	(not available)	4,33,677	(not available)
Official ...	1876-77	1,00,500	5,18,400	6,18,900
	1877-78	70,167	5,60,127	6,30,294
	1878-79	61,860	5,93,985	6,55,845

The largest supply of saltpetre now comes by rail, and it will not be long before the river traffic in this article will cease to appear in trade returns. The Tirhoot State Railway has already succeeded in attracting the saltpetre trade of the districts through which the line

passes, as well as in introducing the system of direct trading between those districts and Calcutta at the expense of the railway stations of Patna, Mokameh, and Barrh.

The following table gives an abstract of the imports, province by province, during the past three years :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Behar	4,69,500	4,93,400	4,92,450
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,21,900	99,933	98,156
„ Punjab	24,400	32,668	57,523
„ Bengal	2,700	3,341	7,716
„ Central Provinces	400	.....	.....
„ Unspecified places	.....	952	.....
Total ...	6,18,900	6,30,294	6,55,845

The importation from the Punjab was very much on the increase during the past year, and it is to this that the increased traffic of the year is chiefly due.

Exports by sea

The total exports of saltpetre from Calcutta by sea amounted to 5,23,930 maunds, or 384,928 cwt., during the year, as against 5,31,730 maunds, or 390,659 cwt., in 1877-78, and 6,31,773 maunds, or 464,160 cwt., in 1876-77. The destination of the exports during the past two years was—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
To Foreign Ports—	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	2,96,527	217,856	2,44,888	179,918
Other Foreign ports ...	2,32,451	170,780	2,75,242	202,218
Total ...	5,28,978	388,636	5,20,130	382,136
To Indian Ports—				
Madras Ports ...	1,249	919	.....	.....
Bombay „ ...	985	723	1,761	1,294
Other Indian „ ...	518	381	2,039	1,498
Total ...	2,752	2,023	3,800	2,792
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,31,730	390,659	5,23,930	384,928

Omitting the United Kingdom, the chief foreign markets where saltpetre was shipped largely during the year were the United States and France. It is stated that the former imported saltpetre both for purposes of trade as well as for replenishing the stocks, which had been depleted in supplying ammunition for the late Russo-Turkish war, while as regards the latter country the increase is attributed to lower prices ruling in Calcutta in respect of this staple, which induced the French Government to resume the manufacture of gunpowder from saltpetre instead of with nitrate of soda, which is said to be cheaper than the other article.

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta since 1871-72 are given below for convenience of comparison :—

Official year.	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.	Official year.	Cwt.	Equivalent in Mds.
1871-72 ...	424.638	5,77,980	1875-76 ...	400,735	5,45,445
1872-73 ...	500,199	6,80,826	1876-77 ...	464,160	6,31,773
1873-74 ...	444.293	6,04,732	1877-78 ...	390,659	5,31,730
1874-75 ...	540,331	7,35,450	1878-79 ...	384,928	5,23,930

Comparison of imports with exports.

The surplus of imports over exports by sea amounted during the year to 1,31,915 maunds, as against 98,564 maunds in 1877-78, while the figures of 1876-77 showed a deficit of 12,871 maunds. The Calcutta consumption for fireworks is not inconsiderable.

LINSEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of linseed imported into Calcutta during 1878-79, as compared with the imports of the preceding two years, is shown below :—

	1876-77. Mds.	1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
By boat	25,19,300	35,41,800	22,54,000
„ rail	24,02,900	34,96,800	19,21,400
„ road	43,000	29,800	19,400
„ steamer	2,800	8,300	4,700
„ sea	.....	700	100
Total ...	49,68,000	70,77,400	41,99,600

As the registered exports by sea were 40,35,261 maunds, the figures fairly tally and may be accepted as trustworthy. Compared with 1877-78, these figures show a very marked falling off, but the exports for that year were abnormally high; still the trade has fallen lower during the past year than in any year since the export port duty was taken off in 1875. The average of the four years preceding 1875-76 was only 34,00,000 maunds per annum. The falling off in imports seems to be about equally distributed over all the provinces whence Calcutta receives its largest supplies, as the following figures show :—

	1876-77. Mds.	1877-78. Mds.	1878-79. Mds.
From Behar	23,45,300	36,34,300	22,59,400
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,38,600	17,74,100	10,83,700
„ Bengal	11,26,400	14,69,500	8,55,000
„ Assam	34,800	36,600	900
„ Other provinces ...	22,900	1,62,200	500
„ Indian and foreign ports by sea	.....	700	100
Total ...	49,68,000	70,77,400	41,99,600

As regards the exporting districts, Patna supplied the largest quantity, amounting to 11,16,700 maunds; but these figures are 41¼ per cent. below the quantities despatched during the preceding year.

The imports from Cawnpore were 5,89,500 maunds, as against 6,65,100 maunds in 1877-78. The supply from the Goruckpore district was comparatively large, being 3,17,200 maunds, as against 2,48,000 maunds in the preceding year. Sarun contributed 2,77,400 maunds, against 4,20,200 maunds in 1877-78; Hooghly 2,65,300 maunds, against 3,20,900 maunds in 1877-78; Nuddea 2,51,500 maunds, against 4,92,700 maunds in 1877-78; Bhagulpore 2,26,100 maunds, against 2,81,400 maunds in 1877-78; Monghyr 1,28,100 maunds, against 2,34,900 maunds in 1877-78; Mozufferpore 1,13,600 maunds; and Moorshedabad 1,08,500 maunds. The importation from the Furreedpore district was very much less during the past year, being 64¼ per cent. below the figures of the preceding year.

Exports by sea.

The exports of linseed by sea during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the previous eight years, were as follow:—

Years.	Quantity.		Years.	Quantity.	
	Cwt.	Mds.		Cwt.	Mds.
1870-71 ...	3,273,364	44,55,412	1875-76 ...	4,117,955	56,04,999
1871-72 ...	2,806,705	38,20,238	1876-77 ...	3,524,451	47,97,164
1872-73 ...	2,154.475	29,32,480	1877-78 ...	5.199,390	70,76,947
1873-74 ...	2,297,860	31,27,643	1878-79 ...	2,964,682	40,35,261
1874-75 ...	2,794,557	38,03,703			

The destination of the exports during the past year, as compared with the trade of the preceding two years, was—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	2,748,694	37,41,285	4,383,241	59,66,078	2,401,122	32,68,194
Other ports	775,757	10,55,893	816,120	11,10,830	563,476	7,66,953
Total ...	3,524,451	47,97,178	5,199,361	70,76,908	2,964,598	40,35,147
To Indian Ports—						
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	75
Pondicherry	.....	.....	22	30	22	30
Other ports	24	32	7	9	7	9
Total ...	24	32	29	39	84	114
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,524,475	47,97,210	5,199,390	70,76,947	2,964,682	40,35,261

Quantities not exported before the close of the year under report.

Deducting the sea-borne exports from the quantity imported by internal routes, there remained a balance of 1,64,300 maunds during 1878-79, as against 197 maunds in 1877-78 and 1,72,000 maunds in 1876-77. These figures indicate that fair accuracy has been obtained in registering this article of trade.

MUSTARD AND RAPE SEED.

Imports by internal routes.

The registered imports of mustard and rape seeds into Calcutta during the year 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, are as follow :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail ...	12,66,500	18,66,700	21,43,200
„ boat ...	12,08,900	15,39,500	8,23,500
„ steamer ...	96,800	1,53,700	33,400
„ road ...	800	2,600	300
Total ...	25,73,000	35,62,500	30,00,400

The above supply was derived from the provinces mentioned below :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From North-Western Provinces ...	4,21,900	8,02,600	12,80,300
„ Behar ...	6,71,500	17,23,600	12,71,700
„ Bengal ...	8,31,200	6,99,200	3,23,400
„ Oudh ...	24,400	80,200	67,000
„ Assam ...	4,33,600	2,41,900	33,900
„ Other provinces	1,90,400	15,000	24,100
Total ...	25,73,000	35,62,500	30,00,400

It will thus be seen that there was a considerable increase in the supply received from the North-Western Provinces at the expense of Behar and Bengal. Of all the supplying districts Cawnpore remitted the largest quantity, namely 8,27,093 maunds, against 4,34,100 maunds in 1877-78.

Exports by sea.

The exports of mustard seed and rape seed by sea during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the previous eight years, are as follow :—

Years.	Cwt.	Mds.	Years.	Cwt.	Mds.
1870-71 ...	2,085,488	28,38,581	1875-76 ...	905,926	12,33,066
1871-72 ...	1,131,316	15,39,847	1876-77 ...	1,097,991	14,94,490
1872-73 ...	27,056	36,826	1877-78 ...	1,857,548	25,28,334
1873-74 ...	100,508	1,36,803	1878-79 ...	1,486,625	20,23,459
1874-75 ...	439,426	5,98,108			

These figures show considerable fluctuations year by year, and a falling off of about 5,00,000 maunds in 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78. The destination of the exports during the past three years was as follows :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
To Foreign Ports—	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	983,044	13,38,034	1,633,611	22,23,529	1,275,852	17,36,576
Other ports ...	114,601	1,55,985	220,405	2,99,988	205,892	2,80,241
Total ...	1,097,645	14,94,019	1,854,016	25,23,527	1,481,744	20,16,817
To Indian Ports—						
Madras ...	345	470	3,293	4,482	3,847	5,235
Other ports ...	1	1	239	325	1,034	1,407
Total ...	346	471	3,532	4,807	4,881	6,642
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,097,991	14,94,490	1,857,548	25,28,334	1,486,625	20,23,459

Quantity not exported before the close of the year under report.

The surplus of imports over exports by sea amounted to 10,15,887 maunds. It is known that mustard oil is very largely consumed in Calcutta, though these figures, which show 1⅛ maunds per head as the annual rate of consumption, at first sight appear high. It will be observed, however, that the surplus of imports over exports was 10,39,165 in 1877-78 and 10,78,512 in 1876-77, and this similarity of results justifies the conclusion that the figures are tolerably accurate, and that the consumption of Calcutta and the suburbs may be estimated at 10,00,000 maunds per annum.

			In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
SILK, RAW.	Imports by all routes	By rail ...	17,132	16,579	15,962
		,, boat ...	5,165	6,240	4,161
		,, road ...	10	1,595	59
		,, steamer	309	150	587
		,, sea ...	1,674	2,834	2,075
		Total ...	24,290	27,398	22,844

The decrease in the imports during 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78 and 1876-77, may be attributed to the slackness of demand for export to the European market, which obtained vast supplies from Italy, where there was a very large crop of silk in 1878. The largest imports were by rail, while the quantities carried by boat showed a decrease of a little over 2,000 maunds. The imports by sea were almost entirely obtained from Hong-Kong in China, which supplied 1,978 maunds.

Exports by sea.

The exports by sea during 1878-79 amounted to 1,691,098lb, or 21,139 maunds, as against 2,179,838lb, or 27,248 maunds, in 1877-78, and 1,829,840lb, or 22,873 maunds, in 1876-77. The silk exported during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	Exports from Calcutta.			
	In 1877-78.		In 1878-79.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To United Kindom ...	677,444	8,468	454,886	5,686
,, Other Foreign ports...	817,506	10,219	810,950	10,137
Total ...	1,494,950	18,687	1,265,836	15,823
To Madras	586,735	7,334	336,223	4,204
,, Other ports in Madras	20,507	257	25,877	323
,, Bombay	39,182	490	31,938	399
,, British Burmah ...	8,705	108	10,402	130
,, Other Indian ports ...	29,759	372	20,822	260
Total ...	684,888	8,561	425,262	5,316
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,179,838	27,248	1,691,098	21,139

The falling off in the exports during 1878-79 was of course due to the state of the European market.

The value of the sea exports of silk from Calcutta during the past six years was—

	Rs.
1873-74	1,13,43,000
1874-75	76,24,400
1875-76	41,10,800
1876-77	93,97,200
1877-78	1,12,04,180
1878-79	80,78,725

Quantities not exported before the close of this year.

It will be seen that, taking the registration of the last three years, the exports balance the imports with a small surplus for local consumption, amounting to 1,745 maunds in 1878-79, 150 maunds in 1877-78, and 1,417 maunds in 1876-77.

SUGAR.

Sugar is one of the articles of consumption in respect of which the system of registering the trade at Calcutta is necessarily defective. While some districts produce it very largely, the consumption is of course general all over the country, and many places producing less than their local demand import from other districts. Assuming 2½ maunds of what is here classed as unrefined sugar to be equal to one maund of refined sugar, and the total annual consumption at 12 seers a head of unrefined sugar, the entire consumption of sugar in Bengal would be about 1,80,00,000 maunds of unrefined sugar. It may be estimated that three-fourths of this amount is consumed locally, and nearly one-fourth, or (say) 40,00,000 maunds, moves from one district to another. The largest producing district in Bengal (Jessore) produces in an average year about 16,00,000 maunds of unrefined sugar, of which 9,00,000 are available for export.

The Calcutta consumption should be estimated at more than 12 seers per head, probably at not less than 20 seers per head; and at this rate, including the suburbs with Calcutta, the local consumption would be about 4,00,000 maunds of unrefined sugar. Comparing this estimate with the figures actually registered, we obtain the following results :—

Imports by internal routes.

The imports into Calcutta during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding years, were as follow :—

	Refined sugar.			Unrefined sugar.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876 77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	3,04,300	3,77,993	1,11,611	3,85,500	3,96,446	4,75,286
„ rail	3,03,577	2,87,576	41,070	5,62.724	3,42,496	1,93,258
„ road	83,766	72,253	67,217	23,383	48,283	87,253
„ sea	.....	.....	19,030	.....	.....	758
Total ...	6,91,643	7,37,822	2,38,928	9,71,607	7,87,225	7,56,565

The large decrease in weight observable in the case of refined sugar is owing to the failure of the crop in the sugar-growing districts, especially in Rohilkund and in the North-Western Provinces, as well as to the cessation of demand for European consumption. On the other hand the trade in unrefined sugar was tolerably steady; but it is noticeable that a large traffic was carried by country-boats at the expense of the railway traffic, due to an increased supply from Eastern Bengal and less from the North-Western Provinces.

The sources of supply classified by provinces were as follow :—

	Refined sugar. 1878-79.	Unrefined sugar. 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,68,830	7,27,997
„ Behar	33,542	24,408
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,521	3,317
„ Bombay	13,877	4
„ Madras	483	275
„ Chota Nagpore	1	81
„ Rajpootana State	4	.....
„ Other places	4,670	483
Total ...	2,38,928	7,56,565

The exports of sugar by internal routes amounted to 3,87,173 maunds, viz. refined sugar 1,97,788 maunds, and unrefined 1,89,385 maunds.

Exports by sea.

The export of sugar by sea during the year under report was as follows :—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.
To Foreign ports	56,090	41,209	6,635	4,875
„ Indian do.	1,50,557	110,613	7,814	5,741
Total ...	2,06,647	151,822	14,449	10,616

Converting refined into unrefined sugar at 2½ maunds equal to one maund, the total imports were 13,50,000 maunds, while the exports were 12,15,000 maunds. This leaves only 1,35,000 maunds for local consumption, which if correct would indicate that the estimate, 20 seers per head, is too high; but it is probable that an article like sugar, which is produced all round Calcutta, finds its way into the town in large quantities by unregistered routes. The decline in the export trade would also cause a certain amount of the stocks intended for export to be sold for local consumption.

Tea, Indian.

Tea is perhaps the only article of import into Calcutta which is almost monopolized by river steamers, which annually carry about 75 per cent. of the tea which enters Calcutta. This is of course due to the fact that the bulk of the tea comes from Assam; while as regards Bengal the only districts in which tea is grown are Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca, Lohardugga, and Hazaribagh.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of tea imported into Calcutta during the past three years was as follows :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
By river steamers	2,66,714	21,337,120	3,18,420	25,473,600	3,20,179	25,614,320
„ East Indian Railway ...	82,661	6,612,880	1,05,938	8,475,040	44,386	3,550,880
„ Eastern Bengal Railway	12,694	1,015,520	12,866	1,029,280	60,063	4,805,040
„ road	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,600
„ country boats	1,113	89,040	7,700	616,000	700	56,000
Total ...	3,63,182	29,054,560	4,44,924	35,593,920	4,25,348	34,027,840
By sea	6,469	517,501	6,117	489,386	8,106	648,433
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,69,651	29,572,061	4,51,041	36,083,306	4,33,454	34,676,273

It will thus be seen that there was a slight falling off in 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78. The decrease in the case of the East Indian Railway is 58 per cent., while the increase in that of the Eastern Bengal Railway nearly makes up for the loss by the sister railway. These fluctuations are due to the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which has already attracted a great deal of tea hitherto conveyed *vid* the Caragola station.

The sources of supply during the past two years, classified by provinces, were—

	In 1877-78.		In 1878-79.	
	Mds.	lb	Mds.	lb
From Assam ...	3,25,489	26,039,120	3,26,266	26,101,280
„ Behar ...	85,829	6,866,320	23,579	1,886,320
„ Bengal ...	14,306	1,144,480	56,059	4,484,720
„ North-Western Provinces ...	9,840	787,200	11,258	900,640
„ Punjab ...	8,557	684,560	6,762	540,960
„ Chota Nagpore ...	894	71,520	1,424	113,920
„ Bombay ...	9	720	.....	.....
Total ...	4,44,924	35,593,920	4,25,348	34,027,840

The foregoing statement shows that three-fourths of the tea brought to Calcutta during 1878-79 came from Assam, including of course Cachar. The transfer from Behar to Bengal means nothing more than the transfer from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway. The Darjeeling tea that used to pass through Behar and take the rail in that province no longer does so. The supply from Bengal and Behar taken together amounts to 79,638 maunds, against 1,00,135 maunds in the preceding year. During the year under report there were 235 tea gardens in Bengal, which covered an area of over 35,708 acres and yielded 1,07,738 maunds of tea, or about 22 per cent. in excess of the amount which is actually traced to Calcutta.

Imports by sea.

The sea imports during the past two years were derived from the following places :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
From Chittagong ...	481,980	6,024	639,823	7,998
„ Akyab ...	7,035	88	8,222	103
„ Madras ...	371	4	388	5
Total ...	489,386	6,116	648,433	8,106

Exports by sea.

The exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years are shown below :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras ...	125,942	1,574	139,762	1,747
Bombay ...	191,442	2,393	173,744	2,171
Akyab ...	12,233	153	16,249	204
Other Indian ports ...	2,744	34	2,975	37
Total ...	332,361	4,154	332,730	4,159
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	33,133,438	4,14,168	33,970,196	4,24,627
Other foreign ports ...	53,440	668	118,842	1,486
Total ...	33,186,878	4,14,836	34,089,038	4,26,113
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,519,339	4,18,990	34,421,768	4,30,272

Comparison of imports with exports.

The excess of imports over exports by sea amounted to 3,182 maunds during the past year, as against 32,051 maunds in 1877-78 and 23,570 maunds in 1876-77. The average of these three years would give about 19,000 maunds per annum as the Calcutta consumption of Indian tea—an estimate which it would be very difficult to test from considerations of population, as the extent to which Hindus and Mahomedans consume tea must be very much a matter for speculation. It would also be a mistake to assume that the surplus of Indian tea left in the Calcutta markets in any way represents the total consumption of tea; besides Indian tea there is a considerable import of tea from China and the Straits, which averages only two-thirds of the price of Indian tea. In 1878-79 this import amounted to 5,752 maunds, almost exclusively intended for consumption in Calcutta; and the following remarks by the Collector of Customs are of sufficient interest to be extracted here :—

"It is a fact beyond dispute that the inhabitants of India are developing a great taste for tea, and as they cannot afford the expensively-manufactured Indian tea, it is for them that the inferior and cheap China tea is imported; and this is shown by the method in which it is generally packed for retail sale, viz. in small paper packets about three to the pound, and value perhaps two annas, thus placing it within the reach of every one except the most poverty-stricken."

It is unquestionable that tea has found numerous consumers in Calcutta, and also to some extent in the interior of Bengal, although it is impossible to state the number with any degree of precision.

TOBACCO.

In the trade report for 1876-77 an account was furnished in respect of the tobacco trade in the interior of Bengal, but the system of traffic registration has since been changed, and the present review is therefore confined to the trade of Calcutta in that staple during the year 1878-79.

Imports by internal routes.

The total quantity of tobacco imported into Calcutta during 1878-79 as compared with the totals of the preceding two years was as follows:—

	In 1876-77.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	1,54,160	1,47,240	1,52,558
„ river steamers	28,222	27,388	22,683
„ rail	2,82,007	2,02,239	2,41,436
„ road	58,504	83,448	75,130
„ sea	12,653	13,077	12,307
Total ...	5,35,486	4,73,392	5,04,114

The import during 1878-79 was 6½ per cent. above the figures of 1877-78 and 5⅝ per cent. below those of 1876-77. The increase in the quantities carried by rail indicates that a larger quantity of this article was diverted to the Northern Bengal State Railway, which did a large business in tobacco during the year; and the fact of there being an active demand in Calcutta helped to stimulate heavy despatches from the Rungpore stations on that line of rail.

Exports by sea.

The exports of tobacco by sea during 1878-79 were distributed as follow:—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	lb	Mds.	lb	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Madras ...	1,660	21	6,769	85
Other ports in Madras	209,048	2,813	53,891	674
Bombay ...	137,717	1,721	146,448	1,830
British Burmah ...	9,503,843	1,18,798	11,926,303	1,49,079
Other Indian ports ...	1,316,223	16,453	1,172,411	14,655
Total ...	11,168,491	1,39,806	13,305,822	1,66,323
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	6,328,695	79,109	5,977,166	74,715
Other foreign ports ...	3,214,320	40,179	4,366,119	54,576
Total ...	9,543,015	1,19,288	10,343,285	1,29,291
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,711,506	2,59,094	23,649,107	2,95,614

Comparison of imports with exports.

The excess of imports over exports by sea amounted to 2,08,500 maunds during 1878-79, as against 2,14,298 maunds in 1877-78 and 1,20,543 maunds in 1876-77. The consumption of Calcutta at five seers per head per annum would be about 1,12,000 maunds.

INLAND TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

As explained in the previous year's report, arrangements were made from the beginning of the past official year for effecting traffic registration through the customs establishment at Chittagong in respect to all laden country boats and vessels arriving at or leaving that port, care being taken to intercept the entire trade carried on *viâ* the Sundeep channel between Chittagong and Naraingunge. The work seems to have been performed fairly well by the customs establishment, as the outdoor staff of that department can overhaul boats engaged in interlocal trade in addition to their regular duties, and in this way the inland registry department under customs supervision is more easily and completely worked, with one extra clerk allowed to help in the compilation of the returns. A large amount of traffic was brought within the scope of registration during the past official year, as will be seen from the results exhibited below.

The total weight and value of the interlocal trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1878-79 was as follows :—

	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	17,52,488	64,18,081
Exports	3,39,927	15,55,459
Total ...	20,92,415	79,73,540

A large portion of this traffic is comprised of the trade between Chittagong and Naraingunge, as shown below :—

	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Naraingunge ...	5,66,114	23,57,716
Exports to ditto ...	74,559	5,01,402
Total ...	6,40,673	28,59,118

Imports.

The principal staples of traffic imported into Chittagong during the past year were—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Rice	8,04,594	30,70,227
Paddy	1,12,609	2,53,370
Jute	4,55,333	18,21,332
All other articles	3,79,952	13,26,152

Rice and Paddy.

Rice is mostly imported into Chittagong to meet the demand for export by sea from that port. The following statement shows the principal places in Bengal

from which Chittagong imported rice and paddy during the past year :—

Whence imported.	Imports into Chittagong.	
	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.
Noakholly	5,74,136	84,161
Chittagong (local)	1,55,837	17,863
Dacca	67,163	5,063
Akyab	3,698	5,522
Tipperah	3,481	.....
Other places	279	.....
Total ...	8,04,594	1,12,609

The chief supplying marts in Noakholly are Chota Fenny (2,02,715 maunds), Burra Fenny (1,26,451 maunds), Moinda (43,104 maunds), Karoiah (28,113 maunds), and Taltoli (25,167 maunds). The supply from Chittagong came mostly from Abu Turruf (42,269 maunds) and Parkee (22,248 maunds), while the Dacca exports were mainly supplied from Naraingunge (63,113 maunds). Referring to the rice trade of the Chittagong port, the Customs Collector remarks as follows :—"The large increase in this trade is due chiefly to development in the export trade in rice to Mauritius and to increased exportations of rice and paddy to Ceylon. There was also a shipment of 11,387 cwt. of rice to Penang, to which place in past years considerable exportation of grain took place, but which has been entirely suspended of late years. It is hoped that in this shipment of grain to Penang in the past year a resumption of trade may be recognized. The rice exported at this port being boiled before it is husked, it keeps longer than raw rice obtained at ports in British Burmah—hence the Chittagong rice is preferred in the Mauritius: and this trade will probably increase, for apart from our rice bearing the long voyage to the Mauritius, the Bengali emigrants at that place, for whose consumption this export is chiefly made, naturally prefer Bengal rice to that of raw rice from Burmah."

Jute, raw.

The expansion of the jute trade of Chittagong has added considerably to the general prosperity of that port during the past year, but time only will show how far this trade will be established on a permanent footing there. Almost the entire supply of jute imported into that port during the year was shipped from Naraingunge. The quantity of raw jute shipped for England from this port during the past year was 318,517 cwt. (4,40,342 maunds), valued at Rs. 19,63,170, as against 141,428 cwt. (1,92,498 maunds), valued at Rs. 7,70,000, during the previous year. The customs officer's remarks upon this head are as follow :—"The large and satisfactory increase in the trade in this article seems to justify the opinion that the Chittagong jute trade is now firmly established. Shipments of jute being so much in favour of Chittagong, it is very doubtful whether this trade can ever be deflected back to Calcutta. It has continued to expand notwithstanding many local obstacles and drawbacks which shippers have had to contend

with, but which, as the trade goes on, are being either remedied or altogether removed."

Exports.

The chief items of export into the interior from Chittagong during the past year were—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	11,268	1,82,088
Salt	2,03,247	9,14,611
	Pieces.	
Hides	23,398	20,473
All other articles	1,22,487	4,38,287

Cotton, raw.

This is produced in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where cotton cultivation is of first-rate importance. Cotton is sent to Chittagong from the hills both for local consumption and export. The quantity exported to Naraingunge during the year was 10,416 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,66,656.

Salt.

Of the export salt trade, amounting to over two lakhs of maunds during the year, as much as 1½ lakhs represents the local trade of the Chittagong district, while 43,000 and 24,000 maunds were registered for Dacca and Noakholly respectively. These districts in former years depended for their supplies upon the Calcutta market, but they now find it more advantageous to take salt from Chittagong, as the native jute vessels carry return cargoes of salt at nearly nominal rates.

Hides.

The export of hides of cattle from Chittagong during the past year was 23,398 pieces, valued at Rs. 20,473, the whole of which was consigned to Naraingunge.

Sea-borne trade of Orissa.

During the past year arrangements were concluded through the Board of Revenue for the submission in future to the Statistical Department of this Government of copies of the annual statements of the sea-borne trade of the ports of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, carried by all classes of vessels (including inland steamers and country boats) and in respect of all classes of goods, whether dutiable or not, commencing with those for the year 1878-79, for incorporation in the annual report on the internal trade of Bengal. The following is an analysis of the trade registered at those ports during the past year.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the three districts of Orissa during 1878-79 is illustrated in the table below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Import.			Export.		
	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	28,79,268	7,03,673	35,82,941	36,59,949	12,64,884	49,24,833
Cuttack	16,04,529	3,23,701	19,28,230	23,89,518	4,38,665	28,28,183
Pooree	17,301	1,13,000	1,30,301	3,95,793	.....	3,95,793
Total ...	45,01,098	11,40,374	56,41,472	64,45,260	17,03,549	81,48,809

It will be seen that the value of imports is 30¾ per cent. below the value of exports, and this is owing to large shipments of rice, the staple product of that part of the country.

The following two statements show the different directions followed by the trade, both as regards the imports as well as exports :—

Imports into Orissa.

Districts.	From Calcutta. Value.	From other Indian ports. Value.	From Foreign ports. Value.	Total value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	34,31,888	1,49,253	1,800	35,82,941
Cuttack ...	15,47,215	3,49,389	31,626	19,28,230
Pooree ...	2,350	1,27,951	.....	1,30,301
Total ...	49,81,453	6,26,593	33,426	56,41,472

Exports from Orissa.

Districts.	Into Calcutta. Value.	Into other Indian ports. Value.	Into Foreign ports. Value.	Total. Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	30,31,190	15,29,150	3,64,493	49,24,833
Cuttack ...	5,61,349	13,01,231	9,65,602	28,28,182
Pooree ...	.....	3,67,953	27,840	3,95,793
Total ...	35,92,539	31,98,334	13,57,935	81,48,808

It thus appears that nearly 88 per cent. of the import trade was with Calcutta, while as regards the exports only 44 per cent. of the total traffic was with Calcutta, and the remaining portion flowed towards the Mauritius, Galle, and the South Indian ports.

Import. The quantities and values of all the principal articles of import traffic are—

		Quantity, English weight.	Quantity, Indian weight.	Value.
			Mds.	Rs.
Twist ...	lb	14,61,223	18,265	10,49,879
Piece-goods ...	Rs.	.....	.....	8,00,164
Gunny-bags ...	No.	8,91,902	.....	1,76,827
Brass ...	Cwt.	11,852	16,132	2,51,686
Other metals ...	„	6,847	9,319	1,79,958
Betel-nuts ...	lb	30,79,456	38,493	4,08,245
Tobacco ...	„	9,45,995	11,824	1,45,460
Opium ...	Cwt.	350	476	2,01,600

Twist. The importation of European twist and yarn into the Balasore district is valued at Rs. 8,36,682, and into Cuttack at Rs. 2,13,119, all sent from Calcutta. Twist and yarn go to Orissa to meet the demands of the native weavers, who still retain their old position, and the consumption of native-made cloth cannot therefore be insignificant, especially in the Balasore district, which imported a very small quantity of European piece-goods during the year.

Piece-goods.

Of the total trade, amounting in value to Rs. 8,00,164, as much as Rs. 6,22,662-worth of goods were imported into Cuttack. The proportion of the different sorts of European piece-goods imported to this district, and the selling price thereof, are returned as follows:—

	Proportion. Per cent.	Price varying from		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Grey shirtings	30·01	2 11 0 to	5 8 0	a piece.
White do.	11·23	5 0 0 „	10 0 0	„
Grey dhooties	36·4	0 12 0 „	1 12 0	a pair.
White do.	10·3	1 4 0 „	3 0 0	„
Grey jaconets	2·4	2 8 0 „	5 0 0	a piece.
White do.	·92	3 0 0 „	6 0 0	„
Mulls	1·64	2 0 0 „	8 0 0	„
Saloo or Turkey-red cloth ...	·7	0 2 0 „	0 8 0	a yard.
Chintz	1·2	0 2 0 „	0 6 0	„
Other sorts	5·2	0 1 6 „	0 12 0	„

These piece-goods are imported from Calcutta *vid* False Point and Chandbally, and thence by the rivers and the Kendrapara canal to the town of Cuttack. About three-fourths of the total imports are scattered over this district for local consumption, and one-fourth is sent to Pooree, Sumbulpore, and the Tributary Mehals. The use of European piece-goods generally prevails amongst all classes of the native community owing to its cheapness and appearance; consequently the local manufacture, which cannot compete in quality and price with the European manufacture, is gradually falling behind, and is in fact on the verge of decay. The supply of piece-goods to the Balasore district is valued at only Rs. 1,77,502. These imports are very small, and allow only for a consumption at the rate of 3 annas 11 pies per head of the population.

Gunny-bags.

The trade in this article is regulated accordingly as the demand for rice is high or low in those ports. Of the 895,902 bags imported during the year, as much as 611,364 bags were conveyed from Calcutta, 275,538 bags from other Indian ports, and 9,000 bags from foreign ports.

Brass and Copper.

The import of unwrought brass and copper is valued at 2½ lakhs of rupees. These articles are carried there to be manufactured into cups and vessels.

Betel-nuts.

The value of betel-nuts imported during the year was over 4 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 3,41,032 worth was sent to Balasore and the remainder to Cuttack. The Collector of Balasore remarked as follows:—"This being an article of such general consumption, and of the nature of a poor man's luxury, it may, I trust, be concluded that the landholding peasantry, who, as a first result of their abnormally increased funds, invested so largely in necessaries with piece-goods, &c., have this year found themselves still in the savings in hand wherewith to supply wants of a less pressing character."

Tobacco and Opium.

The large business done in respect to tobacco and opium also indicates that the exceptional demand for rice at high prices during 1877-78 enabled the ryots to buy more luxuries.

Exports.

The principal staples of country produce exported from Orissa are—

		Quantity.		Value.
		English weight.	Indian weight.	
			Mds.	Rs.
Rice	Cwt.	1,087,073	14.79,627	45,99,242
Paddy	,,	131,279	1,78,685	4,00,796
Hides	No.	671,217	.....	6,45,072
Timber	Cwt.	130,080	1,77,053	2,46,061

Rice and Paddy.

Rice and paddy are and must probably remain the chief articles of export from this tract of country. The following statement shows all the registered exports from Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree during the year 1878-79 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Districts.	Quantity.				Value.	
	Rice.		Paddy.		Rice.	Paddy.
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	530,938	7,22,666	119,528	1,62,691	21,89,969	3,78,970
Cuttack	443,662	6,03,873	8,463	11,519	20,28,969	16,156
Pooree	112,473	1,53,088	3,288	4,475	3,80,304	5,670
Total ...	1,087,073	14,79,627	131,279	1,78,685	45,99,242	4,00,796

The following statement shows the distribution of the above exports, port by port, during the past year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Port.	Rice.			Paddy.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	English weight.	Indian weight.		English weight.	Indian weight.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Rs.	Cwt.	Mds.	Rs.
Indian ports—						
Madras	664,714	9,04,749	28,06,729	57,543	78,322	1,69,924
Calcutta	103,908	1,41,425	4,85,895	71,348	97,112	2,25,975
Cuttack	2,322	3,160	8,530	514	700	1,380
Pooree	911	1,240	3,718	487	663	786
British Burmah ...	519	706	1,853	179	244	608
Midnapore	220	299	750	843	1,147	1,440
Total ...	772,589	10,51,579	33,07,475	130,914	1,78,188	4,00,113
Foreign ports—						
Mauritius	190,480	2,59,265	8,12,887	.....	.....	.....
Colombo	86,597	1,17,868	3,47,892	.....	.....	... ..
Galle	11,272	15,342	45,099	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	7,540	10,263	27,600	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	8,672	11,804	27,840	.....	.....	.....
Laccadives	9,923	13,506	30,449	365	497	683
Total ...	314,484	4,28,048	12,91,767	365	497	683
Grand Total ...	1,087,073	14,79,627	45,99,242	131,279	1,78,685	4,00,796

The quantities shipped from each of the two districts of Balasore and Cuttack were over 20 lakhs of rupees in value, while Pooree contributed 3¾ lakhs of rupees worth of rice and paddy. The Customs Collector of the Balasore district has taken a very favourable view in noticing the prosperous condition of the export trade of his district. His remarks upon the subject are as follow:—"Considering the enormous strain on local resources that last year's inflated operations occasioned, it would have been reasonable to expect that the present year's dealings would have not only been on an extremely diminished scale as compared with those of 1877-78, but would also have very considerably fallen below the level prevailing immediately before that phenomenal period. In the ordinary course of things a reaction is temporarily excessive. But the result has been very different. Last year showed a rise in imports of Rs. 19,32,958. The present year's fall of only Rs. 17,86,321 would seem to show that the trade of the country in imports stands about 1½ lakhs higher than it did 24 months ago; and, on a similar calculation, it would appear that the local export trade has in the same period undergone a development to the extent of over 9 lakhs."

As regards the Cuttack district, the Collector says as follows:—"By far the most important of all the exports from this district is rice, which finds its way by sea to Mauritius, Colombo, Galle, Madras, and the coasting ports on the Coromandel coast, and it bears a proportion of about 3 to 4 to the total exports of the district. Some enterprising mahajuns of Bombay and a few Telugu merchants, having made considerable advances in money to the cultivating ryots of nearly all the rice-producing parts of the district, have been for the last few years, it is feared, somewhat depleting the stocks in hand, causing the price of rice to fall to 11 seers per rupee, against 22 seers in 1875, and sending them for shipment to the nearest ports at False Point and Chandbally by the river Mahanuddy and its several branches and the Kendrapara canal. Of the total quantity of rice exported from this district, about three-fourths are the indigenous produce of this district, and one-fourth of Sumbulpore, Pooree, Balasore, and the Tributary Mehals taken together."

Hides. Hides are entirely an export from the Balasore district, and the consignments were all to Calcutta. The Collector remarks that "if it be true, as indicated in the Bengal Customs report of 1877-78, that the enhanced demand of last year for this class of exports came from those American manufacturers who were under contract to supply the combatants in the Russo-Turkish war in boots, the cessation of that war amply accounts for the fall under this head from Rs. 6,92,699 to Rs. 6,44,419."

Timber. The total value of timber, manufactured and unmanufactured, was Rs. 2,46,061 during the past year. The timber (mainly sâl wood) comes from the Tributary Estates of Mohurbhunj and Nilgiri, that from the former place being floated down the Boorabullong to Balasore in rafts. In explaining the fluctuation of traffic under this head, the Collector of that district says:—"It will be observed that the export of unmanufactured timber has decreased simultaneously with the increase in manufactured, but in a larger degree. There is a net decrease of timber exported amounting

to Rs. 14,797. As, however, last year's export showed an increase of over two lakhs in value, this year's export is really a very large one. No doubt it is found more convenient and economical to ship the timber after 'manufacture' than before."

TRADE ALONG THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The Nuddea rivers, which are maintained in a state of efficiency by a special establishment, consist of the Bhagiruthee; the Jellinghee, of which the Bhyrub is a feeder; and the Matabhanga. The total weight and value of the downward and upward traffic registered during 1878-79, at each of the toll-stations of Jungypore on the Bhagiruthee, Nuddea on the Jellinghee, and Kissengunge on the Matabhanga, were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5
TOLL-STATIONS.	DOWN STREAM.		UP STREAM.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jungypore	50,79,341	2,28,94,287	7,98,753	73,84,015
Nuddea	42,01,727	1,97,66,809	14,69,926	57,26,637
Kissengunge	16,68,190	65,87,455	11,70,080	30,12,448
Total ...	1,09,49,258	4,92,48,557	34,38,759	1,61,23,100

Note.—Columns 2 and 4 represent the weights of articles registered by weight only, while columns 3 and 5 show values of all articles of trade registered during the year.

The number of laden boats registered at those toll-stations during 1878-79 was as follows:—

1	2	3	4
TOLL-STATIONS.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Jungypore	10,781	4,349	15,130
Nuddea	8,499	6,307	14,806
Kissengunge	4,842	3,731	8,573
Total ...	24,122	14,387	38,509

The difference between the number of boats going down and up the stream is 9,735. This is due to the fact that empty and passenger boats are not enumerated in the traffic returns.

Down stream traffic.

The down traffic in the principal staples registered during 1878-79 is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of Principal Staples.	Down Stream Traffic.			Total.	
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	10,572	6,355	.....	16,927	2,70,832
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	14,250	4,375	.....	.....	18,625
Dyeing materials—					
Indigo ... ... Mds.	11	1,175	150	1,336	2,67,200
Fibrous products—					
1. Jute, raw ... ... ,,	22,438	6,28,868	8,28,674	14,79,980	59,19,920
2. Jute, manufactured—					
a. Gunny-bags and gunny-cloths ... ... No.	158,490	6,579,088	1,550	6,739,128	15,38,816
Grain and pulse—					
1. Wheat ... ... Mds.	4,36,623	3,47,317	15,684	7,99,624	27,98,684
2. Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	2,60,108	3,53,381	1,17,368	7,30,857	25,57,999
3. Other spring crops ... ... ,,	1,68,175	19,658	2,140	1,89,973	5,69,919
4. Rice, husked ... ... ,,	1,29,156	12,94,897	4,64,947	18,89,000	70,83,749
5. Do., unhusked ... ... ,,	12,341	12,364	1,620	26,325	59,231
6. Other rain crops ... ... ,,	5,284	.....	.....	5,284	10,568
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	25,550	34,619	.....	58,169	4,65,352
Seeds—					
1. Oilseeds—					
a. Linseed ... ... Mds.	13,54,984	4,31,279	39,745	18,26,008	77,60,534
b. Mustard seed ... ... ,,	10,98,078	3,99,343	8,667	15,06,088	67,77,396
Silk, raw ... ... ,,	749	518	.....	1,267	6,33,500
Sugar—					
1. Refined ... ... Mds.	46,592	7,061	.....	53,653	8,58,448
2. Unrefined ... ... ,,	34,353	2,045	14,940	51,338	3,59,366
Tobacco ... ... ,,	55,001	1,24,014	9,819	1,88,834	11,33,004

Besides the above staples, which, in accordance with orders, are selected as the principal staples of trade, large quantities of the following articles were conveyed by this route:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of Principal Staples.	Down Stream Traffic.			Total.	
	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Mats ... ... Rs.	3,846	1,900	6,390	.....	12,136
Seeds—					
Oil-seeds other than linseed, mustard, and tilseed ... ... Mds.	4,18,703	1,86,736	75	6,05,514	20,43,609
Saline substances, other than saltpetre ... ,,	1,24,810	29,764	412	1,54,986	7,74,930
Silk manufacture ... ... Rs.	16,400	2,000	.....	.....	18,400
Stone and marble ... ... Mds.	5,38,039	1,28,820	500	6,67,359	20,02,077
Timber ... ... ,,	1,56,713	1,760	427	1,58,900	6,35,600
All other articles of traffic ... ... ,,	1,83,061	1,91,753	1,63,022	5,37,836	46,78,656

Up stream traffic.

The upward traffic in the principal staples, namely, European cotton twist and yarn, European cotton piece-goods, gunnies, and salt, registered at the three

toll-stations on the Nuddea rivers during the year 1878-79 was as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Up Stream Traffic.			Total.	
Names of Principal Staples.	Registered at Jungypore.	Registered at Nuddea.	Registered at Kissengunge.	Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
Cotton, manufactured—					
Twist and yarn (European) Mds.	83	365	.....	448	31,360
Piece-goods (ditto) Rs.	1,58,459	39,900	41,100	.....	2,39,459
Fibrous products—					
Jute, manufactured—					
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,400	393,400	18,600	433,400	99,061
Do. cloth ... ... Pieces.	669,497	.....	.....	669,497	26,77,988
Salt ... ... Mds.	5,18,269	9,03,140	4,55,902	18,72,311	84,25,399

Traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee Canals.

The Midnapore canal was only partially open for traffic during the year. From April to July 1878, and again from the middle of March last, the upper reaches of the canal were closed for silt-clearance, and from November 1878 to March 1879 the lock at Dainan was closed for reconstruction, so that all goods had to be transhipped at that place. In spite, however, of these obstructions, the result of the year's traffic is considered by the Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, as in no way discouraging, and the canal as a means of communication is yearly increasing in public favour. The following statement shows the registered weight and value of the downward and upward traffic conveyed through both canals during 1878-79 :—

Name of Canal.	Down Stream.		Up Stream.		Grand Total.	
	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
The Midnapore or high level canal	12,94,938	65,05,502	8,18,042	81,34,776	21,12,980	1,46,40,278
The Hidgellee or tidal canal	2,53,337	8,99,243	13,96,988	37,07,304	16,50,325	46,96,547
Total ...	15,48,275	74,04,745	22,15,030	1,19,32,080	37,63,305	1,93,36,825

The number of laden boats registered at the toll-stations on the canals during 1878-79 was as follows :—

	Down stream.	Up stream.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
Midnapore canals	12,576	9,420	21,996
Hidgellee do.	11,471	10,844	22,315
Total ...	24,047	20,264	44,311

The difference existing between the totals of down and up stream boats is made up of empty and passenger boats which are not included in the trade returns.

The bulk of the trade carried along these canals was between Midnapore and Calcutta, as will be seen from the table below :—

To	Imports. Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Calcutta	18,98,175	82,51,677
Midnapore	14,85,397	99,44,302
Hooghly	3,68,924	10,57,463
Burdwan	7,845	24,584
24-Pergunnahs	1,010	2,045
Balasore	1,954	56,504
Nuddea	.....	250
Total ...	37,63,305	1,93,36,825

From	Exports. Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	23,81,950	91,88,613
Calcutta	9,78,136	87,56,534
Hooghly	3,63,898	12,23,665
Burdwan	26,320	90,895
24-Pergunnahs	12,705	49,344
Noakholly	284	4,544
Balasore	12	23,230
Total ...	37,63,305	1,93,36,825

The most important articles of traffic carried along these canals are shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC.	Registered on the Midnapore canals.	Registered on the Hidgellee canals.	GRAND TOTAL.		PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRADE TO THE TOTAL TRAFFIC.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... ... Mds.	1,35,312	16,481	1,51,793	94,870	1,47,436	92,148
Cotton, raw ... ... „	5,408	270	5,678	90,848	5,508	88,128
Cotton twist and yarn. { European „	7,135	704	7,839	5,48,730	7,655	5,35,850
{ Indian ... „	44,581	36	44,617	15,61,595	44,617	15,61,595
Cotton piece-goods. { European Rs.	14,45,000	27,930	.....	14,72,930	.....	14,70,230
{ Indian ... „	3,06,820	.....	.....	3,06,820	.....	2,98,520
Indigo ... ... Mds.	912	.....	912	1,82,400	912	1,82,400
Jute, raw ... ... „	28,846	403	29,249	1,16,996	29,146	1,16,824
Other fibres, raw ... „	2,980	6,208	9,188	55,128	8,588	51,528
All kinds of fruits and nuts ... ... „	29,896	3,885	33,781	67,562	30,023	60,046
Wheat ... ... „	8,036	.....	8,036	28,126	8,036	28,126
Gram and pulse ... ... „	73,063	.....	73,063	2,55,720	73,033	2,55,616
Rice, husked ... ... „	5,60,865	3,77,740	9,38,605	35,19,768	8,59,195	32,21,981
Do., unhusked ... ... „	1,95,470	9,67,480	11,62,950	26,16,637	5,78,598	13,01,845
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	45,690	.....	45,690	97,091	45,600	97,091
Horns ... ... Mds.	3,357	.....	3,357	40,284	3,357	40,284
Liquors .. .. Rs.	73,000	.....	.....	73,000	.....	72,000
Mats ... ... „	1,125	33,839	.....	34,964	.....	33,125
Brass and copper and their manufactures ... Mds.	64,925	29	64,954	25,98,160	64,954	25,98,160
Iron and its manufactures ... ... „	2,723	1,320	4,043	32,344	3,868	30,944
Opium ... ... „	126	.....	126	63,000	126	63,000
Vegetables and other kinds of provision ... „	21,634	597	22,231	2,22,310	20,840	2,08,400
Salt ... ... „	2,71,352	1,06,311	3,77,663	16,99,484	3,70,281	16,66,265
Linseed ... ... „	7,530	.....	7,530	3,200	6,980	29,665
Mustard seed ... ... „	1,09,942	14,543	1,24,485	5,60,182	1,17,668	5,29,506
Tilseed ... ... „	7,475	.....	7,475	35,506	7,475	35,506
Other oilseeds ... ... „	7,460	.....	7,460	25,177	7,460	25,177
Indigo seed ... ... „	6,442	.....	6,442	51,536	6,442	51,536
Silk, raw ... ... „	1,330	.....	1,330	6,65,000	1,290	6,45,000
Spices ... ... „	7,150	708	7,858	55,006	7,696	53,872
Betel-nuts ... ... „	1,817	1,603	3,420	54,720	3,029	48,464
Sugar { Refined ... „	775	273	1,048	16,768	810	12,960
{ Unrefined ... „	65,240	4,730	69,970	4,89,290	65,037	4,55,259
Tobacco ... ... „	40,687	9,505	50,192	3,01,152	45,445	2,72,670
Timber ... ... „	1,17,866	18,132	1,35,998	5,43,752	40,072	1,60,288
All other articles of merchandise ... ... „	2,82,705	1,19,367	4,02,072	6,96,489	3,10,734	5,80,884

Columns 6 and 7 of the foregoing statement show the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade carried along the two canals. It is unnecessary to give at this place a detailed account of this portion of the canal traffic, inasmuch as the subject is fully treated in connection with the trade of Calcutta, in another section of this report. As regards the other portion of the trade which has no relation to the Calcutta traffic, the only items of any considerable importance, the total value whereof are Rs. 20,000 and upwards in each case, are rice, paddy, salt, mustard seed, unrefined sugar, tobacco, and timber, and a brief account in respect of them is given below.

Rice and paddy.

Rice is the staple of which the largest quantity was registered during the year, the total of rice being 9,38,605 maunds, and of paddy 11,62,950 maunds. Converting paddy into rice at the usual rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund

of paddy, the total of the year's traffic in rice amounts to 16,65,449 maunds. The quantities of rice and paddy carried through these canals during 1878-79 are illustrated by the following statement:—

Districts of import.	Rice.	Paddy.	Districts of supply.	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta ...	8,57,852	5,68,524	Midnapore ...	8,38,661	11,40,646
Midnapore ...	72,881	3,77,719	Hooghly ...	80,066	3,210
Hooghly ...	7,847	2,15,962	Burdwan ...	18,535	7,590
24-Pergunnahs	25	745	Calcutta ...	1,343	10,074
			24-Pergunnahs	.....	1,430
Total ...	9,38,605	11,62,950			
			Total ...	9,38,605	11,62,950

It will be seen that the rice trade is not shown as being as exclusively into Calcutta as might be expected, but this is mainly due to many boats registering their destination as Geokhally in Midnapore at the entrance of the tidal canal. The whole of this rice eventually comes into Calcutta. A considerable portion, however, of the rice that comes down the Midnapore canals is consigned to marts in Hooghly, which are reached by the Roopnaryan or the Damoodah, that part of the Hooghly district producing less rice than it consumes. As regards the Calcutta trade, Midnapore, with an exportation of over 10 lakhs of maunds of rice, stands fourth among all the supplying districts of Bengal, while as regards unhusked rice it is the only place from which a large supply comes into Calcutta. Excluding the figures of the Calcutta trade, there remains 79,410 maunds of rice and 5,84,352 maunds of paddy to be noticed under this route. The details of the local movements of rice and paddy from one mart into another within the Midnapore district are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Imports.

Name of importing mart.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Geokhally	44,193	2,82,275	2,20,615
Dainan	5,250	33,108	25,943
Goopeegunge	1,480	16,960	12,080
Harikhally	10,443	540	10,781
Ghattal	.....	14,535	9,084
Midnapore	5,267	680	5,692
Shamgunge	1,050	7,860	5,963
Koilah	575	6,030	4,342
Other places	3,968	12,477	11,766
Total ...	72,226	3,74,465	3,06,266

As stated above, the whole of the Geokhally, and probably a large portion of the Dainan paddy, went on to Calcutta.

Exports.

Name of exporting mart.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballighye	30,429	2,17,940	1,66,642
Subung	705	21,500	14,142
Colabaree	11,287	4,120	13,862
Kalinuggur	7,295	5,097	10,481
Harikally	9,530	590	9,899
Ballichuck	1,130	10,712	7,825
Busuntpore	1,455	9,690	7,511
Contai	1,145	9,583	7.134
Patooah	1,155	9,100	6,842
Burramullah	865	9,395	6,737
Midnapore	600	5,810	4,231
Rawootarah	.....	6,467	4,042
Golabari	2,209	1,387	3,076
Ackra	.....	4,870	3,044
Etabaria	673	2,905	2.489
Krishtonuggur	.....	3,890	2,431
Small marts	3,748	51,409	35,878
Total ...	72,226	3,74,465	3,06,266

The other portion of the trade consists of 7,184 maunds of rice and 2,09,142 maunds of paddy sent to Hooghly, and 745 maunds of paddy sent to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Salt. The total of the salt trade amounted to 3,77,663 maunds during the year. Of this quantity 3,70,281 maunds were sent from Calcutta, 7,352 maunds from the 24-Pergunnahs, and 30 maunds represent the local trade of the Midnapore district.

Mustard seed. Of the total trade, amounting to 1,24,485 maunds, as much as 1,17,668 maunds were exported from Calcutta, and 6,757 maunds represent the local trade moving from one place into another within the Midnapore district.

Sugar, unrefined. The total of unrefined sugar was 69,970 maunds. Of this supply 65,037 maunds represent traffic to and from Calcutta. The remainder, 4,933 maunds, were imported into Midnapore (4,675 maunds) and Hooghly (258 maunds), the principal places of supply being Ghattal (1,680 maunds), Geokhally (893 maunds), Subung (610 maunds), Ampta (335 maunds), and Khanacool (200 maunds).

Tobacco. The total of tobacco was 50,192 maunds, of which 45,445 maunds appertain to the Calcutta traffic, and the balance represents the local trade moving from one mart to another within the Midnapore district, with the exception, however, of 798 maunds received into that district from Hooghly.

Timber. The total of timber was 1,35,938 maunds. A great portion of this traffic, amounting to over 90½ thousand maunds, was purely local, exported chiefly from the town of Midnapore (73,294 maunds) to places like Chilka (34,407 maunds),

Koilah (3,412 maunds), Dainan (3,175 maunds), Goopeegunge, Panchkhoorah, Ballichuck, Tumlook, Ghattal, Ghoomghur, and a number of other places in the interior of the district. Four thousand two hundred and forty-three maunds of timber were sent from Midnapore to Hooghly, and the importation into Calcutta by this route amounted to 32,941 maunds.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total length of the Orissa canals open for navigation during 1878-79 was 106 miles, as shown below :—

	Miles.
Kendrapara canal	39
Gobree canal	15
High Level Canal, Range I	33
Ditto, ditto II	12½
Ditto, ditto III	6½
Total ...	106

In reporting upon the general condition of the trade carried along these canals, the Executive Engineer, Brahminee-Byturnee Division, writes as follows :—

"During the past year an important alteration was made in the rate of tollage charged upon these canals, as the rates charged between the 1st November and the 1st July are now double what they formerly were, and still are for the remaining four months of the year ; and it is probable that the decrease observed in the private traffic of the canals is due to some extent to this increase of tolls. The remaining portion of the decrease observed is considered to be due to the decreased demand for produce consequent upon the cessation of the Madras famine."

The total weight and value of the traffic carried along the Orissa canals registered during 1878-79 was as follows :—

	Weight. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Down stream traffic	9,14,771	32,78,793
Up stream do.	3,68,669	10,82,483
Total ...	12,83,440	43,61,276

The number of laden boats registered on these canals during 1878-79 was as follows :—

	Number of boats.
Down stream	4,787
Up stream	3,046
Total ...	7,833

The entire trade carried along these canals, however, is purely local traffic moving from one mart to another within three districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree. The total import and export trade of

those districts during 1878-79 may be illustrated by the subjoined table :—

1	2	3	4	5
Name of District.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight.*	Value.	Weight.*	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Balasore	1,88,984	7,11,022	51,478	3,12,535
Cuttack	10,94,456	36,50,254	12,23,662	40,09,616
Pooree	.....	.....	8,300	39,125
Total ...	12,83,440	43,61,276	12,83,440	43,61,276

* *Note.*—The weights shown in this statement represent the weights of goods registered by weight.

The most important articles of traffic are as follow :—

Chief staples of traffic.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Gram and pulse	33,000	1,15,500
Rice	3,64,386	13,66,447
Paddy	2,12,485	4,78,091
Salt	48,103	2,16,463
Til-seed	29,549	1,40,357
Spices	47,604	3,33,228
Stone	98,602	2,95,806
Sugar, unrefined	40,227	2,81,589
Timber	1,85,556	7,42,224

Rice.

Rice being the most important product is naturally the chief article of commerce. The trade of the principal marts in connection with this staple during 1878-79 is shown in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4
Names of importing marts.	Quantity.	Places of supply.	Quantity.
	Mds.		Mds.
In Cuttack ... Bhootmoondi ...	3,05,736	In Cuttack... Cuttack	3,34,965
Marshaghye ...	25,389	Buspore	8,481
Cuttack ...	7,901	Kendrapara... ...	7,009
Fukeerpore ...	3,222	Danpore	4,109
False Point ...	1,235	Marshaghye... ...	1,780
Kendrapara ...	435	Paddampore ...	1,640
Small marts ...	417	Small marts ...	4,096
In Balasore... Chandbally ...	20,051	In Balasore Aquapada	2,306
Grand Total ...	3,64,386	Grand Total ...	3,64,386

Paddy.

A similar statement shows the trade in paddy carried along the Orissa canals during 1878-79.—

1		2	3		4
Names of importing marts.		Quantity.	Places of supply.		Quantity.
		Mds.			Mds.
In Cuttack ...	Cuttack	2,01,854	In Cuttack...	Kendrapara... ...	34,716
	Buspore	3,145		Kunika	30,903
	Kendrapara... ...	2,814		Ramito	23,711
	Kulpara	1,948		Aul	17,603
	Marshaghye... ...	40		Kerida	17,391
	Small marts... ...	2,684		Pattamoondee ...	13,807
				Koojung	11,332
				Gundakia	11,271
				Aotikur	10,615
				Kulpara	8,121
				Buspore	6,081
				Cuttack	3,282
				Small marts... ...	23,652
	Grand Total ...	2,12,485		Grand Total ...	2,12,485

Traffic along the East Indian Railway.

For the purposes of the registration of the rail-borne traffic on the East Indian line, the province of Bengal has been divided into three blocks, which are mentioned in column 1 of the tabular statement given below. The trade of the first block represents traffic coming into and going from Calcutta, while that of the other two blocks indicates the total trade of all the other districts within the Presidency along the line of rail, with the exception, however, of the local trade between station to station within those districts. The total weight and value of all articles of traffic imported into, and exported from, each of those blocks separately during 1878-79 may be shown in the sub-joined statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Imports.		Exports.		Grand Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Block I, Howrah and Calcutta.	2,56,89,942	20,95,04,019	68,17,532	16,42,31,442	3,25,07,474	37,37,35,461
Block II, Bengal below Behar, and excluding Calcutta and Howrah.	26,55,364	2,68,75,524	1,89,35,975	4,10,87,098	2,15,91,339	6,79,62,622
Block III, Behar	46,91,976	6,89,04,404	79,52,066	9,80,48,591	1,26,44,042	16,69,52,995
Grand Total ...	3,30,37,282	30,52,83,947	3,37,05,573	30,33,67,131	6,67,42,855	60,86,51,078

The grand total of goods carried downwards into Bengal during 1878-79 amounted to 2,76,45,533 maunds, or Rs. 22,54,21,546 in value, and the grand total of goods carried upwards from Bengal to 1,30,20,136 maunds, or Rs. 19,30,90,934 in value. The following statement shows all the articles of which the largest quantities were carried during the year 1878-79. For facility of reference, the proportion of Calcutta

trade borne to the total traffic is also published in the two final columns of that statement :—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Grand Total of traffic registered.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal, public	1,12,62,443	38,37,814	1,51,00,257	94,37,660	1,12,61,051	70,38,156
Cotton, raw	7,26,859	6,668	7,33,527	1,17,36,432	6,36,950	1,01,91,344
Twist	3,250	1,13,601	1,16,851	81,79,570	1,15,025	80,63,300
Piece-goods	30,398	11,78,802	12,09,200	9,67,36,000	11,83,874	9,47,09,920
Indigo	1,16,692	750	1,17,442	2,34,88,400	1,15,190	2,30,38,000
Turmeric	2,424	64,900	67,324	4,03,944	30,704	1,84,224
Miscellaneous dyeing materials.	19,695	39,147	58,842	17,65,260	34,650	10,39,500
Fibres, manufactured ...	32,068	5,23,445	5,55,513	61,10,643	4,70,719	51,77,909
Betel-nuts	596	91,885	92,481	14,79,696	90,377	14,46,032
Potatoes	67,987	14,394	82,381	3,29,524	35,840	1,43,360
Other kinds of vegetables and nuts.	87,391	21,261	1,02,652	2,05,304	77,750	1,55,500
Wheat	14,68,296	8,061	14,76,357	51,67,249	13,86,398	48,52,393
Gram and pulse	15,29,432	99,296	16,28,728	57,00,548	12,75,942	44,65,797
Rice	30,62,504	6,69,034	37,31,538	1,39,93,267	30,45,305	1,21,39,993
Paddy	35,405	35,154	70,559	1,58,757	35,248	79,368
Miscellaneous food-grains ...	3,15,803	1,98,258	5,14,061	10,28,122	2,63,395	5,26,790
Hides	6,12,440	1,257	6,13,697	1,04,32,849	5,91,527	1,00,55,959
Shell-lac	1,28,673	1,704	1,30,377	39,11,310	1,29,018	38,70,540
Lime	2,32,624	5,200	2,37,824	2,07,280	2,22,515	2,78,143
Liquors	5,956	2,26,409	2,32,065	1,04,42,925	2,30,470	1,04,76,150
Brass	26,851	1,41,853	1,68,704	67,48,160	1,47,768	59,10,720
Iron	19,304	14,04,929	14,24,233	1,13,98,664	12,12,052	96,96,416
Other metals	9,827	1,20,854	1,30,681	26,13,620	1,25,624	25,12,420
Oils	94,116	65,607	1,59,723	25,55,568	1,39,252	22,28,032
Oil-cakes	1,24,969	8,844	1,33,813	2,34,174	29,010	50,767
Opium	1,64,135	3,004	1,67,139	3,35,69,500	1,63,392	3,19,46,000
Ghee	1,08,243	1,673	1,09,916	35,17,312	1,00,813	32,26,016
Railway materials	18,948	88,670	1,07,618	.....	82,872	.....
Salt	47,962	21,51,446	21,99,408	96,97,336	21,38,900	96,25,050
Saltpetre	5,10,348	2,444	5,12,792	41,02,336	5,11,681	40,93,448
Other salines	54,256	96,964	1,50,220	7,51,100	27,952	1,39,760
Linseed	17,31,462	68	17,31,530	73,59,002	17,02,646	72,36,245
Mustard-seed	26,00,675	2,047	26,02,722	1,17,12,249	20,36,958	91,62,261
Til-seed	4,98,973	368	4,99,340	23,71,865	4,90,180	22,28,355
Other oil-seeds	7,75,021	498	7,75,519	26,17,376	7,25,997	24,50,239
Indigo-seeds	1,35,114	1,873	1,36,987	10,95,896	21,067	1,68,536
Other kinds of seed	1,88,500	11,932	2,00,432	8,01,728	1,75,862	7,03,448
Silk, raw	8,412	6,816	15,228	76,14,000	11,326	56,63,000
Do., manufactured ...	4,704	5,342	10,046	1,10,50,600	6,305	69,35,500
Spices	37,552	68,649	1,06,201	7,43,407	58,390	4,08,730
Stone	1,09,052	7,919	1,16,971	3,50,913	84,338	2,53,014
Stationery	722	79,211	79,933	65,94,640	53,215	42,57,200
Sugar, refined	51,673	2,00,582	2,52,255	40,36,080	84,115	13,45,840
Do., unrefined	73,950	3,73,163	4,47,113	31,29,791	60,006	4,20,042
Tea	44,743	11,056	55,799	33,05,930	55,365	38,75,550
Tobacco	1,25,142	2,26,994	3,52,106	28,12,636	15,572	93,432
Timber	27,984	2,00,742	2,28,726	9,14,904	1,55,464	6,21,856
All other articles	3,19,395	6,00,843	9,20,238	1,59,08,953	8,59,798	1,10,65,694

Traffic along the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The total value of such trade registered during 1878-79, as compared with the totals of the preceding year, was as follows :—

Year.	Imports into Calcutta.	Exports from Calcutta.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	4,33,13,132	3,43,88,769	7,77,01,901
1878-79	3,82,29,140	3,82,03,245	7,64,32,385

The principal articles of the import traffic, the total value whereof was Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards, conveyed by this line during 1878-79, as

compared with the totals of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement :—

Chief articles of traffic.		Imports into Calcutta.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.
Caoutchouc	Mds. ...	3,441	2,610
Cotton, raw	„ ...	8,864	11,906
Twist and yarn, Indian... ...	„ ...	18,728	20,555
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	„ ...	1,292	957
Indigo	„ ...	10,331	8,138
Safflower	„ ...	4,094	4,317
Turmeric	„ ...	1,09,617	1,23,755
Jute, raw	„ ...	39,77,661	30,97,813
Gunny-bags	No. ...	31,57,000	35,39,231
Wheat	Mds. ...	5,63,605	89,070
Gram and pulse	„ ...	6,66,792	2,62,453
Other spring crops	„ ...	24,978	34,856
Rice	„ ...	28,42,418	5,89,696
Hides of cattle	No. ...	9,85,312	16,49,854
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals	„ ...	17,860	1,33,887
Lac-dye	Mds. ...	491	6,472
Stick or other kinds of lac ...	„ ...	14,014	18,654
Brass and copper, and their manufactures	„ ...	4,642	3,588
Vegetables and provisions other than ghee	„ ...	19,195	16,872
Linseed	„ ...	5,51,767	2,18,725
Mustard-seed	„ ...	3,66,350	1,08,198
Silk, raw	„ ...	9,741	8,268
Spices	„ ...	61,088	37,179
Sugar, refined	„ ...	48,337	5,252
Do., unrefined	„ ...	1,64,489	1,65,980
Tea, Indian	„ ...	12,866	60,063
Tobacco	„ ...	1,90,769	2,32,635

A similar statement shows all the important articles exported from Calcutta by this line during 1878-79 as compared with the totals of the preceding year :—

Chief articles of traffic.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.
Caoutchouc	Mds. ...	1,880	6,906
Coal and coke	„ ...	1,20,699	2,12,454
Cotton, raw	„ ...	18,075	10,612
Twist (European)	„ ...	47,496	52,163
Piece-goods (European) ...	Rs. ...	2,34,79,148	2,44,81,990
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	Mds. ...	2,390	1,098
Indigo	„ ...	235	1,516
Jute	„ ...	35,344	48,260
Gunny-bags	No. ...	937,008	759,713
Leather manufactures ...	Rs. ...	4,37,259	1,53,704
Liquors	„ ...	1,91,914	4,40,514
Brass and copper	Mds. ...	25,275	37,468
Iron	„ ...	1,00,340	1,31,796
Other metals	„ ...	5,302	15,839
Oil	„ ...	20,343	33,807
Opium	„ ...	.....	676
Paints and colors	„ ...	840	2,399
Vegetables and provisions other than ghee	„ ...	8,468	17,545
Salt	„ ...	5,61,631	5,49,165
Silk, raw	„ ...	439	310
Spices	„ ...	14,339	11,263

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total value of the trade carried along the different State Railways in Bengal during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway...	3,68,420	6,62,359	10,24,275
Northern Bengal State Railway ...	.....	.....	2,07,79,015
Nulhati State Railway	63,51,167	88,55,649	83,60,725
Tirhoot State Railway	27,28,139	89,38,904	1,40,19,937
	94,47,726	1,84,56,912	4,41,83,952

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The traffic carried along this line is steadily increasing, the total value during the past year being 139 per cent. over the trade of 1877-78 and 368 per cent. over that of 1876-77. The chief staples carried during the past year were rice, paddy, timber, and firewood, the quantities and values whereof during the past three years are shown below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME OF STAPLE.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	20,124	63,247	70,212	40,248	1,89,741	2,63,295
Paddy	29,827	46,480	34,364	29,827	69,627	77,319
Timber	628	9,408	70,953	1,884	28,224	2,83,812
Firewood	4,75,797	5,23,569	5,08,733	1,18,949	1,30,892	1,58,979

It will be seen that though there was an increase in weight there was a still greater increase in value. These articles are all sent to Calcutta from the Soonderbun tract of the 24-Pergunnahs. The Port Canning Company buy large quantities of paddy in the Soonderbuns, which, after being husked, is sent on by them to Calcutta.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

This line was only open for trade from February 1878, and the accompanying statements relate to the traffic carried along it during the whole of the year 1878-79. The total value of the goods carried down and up the line amounted to 2⅓ crores of rupees. The following statement shows

all the most important articles conveyed by this railway during the year :—

1		2	3	4	5
Name of Staple.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.
Coal	Mds.	.....	1,15,083	1,15,083	71,926
Twist and yarn (European)...	,,	.....	1,112	1,112	77,840
Piece-goods (European)	Rs.	3,76,960	68,40,240	.....	72,17,200
Drugs and medicines not intoxicating ...	,,	28,000	97,000	.....	1,25,000
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	Mds.	1,077	305	1,382	4,97,520
Jute	,,	1,25,623	15	1,25,638	5,02,552
Gunny-bags	No.	10,35,930	259,665	1,295,595	2,96,136
Gram and pulse	Mds.	1,82,124	28,650	2,10,774	7,37,709
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	4,10,851	35,520	4,46,371	16,73,891
Do. (in the husk)	,,	30,409	.....	30,409	68,420
Hides of cattle	,,	18,800	2,288	21,088	44,812
Leather, manufactured	Rs.	9,760	2,01,360	.....	2,11,120
Liquors	,,	36,315	4,20,660	.....	4,56,975
Brass and copper, and their manufactures	Mds.	127	6,607	6,734	6,69,360
Iron and its manufacture	,,	1,297	38,867	40,164	3,21,312
Opium	,,	207	2,355	2,562	12,81,000
Ghee	,,	760	3,426	4,186	1,33,952
Other kinds of provision	,,	28,617	3,965	32,582	3,25,820
Silk, manufactured	Rs.	.....	2,43,100	.....	2,43,100
Salt	Mds.	5,604	20,024	25,628	1,15,326
Sugar, refined	,,	2,695	7,676	10,371	1,19,266
Do., unrefined	,,				
Spices	,,	409	4,271	4,680	32,760
Tea (Indian)	,,	74,812	.....	74,812	52,36,840
Tobacco	,,	46,622	4,803	51,425	3,08,550
All other articles	,,	72,738	3,25,112	3,97,850	7,10,628

It will be seen that 3-11ths of the total value consist of the piece-goods traffic, which the railway appears to have almost monopolised. The next most valuable article is Indian tea sent down the line, and which is valued at 59¾ lakhs of rupees. After these come the trade in provision opium, of which 2,355 maunds were sent up the line, valued at nearly 25¼ lakhs of rupees. The food-grain trade is valued at 24 lakhs, and the trade in fibrous products at 7½ lakhs of rupees. The following is a brief summary regarding the nature of the business done in respect of some of the principal staples enumerated in the foregoing statement.

Piece-goods.

There has not been much work done in this article during the rainy season, in consequence of the difficulty of carting goods from the railway stations, which could not but tend to check despatches. Since the cessation of the rains the traffic, however, has been steadily on the increase. Large despatches were made during the latter end of the year to Rungpore, which was hitherto served by the steamers *viâ* Dhoobree. The despatches to the Nattore station, where piece-goods are carried for sale at the *mela* held there, were also considerable.

Jute and gunnies.

The largest quantity of jute carried by this line of rail was consigned from Darwani station, in the Rungpore district. A reduced rate was introduced from the 20th March last for the conveyance of this article, and future returns will show how far it will tend to induce consignors to send their cargo by rail instead of by country boats. On the whole the jute trade by this railway during the year was somewhat disappointing.

A considerable business was also done in hand-made gunnies, of which 1,295,595 in number were carried; and had it not been for the dullness of demand for hand-made gunnies in Calcutta, owing to the number of jute-mills, much larger quantities would probably have been carried during the year.

Food-grains. The business done in food-grains is still susceptible of considerable development. A reduced rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pie per maund per mile was adopted on this line for rice and paddy from the 25th of March last, and a considerable increase of traffic may be anticipated from this cause next year. The heavy rains in Northern Bengal during the past year rendered the roads or tracts to the stations impassable, in consequence whereof large despatches of grain were made by boats from Hillee and Phoolbari in the Bogra district, which might otherwise have been conveyed by rail.

Hides. The business done in hides was due to there being an active demand for this article in Calcutta.

Liquors. The greater part of the traffic registered under this head is comprised of commissariat beer sent up to Darjeeling, which formerly used to be supplied *viâ* Caragola.

Salt. The salt figures are very low, being only 25,628 maunds carried during the whole year. The cause is that salt is carried up by country boats at a very low rate as a return cargo, and it is only where the water-communications fail that there is some business done in salt by the railway. From October of the year under report a reduced rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a pie per maund per mile for salt came into force, and the results of the current year will show how far the foregoing rate will be successful in competing with the boats.

Sugar. A great deal of sugar carried along this line of rail was purely local traffic, and the fact indicates that the facilities afforded by the line for enabling producers to place their goods where there is a demand for them is being appreciated and availed of.

Tea. The large quantity of tea carried during the year is the natural result of the facilities afforded by this line as compared with the old route *viâ* Caragola. A break having occurred in July on the Siliguri Extension, the despatches were checked to a considerable extent for a time, when large quantities found their way to the old channel *viâ* Caragola.

Tobacco. The quantity carried during 1878-79 was over 50,000 maunds, and it may be anticipated that there is still a large quantity yet to be diverted to the railway. Large quantities of this staple will not improbably be consigned from the Huldibari station, in the district of Rungpore.

Nulhati State Railway. The total value of the trade registered during the year was 5 per cent. below the trade of 1877-78, but 32½ per cent. above that of 1876-77. Of the eighty-four lakhs of rupees worth of goods carried along this line, as much as fifty and a half lakhs appertain to the silk trade, of which nineteen lakhs of rupees worth were sent to Calcutta *viâ* Nulhati, and the remainder was absorbed

for consumption in the interior of the country. The next great item is piece-goods, valued at Rs. 20,09,760, all sent from Calcutta to Azimgunge *vid* the Nulhati station. The rice trade is valued at Rs. 4,32,986. The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade, the total value whereof was Rs. 25,000 and upwards during 1878-79, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years :—

1		2	3	4	5
Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nulhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nulhati.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.
Coal and coke ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	75,639	500	76,139	38,069
	1877-78 ...	89,129	364	89,493	44,746
	1878-79 ...	82,807	1,075	83,882	52,426
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	10,622	95	10,717	1,60,755
	1877-78 ...	2,087	487	2,524	37,860
	1878-79 ...	2,367	101	2,468	39,488
Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	1876-77 ...	5,31,120	40,800	.....	5,71,920
	1877-78 ...	24,90,340	.....	.....	24,90,340
	1878-79 ...	20,09,760	.....	.....	20,09,760
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	1876-77 ...	109,515	99,540	209,055	41,811
	1877-78 ...	289,125	78,205	367,330	80,812
	1878-79 ...	83,265	25,935	109,200	24,960
Fruits and nuts ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	1,569	360	1,929	5,787
	1877-78 ...	618	252	870	2,610
	1878-79 ...	1,936	490	2,426	4,852
Gram and pulse ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	430	9,817	10,247	17,932
	1877-78 ...	5,986	68,409	74,395	1,85,988
	1878-79 ...	8,687	25,852	34,539	1,20,886
Rice ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	30,200	59,000	89,200	1,78,400
	1877-78 ...	88,913	1,38,718	2,27,631	6,82,893
	1878-79 ...	13,964	1,02,399	1,15,463	4,32,986
Liqour ... ... Rs.	1876-77 ...	16,350	2,650	19,000	19,000
	1877-78 ...	49,300	2,400	.....	51,700
	1878-79 ...	34,875	.....	.....	34,875
Other metals ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	2,500	300	2,800	42,000
	1877-78 ...	3,300	744	4,044	60,660
	1878-79 ...	7,486	2,045	9,531	1,90,620
Salt ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877-78 ...	5,876	544	6,420	28,890
	1878-79 ...	11,265	336	11,601	52,204
Other oil-seeds ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	17	.....	17	34
	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878-79 ...	9,773	907	10,680	36,045
Indigo-seed ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877-78 ...	2,322	403	2,725	13,625
	1878-79 ...	7,573	749	8,320	66,576
Silk, raw ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877-78 ...	175	7,767	7,942	39,71,000
	1878-79 ...	955	9,175	10,130	50,65,000
Stone and marble ... .. ,,	1876-77 ...	5,057	5	5,062	10,124
	1877-78 ...	1,066	23	1,089	2,178
	1878-79 ...	16,772	.....	16,772	50,316
All other articles ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	82,661	22,684	1,05,345	54,35,335
	1877-78 ...	59,290	46,650	1,05,940	12,02,347
	1878-79 ...	41,359	20,254	61,613	1,36,603

Tirhoot State Railway.

The total traffic carried on this line during the past year was augmented by 59⅛ per cent. as compared with the trade of 1877-78, and was five times the total trade of 1876-77; apparently therefore the advantages of this new channel of communication are being gradually appreciated by the trade. The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles

of trade, the total value whereof was Rs. 40,000 and upwards during 1878-79, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years:—

1		2	3	4	5
Chief Staples of Traffic.		From Durbhunga to Bazitpore Ghât.	From Bazitpore Ghât to Durbhunga.	Quantity	Value.
					Rs.
Coal and coke ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	.....	436	436	218
	1877-78 ...	.....	4,014	4,014	2,007
	1878-79 ...	.....	66,670	66,670	41,669
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	6,521	6,521	97,815
	1877-78 ...	109	4,394	4,503	67,545
	1878-79 ...	12	4,953	4,965	79,440
Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	1876-77 ...	.....	1,081	.....	1,081
	1877-78 ...	1,840	20,14,720	.....	20,16,560
	1878-79 ...	2,000	49,50,040	.....	49,52,040
Piece-goods (Indian) ... Rs.	1876-77 ...	8	811	.....	819
	1877-78 ...	142	5,738	.....	5,880
	1878-79 ...	19,410	8,80,080	.....	8,99,490
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium) ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877-78 ...	458	567	1,025	10,250
	1878-79 ...	267	499	766	2,75,760
Indigo ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	1,631	2,027	3,648	7,29,600
	1877-78 ...	18,441	6	18,447	36,89,400
	1878-79 ...	13,262	11	13,273	26,54,600
Fruits and nuts ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	1,112	717	1,829	5,487
	1877-78 ...	1,621	1,580	3,201	9,603
	1878-79 ...	8,997	1,310	10,307	20,614
Pulses and gram ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	4,644	2,37,740	2,42,384	4,24,172
	1877-78 ...	24,860	35,311	60,171	1,50,428
	1878-79 ...	30,456	6,968	37,424	1,30,984
Rice ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	7,624	1,01,962	1,09,586	2,19,172
	1877-78 ...	45,264	3,370	48,634	1,45,902
	1878-79 ...	2,04,066	1,156	2,05,222	7,69,582
Paddy ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	16	17,948	17,964	17,964
	1877-78 ...	56,958	136	57,094	85,641
	1878-79 ...	45,695	471	46,166	1,03,873
Hides ... ... No.	1876-77 ...	89,920	4,400	94,320	1,88,640
	1877-78 ...	21,680	1,050	22,730	45,460
	1878-79 ...	35,497	102	35,599	75,650
Liquor ... ... Rs.	1876-77 ...	.....	542	.....	542
	1877-78 ...	30	4,381	.....	4,411
	1878-79 ...	5,733	5,39,066	.....	5,44,799
Brass ... ... Mds.	1876-77 ...	3,183	805	3,988	1,59,520
	1877-78 ...	370	2,266	2,636	1,05,440
	1878-79 ...	595	6,607	7,202	2,88,080
Iron ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	577	3,425	4,002	40,020
	1877-78 ...	628	11,729	12,357	1,23,570
	1878-79 ...	485	17,672	18,157	1,45,256
Ghee ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	520	43	563	11,260
	1877-78 ...	1,436	3	1,439	28,780
	1878-79 ...	4,810	260	5,070	1,62,240
Salt ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	35,505	35,505	1,77,525
	1877-78 ...	461	75,639	76,100	1,42,450
	1878-79 ...	.....	1,14,662	1,14,662	5,15,979
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	23,160	.....	23,160	1,15,800
	1877-78 ...	77,811	.....	77,811	4,66,868
	1878-79 ...	85,319	206	85,525	6,84,200
Linseed ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	9,590	7,007	16,597	66,388
	1877-78 ...	2,07,155	27	2,07,182	8,22,728
	1878-79 ...	65,743	.....	65,743	2,79,408
Mustard ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	32,230	61	32,291	1,29,164
	1877-78 ...	70,698	2	70,700	2,82,800
	1878-79 ...	64,278	1,028	65,306	2,93,877
Indigo seed ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	1,007	745	1,752	8,760
	1877-78 ...	1,045	20,823	21,873	1,09,365
	1878-79 ...	1,495	25,458	26,953	2,15,624
Betel-nuts ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	90	864	954	5,724
	1877-78 ...	.....	1,726	1,726	10,356
	1878-79 ...	24	6,474	6,498	1,03,968
Sugar, refined ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	.....	338	338	4,056
	1877-78 ...	.....	50	50	600
	1878-79 ...	20,800	909	21,709	3,47,344
Tobacco ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	36,782	138	36,920	1,84,600
	1877-78 ...	38,333	96	38,429	1,92,145
	1878-79 ...	46,777	24	46,801	2,80,806
All other articles ... ... ,,	1876-77 ...	14,432	72,545	86,977	1,32,812
	1877-78 ...	20,397	19,410	39,807	4,30,715
	1878-79 ...	21,245	21,337	42,582	1,54,654

The following remarks regarding the fluctuations of trade in respect of some of the staples mentioned in the foregoing statement are presented.

Coal.

The facilities afforded by the closer connection of the East Indian Railway and Tirhoot State Railway is being appreciated, and coal is being imported into the district in large quantities. Large supplies were sent for brick-making for public offices at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, while the use of coal for fuel is also being more generally adopted in the district.

Piece-goods, European.

The increase in this staple of traffic is the natural result of the facilities afforded to the trade by the system of through-booking between this and the East Indian line. The value of piece-goods carried during the past year is equal to $\frac{1}{27}$ of the total trade of Calcutta in that year. This traffic, which has been diverted from the river route, is still in its infancy, and in course of time it will be susceptible of a greater increase.

Indigo.

The quantity of indigo carried during 1878-79 was 5,000 maunds less than in the preceding year. The outturn of indigo last season was not as great as the year previous, and the despatches were also made later this year owing to the dull state of the market. As far as this line of rail is concerned, it is stated that the different managers of indigo concerns are well satisfied with the prompt and careful despatches of the chests to Calcutta.

Food-grains.

The increase is due to the steady growth of traffic. Large despatches were made during November and December, when food-grains came down with a rush from the Durbhunga end of the line, and it was noticed that the roads leading to Durbhunga from the north and east have been one continuous stream of country carts laden with grain.

Hides.

The hide figures showed an improvement. This trade has been diverted entirely from the river route, and the merchants continue to appreciate the free passes which are granted to challandars accompanying consignments.

Iron.

A great portion of this is due to large consignments of machinery imported by the planters of the district.

Salt.

The trade of the past year was 39,000 maunds over the figures of 1877-78, and the steady growth of traffic is attributable to the development of the railway. The traffic, however, was somewhat checked for a time on account of the heavy and continuous rains in that district during August of that year.

It is also noticeable that, as in the Northern Bengal State Railway, so in the Tirhoot State Railway, the salt traffic improves as the rivers become unnavigable for country boats.

Saltpetre.

This traffic is uncertain, and is regulated according to the demands in the different centres of trade. Besides, it is said that the manufacture of saltpetre, though once thriving in the district, is dying out, and any increase may be regarded as favourable. The quantity carried during the past year was 85,525 maunds, being in excess of 8,714 maunds as compared with the figures of 1877-78; and this improvement is attributed to the increased

flotilla accommodation, and to great despatch, which are well appreciated by the merchants in the district.

Oil-seeds.

This is chiefly export traffic. The decrease during the past year amounted to 1,31,749 maunds as compared with the totals of 1877-78, due to the general depression of the market, caused by the absence of demand for export by sea. It is said that a large quantity of this staple is being stored in the Durbhunga district, and heavy despatches will commence as soon as the markets revive.

Indigo-seed.

The imports were larger by 4,630 maunds in 1878-79 as compared with the trade of the preceding year. It is also satisfactory to note that a portion of this traffic has been diverted from the Hajeepore route.

Sugar.

The business done in sugar throughout the year was satisfactory, and was stimulated to a great extent by the system of through-booking introduced between this and East Indian Railway.

Tobacco.

The quantity carried during 1878-79 was nearly 22 per cent. above the traffic of the preceding year, the figures being 46,801 maunds, against 38,429 maunds. The traffic under this head seems to be steadily increasing at the expense of the boat traffic. The increase is in a measure due to the increased flotilla accommodation and to quick despatch, which is well appreciated by the merchants in the district, as well as to the demand in Calcutta and elsewhere. The heavy and continuous rains during August had, however, somewhat checked the traffic for a time.

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The figures showing the total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers registered during 1878-79, as compared with those of the preceding two years, are as follow.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Along the Brahma-putra.		Along the Meghna.		Total.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1878-79.	1878-79.	1878-79.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Downward trip.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	7,07,252	31,06,153	5,26,853	25,00,470	11,15,843	12,93,026	12,34,165	33,48,890	49,85,816	56,06,623
„ Assam	3,22,477	1,74,56,496	1,01,496	67,55,632	4,04,808	5,20,500	4,23,973	2,25,54,000	2,68,92,967	2,42,12,128
Total ...	10,29,729	2,05,62,649	6,28,349	92,56,102	15,20,651	18,14,426	16,58,078	2,59,02,890	3,09,78,783	2,98,18,751
Upward trip.										
Into Bengal	15,641	6,83,336	36,485	38,05,970	93,869	54,834	52,126	26,37,336	28,10,440	44,89,306
„ Assam	5,82,978	78,20,682	66,730	42,04,114	4,18,215	7,01,019	6,49,708	62,02,474	1,10,91,051	1,20,24,796
Total ...	5,98,619	85,04,018	1,03,215	80,10,084	5,12,084	7,55,853	7,01,834	88,39,830	1,39,01,491	1,65,14,102
Grand Total ...	16,28,348	2,90,66,667	7,31,564	1,72,66,186	20,32,735	25,70,279	23,59,912	3,47,42,720	4,48,80,274	4,63,32,853

This shows a falling off of over two lakhs of maunds in bulk in the entire trade, as compared with the figures of 1877-78. This occurred chiefly in the rice trade, in which the decrease shown amounts to nearly two and a half lakhs of maunds.

The following statement shows all the important articles of country produce, as well as those of foreign merchandize, attracted to and carried by the inland steamers during the year 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years. Columns are also added thereto to indicate the proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Names of Principal Staples.	Grand total of traffic registered.						Proportion of Calcutta traffic borne to the total trade.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber Mds.	9,690	10,088	6,748	4,84,500	5,04,400	2,36,180	9,618	9,924	6,711	4,80,900	4,96,200	2,34,885
Cotton, manufactured—												
Twist and yarn (European) ... ... „	2,866	4,537	12,953	2,00,620	3,17,590	9,06,710	2,866	4,530	12,953	2,00,620	3,17,100	9,06,710
Piece-goods (European) Rs.	56,77,200	67,22,001	77,03,616	56,77,200	67,22,001	77,03,616	56,63,200	67,21,761	77,03,616	56,63,200	67,21,761	77,03,616
Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating) ... ... „	46,840	5,89,745	7,04,501	46,840	5,89,745	7,04,501	46,840	5,89,745	7,03,751	46,840	5,89,745	7,03,751
Fibrous products—												
Jute, raw ... ... Mds.	8,57,829	10,59,103	12,08,041	25,73,487	31,77,309	48,32,164	8,57,829	10,58,987	12,07,970	25,73,487	31,76,961	48,31,880
Grain and pulse—												
Gram and pulse ... ... „	72,949	81,165	66,621	1,27,660	2,02,912	2,33,174	57,209	55,131	52,279	1,00,116	1,37,827	1,82,977
Rice (husked) ... ... „	4,06,801	5,87,992	3,39,461	8,13,602	17,63,976	12,72,979	1,51,391	1,89,945	29,042	3,02,782	5,69,835	1,08,908
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	18,648	16,504	1,47,215	73,296	33,008	3,12,832	5,860	5,988	1,28,781	11,720	11,976	2,73,660
Lac—												
Stick and other kinds ... Mds.	3,739	3,321	5,360	56,085	49,815	1,17,200	3,715	3,321	5,358	55,725	49,815	1,17,160
Liquors ... ... Rs.	4,82,204	5,83,095	5,84,535	4,82,204	5,83,095	5,84,535	4,81,154	5,83,095	5,84,073	4,81,154	5,83,095	5,84,073
Metals and other manufactures—												
Brass and copper ... Mds.	8,662	10,248	10,653	3,46,480	4,09,920	4,26,120	8,649	10,239	10,595	3,45,960	4,09,560	4,23,800
Iron ... ... „	40,122	36,530	40,924	4,01,220	3,65,300	3,27,392	39,762	36,476	40,878	3,97,620	3,64,760	3,27,024
Oils ... ... „	1,491	7,214	19,207	17,892	86,568	1,55,168	1,491	7,149	19,079	17,892	85,788	1,54,114
Salt ... ... „	1,08,355	73,063	95,079	5,41,775	3,28,783	4,27,855	1,08,355	71,811	95,071	5,41,775	3,23,149	4,07,820
Seeds—												
Mustard-seed ... ... „	96,842	1,53,781	33,674	3,87,368	6,15,124	1,51,532	96,842	1,53,781	33,497	3,87,368	6,15,124	1,50,736
Tea-seed ... ... „	27,709	20,273	13,625	1,38,545	1,01,365	6,81,250	2,195	1,429	7,223	10,975	7,145	3,61,150
Silk—												
Raw ... ... „	361	197	610	1,80,500	98,500	3,05,000	309	159	592	1,54,500	79,500	2,96,000
Spices—												
Betel-nuts... ... ... „	36,308	18,144	21,981	1,81,848	1,08,864	3,51,696	30,308	17,662	21,179	1,81,848	1,05,972	3,38,864
Sugar—												
Refined ... ... „	11,113	8,625	7,818	1,33,356	1,03,500	1,25,088	11,113	8,250	7,703	1,33,356	99,000	1,23,240
Tea—												
Indian ... ... „	2,67,028	3,18,523	3,20,183	2,13,62,240	2,54,81,840	2,24,12,810	2,66,714	3,18,420	3,20,179	2,13,37,120	2,54,73,600	2,24,12,530
Tobacco ... ... „	28,388	28,096	24,046	1,41,940	1,40,480	1,44,276	28,222	27,890	23,384	1,41,110	1,39,450	1,40,304
All other articles of traffic... „	58,482	1,49,379	1,32,428	3,74,071	30,96,591	39,20,775	47,920	1,44,175	1,27,125	1,77,653	30,81,993	38,59,554
Total ...	20,32,735	25,70,279	23,59,912	3,47,42,729	4,48,80,686	4,63,32,853	17,25,108	21,19,279	20,21,318	3,37,47,321	4,34,39,356	4,46,42,786

FRONTIER TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND PROVINCES BEYOND BRITISH INDIA.

In the following pages an account is given of the trade of Bengal with Nepal and other Native States registered during the past official year. Under orders received from the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, arrangements have recently been made by this Government, in communication with that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for registering as accurately as possible our trade with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan. A common system of registration has been adopted in both these provinces, by which it is intended to obtain a complete record of the traffic passing along all the important trade routes on the northern frontier of British India. In Bengal a record is now being kept in all the seven districts noted in the margin of the traffic passing through all the important trade routes along the frontier line; but this is being effected by the establishment of additional stations and the expenditure of extra money, although in cannot be said with certainty that the figures which will result from these measures will be reliable. There are at present 34 registering posts instead of 24 which were open during the year under report. The following is an abstract of the trade registered during the past three years:—

1. Chumparun.
2. Mozufferpore.
3. Durbhunga.
4. Bhagulpore.
5. Purneah.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Julpigoree.

	IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.				EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	55,07,816	70,29,566	98,00,471	Into Nepal ...	46,75,009	45,54,661	61,61,621
„ Sikkim ...	8,02,657	18,222	19,218	„ Sikkim ...	1,41,647	16,589	20,068
„ Bhootan ...	12,708	18,666	84,901	„ Bhootan ...	7,590	33,997	88,108
Total ...	63,23,181	70,66,454	1,99,04,590	Total ...	48,24,246	46,05,247	62,69,797

The foregoing statement shows that the value of imports from Nepal during the past three years is invariably above that of exports to Nepal in those years. In reviewing the trade report for 1877-78, the Government of India observed that enquiry should be made as to the causes leading to this feature of the trade, and the result embodied in the present report. Accordingly, the district officers of the northern frontier were directed to institute the necessary enquiries into the matter and report the result for the information of Government. It is explained generally that the statistics are not yet sufficiently accurate to afford satisfactory means of comparison between imports and exports, and that the registration must be materially improved before it will be possible to statistically ascertain the real features of the case. The Collector of Bhagulpore, however, believes that the actual value of our exports into Nepal is certainly larger than the imports from that country, the former consisting of cloth, &c., valuable in comparison to its bulk; the latter being grain of sorts, bulky but cheap. It is probable, however, that the quantity received of the latter would more than counterbalance the greater value of the former. Thus, speaking about Darjeeling, the Deputy

Commissioner writes that in the present state of civilization of that part of the country the people receive more of the necessaries of life from the Nepalese and Thibetans than they send them, and this accounts for the difference in value of imports and exports.

Imports levied by the Nepal authorities.

As regards the question of the taxes and imposts levied by the Nepalese authorities on the traders, which are said to obstruct the expansion of the trade, the executive officers of the frontier districts of Bengal have been directed to report periodically as to the mode in which they are levied and their amount. For the year 1878-79 the information received upon this head is summarized as follows :—The Collector of Chumparun has furnished the following list showing the imposts levied by the Nepal authorities on the different commodities exported to, and imported from, Nepal :—

Imposts levied on articles exported to Nepal.

Articles.	Rate of imposts.
Lace and veils, &c.	5 per cent. on value.
Copper and brass vessels	
Spices	
Sugar	
Fruits, &c.	
Glass, comb, umbrella	
Piece-goods, blankets, carpets, &c., native and European	3½ ditto.
Jewels, ornaments, gold and silver plates	1½ ditto.
Indigo	Rs. 15 per md.
Cotton	„ 2¾ „
Tobacco	„ 1⅛ „
Goor	„ 1⅛ „
Oil	„ 1¼ „
Cotton thread	„ 3 „

	Rs. A. P.	
Chamurs, spices, and medicines	4 10 0	per md.
English coin	2 4 6	„ cent.
Selajeet, borax, and arphiment	0 14 0	„ md.
Musk with skins	1 14 0	„ seer.
Do. without skins	5 10 0	ditto.
Elephants	22 0 0	a head.
Horses, 1st class	15 0 0	„
„ 2nd „	9 0 0	„
„ 3rd „	6 12 0	„
„ 4th „	5 0 0	„
Sandal-wood...	2 2 0	per md.
Silver	2 1 0	„ cent.

In addition to these imposts, the traders are subject to a duty at the following rates on every pony-load at the three stations of Hethowra (about 16 miles from the border), Bhishakur, and Sisagarhi :—

	Pies.	
Hethowra	17	(English.)
Bhishakur	14	(do.)
Sisagarhi	11	(do.)

From enquiries made in the Mozufferpore district, it appears that the Nepalese Government let out their hâts and bazars in farm, and that the lessees collect those dues in the same way as zemindars and their lessees collect in our territory. Besides this a tax of 24 pice appears in places to be levied from each cart, called *dhooranrai*, or the tax on the stirring up of dust, a kind of road tax, and two pice *kotwali* for chowkidars. *Dhooranrai* is also levied on pack cattle to the amount of two pice. The information obtained from the Durbhunga district goes to show that the only duty levied on grain exported from Nepal is what is termed *khurchhapi*, literally a tax paid for laying foot on the Nepalese territory. This tax is levied upon carts and bullocks at the rate of one anna and two pice, respectively, when the grain purchased is the produce of the *birta* land and not the *mâl* land, the reason being that all cultivators of the *mâl* land have to pay a tax (the principle regulating the incidence of which cannot be ascertained) imposed on their *jumah* for the grain they sell, while the cultivators of the *birta* land (a land given by the Maharajah to his priests, &c.) are not liable to pay any tax, and hence the imposition of the *khurchhapi*. As regards other duties, the traders here have, as a general rule, their second residence in the Terai, and so the tax they have to pay for their business there corresponds with our license-tax, and bears no affinity to the import or export duties. The only exception to this is that a few men exporting *sali* from the Terai have to pay a duty varying from five to ten annas per cart, and no further reliable information can be elicited from these men. It also appears that no duty which is not authorized by the Durbar is levied by its officers, and that there is no route where traders can escape payment of imposts.

As regards the Bhagulpore district, the Sub-divisional Officer of Soopool reported that the following duties are levied by the Nepal Government on traders from British territory who purchase or sell goods within the Nepal limits :—

1. *Kotwali.*—At two annas per cart and three pice per pony.
2. *Duty on sales*, namely—
   Tobacco, salt, &c., per stall three pice.
   Rice, three pice per each maund of rice received in exchange by sale of the articles.
   Cloth, three pice per each rupee of sale.
   Vegetables, three pice per each stall.
   Pony and bullocks, ten annas per head of animals purchased.
   Brass plates, two pice per each rupee worth of sale.
3. *Keali.*—Two pice per each maund of country produce purchased, and three pice per each maund sold.

In case of large sales or purchases, the rate set forth is not realized in full, but some allowance is given to induce traders to frequent the marts. The duty is levied on market days by chowdhries, who are either servants of the Nepal State or ticcadars of markets, and paid to Government officials.

The *kotwali* duty is levied by the chowkidars, who are not paid by Government, but remunerated from this source. This duty is paid by the man who goes to make purchases at Nepal marts. The *keali* or weighing charge goes to the Government coffer. No duty is levied from traders residing within the limits of Nepal for articles imported by

them from British territory. The duties above set forth are all authorized by the Frontier State. The Collector of Purneah states that the Morung authorities have no fixed stations for the levy of duties and imposts to which traders on the frontier of Nepal are liable after they leave and before they enter British territory. The right is farmed out. In certain places there is some variation in the rates of payment, but this is more the result of the farming system than of a regular system of tariff. The following two lists show the imposts and duties levied both as regards goods imported into, and exported from, Nepal :—

Statement of Imposts and Duties levied from Traders in the Morung on all articles exported from British Territory into Morung. (This duty is levied at all Hâts and Markets.)

ARTICLES.	Ordinary rate of duty.	REMARKS.
Salt	3 to 6 pie per shop, and half a pas of salt.	(1) Whenever any article is carried up the hills for sale, a duty of four annas per horse load is levied at Baksa Khas Gola as *charthi* or ascending up hill fees. (2) If the tradesman wishes to sell cloth or any other commodities at the neighbouring hâts for (say) 10 days, he is charged a rupee; if beyond that period, and not exceeding two months, Rs. 5.
Nuts (*supari*)	3 pie and 10 nuts per shop.	
Earthen vessels ...	4 annas per cart. 1 anna „ banghi. ½ „ „ man's load.	
Cloth	1½ „ „ shop.	
Copper and brass vessels ...	1½ „ „ „	
Goor	1½ „ „ „	
Pigs	3 pies „ head.	
Sweetmeats	1½ annas „ shop.	
Betel (*pan*)	6 pies „ „	
Fish	1½ to 2 annas „ horse load. 1 anna „ banghi. 1 „ „ man's load.	
Tailor's shop	3 pies „ shop.	
Vegetables	6 „ „ „	
Ginger	2 annas „ horse load.	
Lac (*choori*)	2 „ „ „	
Basket work	3 pies „ shop.	
Tobacco	6 „ „ „	
Cotton	6 „ „ „	
Goats	1 anna per head.	
Bullocks and cows	5 annas „ „	
Buffaloes	10 „ „ „	

Statement of Imposts and Duties levied in Morung from Traders on all articles imported into British Territories.

ARTICLES.	Ordinary rate of duty and impost.	Remarks showing where there is any difference in the rate of imposts.
	Rs. A. P.	
Marwa	0 8 0 per cart load.	
Mackai	0 2 0 „ horse do.	
Dhan	0 1 6 „ bullock.	
	0 0 9 „ weight carried by a single man.	
Rice	1 4 0 „ cart load ...	At Bhalwa, opposite Mekha hât, khesari is charged at 1 anna per bag, and rice at 1½ to 2 annas per horse load.
Wheat	0 5 0 „ bullock.	
Khesari	0 6 0 „ horse.	
	0 0 9 „ weight carried by a man.	
Tori	2 8 0 „ cart.	Rs. A. P.
	0 8 0 „ horse.	At Bhalwa ... ... 1 8 0 per cart.
	0 4 3 „ bullock.	At Kala Bajar, Rungaili, and Harichi ... 2 0 0 ditto.
	0 0 6 „ man's load.	At Domohna ... 1 12 0 ditto.
		On the Borea property of the Amahant of Nepal ... ... 3 0 0 ditto.

Articles.	Ordinary rate of duty and impost.	Remarks showing where there is any difference in the rate of imposts.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chikna...	Same as above	At Bhalwa ... ... 0 2 0 per bag.
Jute	2 8 0 per cart.	„ Mangarh ... ... 0 0 6 „ rupee worth of purchase.
	0 6 0 „ horse.	
Majit		
Chiretta	0 3 3 „ maund.	„ Bhalwa and Haricha 2 0 0 per cart.
Kootki		
Jatamasi, Jao... ...		
Bamboos	0 12 6 „ 100.	
Horses, bullocks, cows ...	0 5 0 „ head.	
Young ditto ...	0 2 6 „ „	
Goats	0 1 0 „ „	
Bulls and buffaloes ...	0 10 0 „ „	
Young ditto	0 5 0 „ „	
Morung cloth	0 0 3 „ piece of 32 háths long by one háth broad.	
Iron (manufactured) ...	0 0 3 „ „ rupee worth of purchase.	
Fuel	0 8 0 „ cart.	
Samtola fruit...	0 1 0 „ rupee.	
Ghee	0 1 6 „ „	
Oil	0 1 0 „ „	
Tejpata	0 1 0 „ man's load.	
	0 2 0 „ horse „	
Gugul dhoop	0 1 0 „ man's „	
Sarar		
Bags or gunny	0 0 3 „ piece	At Betana, Domohana, and Rangaiti. 1½ pie per pieces.

As regards Darjeeling, the principal trade routes are from this district into Nepal, and through Sikkim into Thibet. The trade with Bhutan is insignificant. From enquiry from traders coming both from Nepal and Thibet and other available sources, it does not seem that any unauthorized imposts are levied on traders either by the Nepal or Sikkim officials. At Goorka Jagat, on the Nepal frontier, a tax of four Nepali pice = 2¾ English pice, is levied on every goat, on ghee and oil, 8 annas per *load* = about one maund. This last charge has been raised, during the last two or three years to this rate, from ½ seer per maund levied previously. On coarse cloth two pice per *thán* is levied. There is no import duty. There are no further exactions levied after crossing the frontier into Nepal.

On the Thibet route traders to this district pay from ½ to 5 per cent., the treaty limit, on the value of goods. This is levied by an agent of the Sikkim Raja at the Bhutea basti. The amount is assessed within 5 per cent., according to the trader's circumstances. There is no impost on import or export into or from Nepal and Sikkim. No other exaction is levied from traders passing from Thibet or Sikkim into this district.

In Julpigoree the traders on the frontier are not liable to any duty or impost after they leave or before they enter British territory. There is very little real trade, those coming from Bhutan and returning there with goods being, as a rule, servants of the ruling powers in whose hands trade seems to be a monopoly.

On the whole it would appear that the Nepalese frontier tariff is imposed rather with reference to revenue than to protection (although,

doubtless, in many instances protection is also considered), and that the incidence of the duties is not so great as to materially interfere with trade.

Import of untaxed foreign salt from trans-Himalayan sources.

Arrangements have also been made for the submission of a special report at the close of each official year regarding the import of untaxed foreign salt into British territory from trans-Himalayan sources. The reports received upon this subject during the past official year do not, however, indicate that any considerable quantity of foreign salt is imported into British territory. The total importation of this salt registered during the past year was 1,615 maunds and 17 seers, the districts concerned being Purneah, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree. As regards Mozufferpore, it is stated that no untaxed foreign salt was registered during the year, and the local officer believes that if any is brought into the territory the importers avoid registration. He is further of opinion that the quantity thus imported is small, and is confined to the poorer kinds of salt eaten by the lower classes, and that it is brought into the bazar near the Nepal boundary. As regards Purneah there has been only one instance of import of untaxed foreign salt from a place called Bambma in the Morung during the year. The quantity was 3 maunds 24 seers, and was registered at Sikti, in the sub-division of Arrareah. The total quantitiy of untaxed salt imported into Darjeeling was 1,588 maunds and 13 seers, and the places from which the supply was derived are given in the margin. This salt is consumed by the Nepalese, Bhutiahs, Lepchas, and other hill people of the district, and some also by animals. In Julpigoree the station at Buxa registered 23 maunds 20 seers of foreign salt as imported into that station from places in Bhutan, principally from Parow, Poornakh, and Phaga between November 1878 and March 1879.

	Mds.	s.
Nepal—		
Chargung Gola	751	27
Thibet—		
Choombi ...	21	20
Lassa ...	27	0
Yangchi ...	15	0
Zigachi ...	38	0
Phari ...	130	0
Tomo ...	102	0
Galing ...	52	0
Gungo ...	1	0
Shari ...	10	0
Ropion ...	2	0
Rinchingong ...	107	0
Kyla ...	9	0

	Mds.	s.
Sikkim—		
Singtam ...	46	0
Namphak ...	2	20
Tomlong ...	184	36
Burmyak ...	7	19
Roomti ...	1	10
Youggung ...	3	5
Namchi ...	3	36
Dikhing ...	13	0
Jankok ...	37	0
Ranok ...	14	0
Takir ...	7	0
Bhutan—		
Assam ...	2	0

Trade of Bengal with Nepal.

Under recent arrangements made for the registration of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal an account is now being taken of the traffic on all the important trade routes bordering that State, leaving it a matter for consideration hereafter whether or not to register the trade passing on the less important lines of traffic. There are at present 28 stations on all the well-known routes located between Chumparun and Darjeeling. Of these, 17 stations were open for traffic registration throughout the year under report. The total value of the trade of Bengal with Nepal brought within the scope of registration during the past three years was as follows:—

Year.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	55,07,816	46,75,009	1,01,82,825
1877-78	70,29,566	45,54,661	1,15,84,227
1878-79	98,00,471	61,61,621	1,59,62,092

A similar statement shows the total weight of goods registered at the different posts in all the border districts during the past official year:—

Districts.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Grand total in weight.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chumparun (three stations) ...	3,34,800	1,08,400	4.43,200
Mozufferpore (ditto) ...	15,31,000	1,07,200	16,38,200
Durbhunga (two stations) ...	91,900	2,200	94,100
Bhagulpore (ditto) ...	1,01,000	24,600	1,25 600
Purneah (three stations) ...	1,97,000	45,100	2,42,100
Darjeeling (four ditto) ...	35,400	6,700	42,100
Total ...	22,91,100	2,94,200	25,85,300

The foregoing two statements indicate the balance of trade to be in favour of Nepal, but how far this is real must still be uncertain.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the import and export trade in all the chief articles, the total value whereof was Rs. 50,000 and upwards, registered during 1878-79, as compared with the figures of the preceding two years:—

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No.	1876-77	40,482	10,053	50,565	12,14,460	3,01,590	15,16,050
	1877-78	35,878	17,594	53,472	10,76,340	5,27,820	16,04,160
	1878-79	36,948	49,430	86,378	9,23,700	12,35,750	21,59,450
Sheep and goats ... ... „	1876-77	37,779	65,174	1,02,953	75,558	1,30,348	2,05,906
	1877-78	14,262	30,198	44,460	28,524	60,396	88,920
	1878-79	37,456	31,308	68,764	74,912	62,616	1,37,528
Other animals ... ... „	1876-77	1,14,747	19,798	1,34,545	2,29,494	39,596	2,69,090
	1877-78	53,088	49,162	1,02,250	1,06,176	98,324	2,04,500
	1878-79	1,24,290	15,720	1,40,010	3,10,725	39,301	3,50,026
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	1876-77	1,176	7,495	8,671	17,640	1,12,425	1,30,065
	1877-78	2,674	4,792	7,466	40,110	71,880	1,11,990
	1878-79	844	6,511	7,355	13,504	1,04,176	1,17,680
Piece-goods (European) Rs.	1876-77	.....	.....	.....	12,248	13,50,789	13,63,037
	1877-78	.....	.....	.....	12,822	15,36,956	15,49,778
	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	16,000	18,87,996	19,03,996
Ditto (Indian) ... „	1876-77	.....	.....	.....	20,221	2,24,061	2,44,282
	1877-78	.....	.....	.....	12,181	1,90,189	2,02.370
	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	12,379	2,59,842	2,72,221
Other fibres, raw ... Mds.	1876-77	13,638	762	14,400	68,190	3,810	72,000
	1877-78	18,852	377	19,229	94,260	1,885	96,145
	1878-79	14,474	786	15,260	86,844	4,716	91,560
Gram and pulse ... ... „	1876-77	75,767	12,389	88,156	1,32,592	21,681	1,54,273
	1877-78	89,853	12,877	1,02,730	2,24,632	32,193	2,56,825
	1878-79	31,415	5,797	37,212	1,09,953	20,290	1,30,243
Other spring crops ... „	1876-77	92,328	15,733	1,08,061	1,61,574	27,533	1,89,107
	1877-78	42,608	656	43,264	85,216	1,312	86,528
	1878-79	25,730	716	26,446	77,190	2,148	79,338
Rice, husked ... ... „	1876-77	2,70,759	15,637	2,86,396	5,41,518	31,274	5,72,792
	1877-78	4,33,190	17,922	4,51,112	12,99,570	53,766	13,53,336
	1878-79	9,90,644	4,442	9,95,086	37,14,916	16,658	37,31,574
Do., unhusked ... ... „	1876-77	2,26,291	11,057	2,37,348	3,26,291	11,057	3,37,348
	1877-78	5,33,771	8,044	5,41,815	8,00,657	12,066	8,12,723
	1878-79	6,17,238	6,677	6,23,915	13,88,786	15,023	14,03,809
Other rain crops... ... „	1876-77	1,78,816	4,129	1,82,945	3,13,034	7,227	3,20,261
	1877-78	2,42,835	1,595	2,44,430	4,85,770	3,190	4,88,960
	1878-79	3,22,620	776	3,23,396	6,45,240	1,552	6,46,792
Hides of cattle ... ... No.	1876-77	24,309	3,049	27,358	48,618	6,098	54,716
	1877-78	43,502	2,745	46,247	87,004	5,490	92,494
	1878-79	18,601	123	18,724	39,527	261	39,788

Names of Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Import.	Export.	Total.	Import.	Export.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brass and copper ... Mds.	1876-77	385	5,081	5,466	15,400	2,03,240	2,18,640
	1877-78	120	5,639	5,759	4,800	2,25,560	2,30,360
	1878-79	71	7,420	7,491	2,840	2,96,800	2,99,640
Iron ... ... „	1876-77	1,864	3,598	5,462	18,640	35,980	54,620
	1877-78	131	3,403	3,534	1,310	34,030	35,340
	1878-79	613	7,903	8,516	4,904	64,024	68,928
Other metals ... ... „	1876-77	318	1,613	1,931	4,770	24,195	28,965
	1877-78	33	1,734	1,767	495	26,010	26,505
	1878-79	14	4,323	4,337	280	86,460	86,740
Opium ... ... „	1876-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1877-78	332	.....	332	3,32,000	.....	3,32,000
	1878-79	210	.....	210	1,05,000	.....	1,05,000
Paints and colours ... „	1876-77	241	1,352	1,593	15,665	87,880	1,03,545
	1877-78	333	456	789	21,645	29,640	51,285
	1878-79	3	1,066	1,069	210	74,620	74,830
Ghee ... ... „	1876-77	4,644	908	5,552	92,880	18,160	1,11,040
	1877-78	4,640	126	4,772	92,920	2,520	95,440
	1878-79	7,378	15	7,393	2,36,096	480	2,36,576
Vegetables ... ... „	1876-77	23,083	23,486	46,569	69,249	70,458	1,39,707
	1877-78	26,924	77,357	1,04,281	80,772	2,32,071	3,12,843
	1878-79	30,719	39,291	70,010	3,07,190	3,92,930	7,00,120
Salt ... ... „	1876-77	1,229	77,860	79,089	6,145	3,89,300	3,95,445
	1877-78	212	72,103	72,315	954	3,24,464	3,25,418
	1878-79	1,069	80,708	81,777	4,810	3,63,186	3,67,996
Saltpetre ... ... „	1876-77	8,951	6,739	15,690	53,706	40,434	94,140
	1877-78	11,952	7,318	19,270	71,712	43,908	1,15,620
	1878-79	35,295	26	35,321	2,81,640	208	2,81,848
Linseed ... ... „	1876-77	1,39,090	11,823	1,50,913	5,56,360	47,292	6,03,652
	1877-78	2,54,969	29,624	1,84,593	10,19,876	1,18,496	11,38,372
	1878-79	1,28,976	168	1,29,144	5,48,148	714	5,48,862
Mustard ... ... „	1876-77	1,10,094	10,272	1,20,366	4,40,376	41,088	4,81,464
	1877-78	98,739	6,419	1,05,158	3,94,956	25,676	4,20,632
	1878-79	72,745	518	73,263	3,27,352	2,331	3,29,683
Silk, manufactured ... Rs.	1876-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,657	21,657
	1877-78	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,427	18,427
	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,220	75,220
Spices ... ... Mds.	1876-77	7,628	13,212	20,840	38,140	66,060	1,04,200
	1877-78	6,163	10,671	16,834	30,815	53,355	84,170
	1878-79	3,399	14,385	17,784	23,793	1,00,695	1,24,488
Betel-nuts... ... ... „	1876-77	67	7,290	7,357	402	43,740	44,142
	1877-78	74	7,483	7,557	444	44,898	45,342
	1878-79	27	5,677	5,704	432	90,832	91,264
Refined sugar ... ... „	1876-77	24	12,138	12,162	288	1,45,656	1,45,944
	1877-78	122	6,595	6,717	1,464	79,140	80,604
	1878-79	54	10,662	10,716	864	1,70,592	1,71,456
Unrefined do. ... ... „	1876-77	762	24,194	24,956	3,048	96,776	99,824
	1877-78	846	22,083	22,929	3,384	88,332	91,716
	1878-79	277	20,847	21,124	1,939	1,45,929	1,47,868
Tobacco ... ... „	1876-77	6,271	14,933	21,204	31,355	74,665	1,06,020
	1877-78	6,511	17,384	23,895	32,555	86,920	1,19,475
	1878-79	3,782	12,642	16,424	22,692	75,852	98,544
Timber ... ... „	1876-77	96,890	3	96,893	2,90,670	9	2,90,679
	1877-78	49,319	.....	49,319	1,47,957	.....	1,47,957
	1878-79	48,373	.....	48,373	1,93,492	.....	1,93,492
Wool, manufactured Rs.	1876-77	....	.....	.....	21,075	1,16,941	1,38,016
	1877-78	.....	.....	.....	2,380	1,66,916	1,69,296
	1878-79	.....	.....	.....	2,862	1,82,775	1,85,637
All other articles ... Mds.	1876-77	64,115	30,022	94,137	4,26,804	5,62,866	9,83,670
	1877-78	96,912	37,211	1,34,123	4,27,604	3,53,295	7,80,899
	1878-79	43,083	27,610	70,693	3,22,261	3,87,644	7,09,895

It will be seen that cattle, piece-goods, food-grains, vegetables, and oilseeds, constitute the bulk of the trade.

Cattle.

The cattle trade appears both under imports as well as exports, the total number shown under the former being 36,948 head, and under the latter 49,430 head, altogether 86,378 head of cattle, valued at Rs. 21,59,450; of these, 51,414 head

came into and went from Mozufferpore. The next district in point of importance is Purneah, which is credited with 6,701 head. The Mozufferpore imports are derived from Janikpore, a Nepal mart, which is the scene of a great annual fair, and is famous for its breed of cattle. In respect of the Poopri returns, which alone show 42,610 head exported during the year, the Collector, however, has detected a serious mistake, inasmuch as the registering mohurir included in his returns all the bullocks going from Madhobunni to the Seetamurhi fair, and the foregoing totals therefore cannot be accepted as correct. Purneah receives its supplies from Morung in this side of Nepal. The Morung jungle comprises an extensive area of pasturage. The total imports into this district are put down at 4,000 head, against 9,900 head in 1877-78 and 4,500 head in 1876-77; but the returns of this district are no less defective than the former. The Collector makes the following remarks in respect of the cattle trade:—

"That there is some inaccuracy in the returns cannot be prevented. The cattle from Nepal enter this district by hundreds of routes; the registering mohurirs resort to the neighbouring hâts in order to record the information required of them, and it may happen that the same cattle are registered at every hât when they are offered for sale. The salesmen rarely sell their whole herd at the first market at which they offer them for sale."

Piece-goods.

The trade in European cloth shows a satisfactory increase, the total being valued at 19 lakhs, against 15½ lakhs in 1877-78 and 13½ lakhs in 1876-77. This is entirely an article of export from the British territories, the few thousand rupees worth of goods shown under imports being only regarded as a return of unsaleable fabrics. There can be no doubt that the demand for Manchester goods is daily increasing at all the markets, inasmuch as it can successfully compete with the country-made stuffs in point of cheapness. Of the supplying districts, Calcutta contributed goods valued at 7½ lakhs of rupees, the route followed being Kutkenwa, Ruxoul, Seetamurhi, and Beerpore. The consignments from the Chumparun district, through which lies the highway to Katmandoo, was valued at four lakhs of rupees. Mozufferpore sent two and a half lakhs of rupees worth of goods; the chief marts on the Nepal border depending upon this supply being six in number, of which Janikpore is the most important. Bhagulpore, which feeds the Nepal marts of Honoomannuggar and Ameerpore, despatched one and a half lakhs worth of goods during the year, against Rs. 92,000 worth sent in 1877-78, and still a smaller quantity in 1876-77. The exports from Purneah, which supplies the different markets in Morung, are valued at one and one-seventh lakhs of rupees. The supplies from Patna were very much less during the past two years, the totals being Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 47,000, respectively, against two and a quarter lakhs worth of goods sent in 1876-77. This decrease is owing to the opening of the Tirhoot State Railway, which now carries the goods much nearer to the border than was the case before, when the route followed was through Patna.

Food-grains.

These are all the produce of the Terai lands adjacent to East Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Bhagulpore. The forest in this part of the Nepal

territory has been cleared away in places nearly as far as the hills, and the area of pasturage is not very extensive. Rice was imported to the extent of 9,90,644 maunds during the year, against 4,33,190 maunds during 1877-78. The total of pulses was 31,415 maunds, against 89,853 maunds in the preceding year, while the total of miscellaneous spring and rain crops was 3,48,350 maunds, against 2,85,493 maunds in 1877-78. The increase indicated by the foregoing figures is due to a plentiful harvest in Nepal last year. The imports were largest into Mozufferpore, namely, 4,07,400 maunds of rice, 1,60,800 maunds of paddy, and 2,35,197 maunds of other edible grains. The Sarun imports comprise 3,61,000 maunds of rice, 67,400 maunds of paddy, and 31,398 maunds of other grains, and were for the most part obtained through the trade routes in Mozufferpore, the Collector of which district made the following remarks in the trade and commerce section of his general administration report for 1878-79 :—

"This year the trade has been exceedingly brisk in paddy, rice, and maize. This would be evident from the high prices co-existing with a good harvest, even if there were no other means of showing it. Of nine lakhs of maunds of paddy and rice registered in Seetamurhi as coming from Nepal, I am informed the greater part was going in the direction of Sarun, and my own enquiries of carters going to fetch grain confirm this statement."

Vegetables. Vegetables appear both under imports and exports, the value of the former being Rs. 3,07,190, and of the latter Rs. 3,92,930.

Salt. The salt trade showed an increase, the total quantity exported during the year being 80,708 maunds, against 72,103 maunds in 1877-78 and 77,860 maunds in 1876-77. The quantity of salt shown under imports represents the untaxed article coming from trans-Himalayan sources, a detailed account of which has already been given in the preceding pages.

Oil-seeds. The total of oil-seeds is below the quantities imported in the preceding two years, but the Collector of Mozufferpore observed that at the beginning of the year there was a considerable trade in oil-seeds, as shown by the demand of money in exchange for notes at the treasury.

Trade between Bengal and Sikkim. There are at present three stations, namely, Pheydong, Runjeet, and Lobah, for the registration of the trade of Darjeeling with Sikkim and Thibet. The total value of the trade registered at those stations during the past three years is shown as follows:—

Year.	Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	8,02,657	1,41,647	9,44,304
1877-78	18,222	16,589	34,811
1878-79	19,218	20,068	39,296

It will be seen that the total value of the trade registered during the past two years contrasts very unfavourably with the figures shown against 1876-77. As regards the imports, the decrease is due to the

absence of the timber trade, which was valued at over seven lakhs of rupees during the latter year. In the same way the decrease under the exports during the past two years is accounted for by the fact of there being little or no trade carried on in indigo, cattle, and brass and copper. The following are the most important items of imports and exports registered during the past three years :—

		Imports from Sikkim.	Exports to Sikkim.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	1876-77 ...	19,710	23,220	42,930
	1877-78 ...	6,150	1,560	7,710
	1878-79 ...	2,475	550	3,025
Piece-goods ...	1876-77 ...	.....	4,617	4,617
	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....
	1878-79 ...	... ..	9,883	9,883
Indigo ...	1876-77 ...	.....	66,000	66,000
	1877-78 ...	.....	2,400	2,400
	1878-79 ...	.....	2,200	2,200
Brass and copper ...	1876-77 ...	9,240	14,520	23,760
	1877-78 ...	3,320	4,480	7,800
	1878-79 ...	1,120	920	2,040
Ghee ...	1876-77 ...	4,520	.....	4,520
	1877-78 ...	640	.....	640
	1878-79 ...	2,208	.....	2,208
Salt ...	1876-77 ...	3,660	85	3,745
	1877-78 ...	.....	1,116	1,116
	1878-79 ...	3,762	1,858	5,620
Tobacco ...	1876-77 ...	130	9,675	9,805
	1877-78 ...	.....	1,405	1,405
	1878-79 ...	3,180	2,376	5,556
Timber ...	1876-77 ...	7,08,708	.....	7,08,708
	1877-78 ...	.....	.....	.....
	1878-79 ...	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of traffic.	1876-77 ...	56,689	23,530	80,219
	1877-78 ...	8,112	5,628	13,740
	1878-79 ...	6,473	2,281	8,754

Although the foregoing statement does not show that there is any large amount of traffic carried on between Darjeeling and the Native States, yet since the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway for goods traffic cases have been brought to the notice of Government of consignments from Thibet coming down to Calcutta, and there is therefore room for hope of the gradual expansion of the trade year by year.

TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND BHUTAN.

The different stations for the registration of trade between Bengal and Bhutan are Ambari, Baxa, Huntooparah, and Huldibari, all in the Julpigoree district. The total value of the traffic registered at these posts during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding two years was as follows :—

Year.	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	12,708	7,590	20,298
1877-78	18,666	33,997	52,663
1878-79	84,901	88,108	1,73,009

It will be seen that there has been a large increase of traffic, both as regards imports as well as exports. The following statement shows the values of all the chief articles of trade registered during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding two years:—

		Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses ...	1876-77	4,850	....	4,850
	1877-78	1,000	500	1,500
	1878-79	18,350	...	18,350
Cattle ...	1876-77	...	30	30
	1877-78	1,290	...	1,290
	1878-79	14,250	25	14,275
Piece-goods (European) ...	1876-77	...	138	138
	1877-78	...	...	...
	1878-79	...	14,067	14,067
Betel-nuts ...	1876-77	...	750	750
	1877-78	...	8,700	8,700
	1878-79	...	28,864	28,864
Tobacco ...	1876-77	...	1,755	1,755
	1877-78	...	7,030	7,030
	1878-79	...	32,712	32,712
Woollen manufactures ...	1876-77	3,535	...	3,535
	1877-78	2,086	400	2,486
	1878-79	19,852	718	20,570
All other articles ...	1876-77	4,323	4,917	9,240
	1877-78	14,290	17,367	31,657
	1878-79	32,449	11,722	44,171

Roads, Canals, and other Public Works.

THE total expenditure on public works in Bengal during the year 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,25,67,092, which was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial	Guaranteed railways	93,060
	Military and other services	4,23,434
	Irrigation	4,38,957
Provincial	Buildings and roads	38,27,130
	Irrigation	36,71,253
District road works		34,06,075
Local funds		3,09,064
Total direct expenditure on works from Public Works funds		1,21,73,973
Contributions		1,70,231
Tuccavee outlay		2,22,888
	Total	3,93,119
	Grand Total	1,25,67,092

This section has reference to all works classed as "ordinary" or "general," that is to say, to all public works except those included under the headings "Guaranteed Railways" and "Irrigation," which are dealt with separately.

Imperial works.

The expenditure on imperial works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,23,434, of which Rs. 45,199 were incurred on military works and Rs. 3,78,235 on civil buildings.

Civil buildings.

Of Rs. 3,78,235 expended on imperial civil buildings, Rs. 2,36,000 were incurred on account of original works and Rs. 1,42,235 on maintenance and repairs. Besides the above amounts, Rs. 1,028 were expended from contributions on the internal fittings of the Museum, and on the Bhagulpore cantonment roads.

Government-house.

It was noticed in last year's report that the wooden beams of the large ball-room were being replaced with iron girders, as opportunity offered, during the absence

of His Excellency the Viceroy from Calcutta. In the year under notice this alteration has been carried out to the east and west corridors.

Imperial Museum.

The ethnological gallery was supplied with cabinets and show cases, thus completing the internal fittings of the Museum.

The expenditure incurred on the other imperial buildings was of a very ordinary nature, and requires no special mention here.

Changes in Public Works charges.

Owing to reduction of work and expenditure in Orissa, it was found practicable to abolish the Orissa Division of Public Works, and to place the roads and buildings which comprised it under the Executive Engineers of the Mahanuddy and Brahminee-Byturnee Irrigation Divisions. The change was carried into effect from the 1st May 1878.

During the year the Patna branch road, from the East Indian Railway station at Bankipore to Jehanabad, was made over to the Gya State Railway, and the portion from Jehanabad to Gya was transferred to the District Road Cess Committee of Gya, to be maintained in future as a local line of communication. The Sone causeway with its temporary bridges was transferred to the Irrigation Branch for maintenance.

Provincial.

The outlay on provincial works during the year was Rs. 38,27,130, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	17,73,181
Communications	19,71,281
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	82,668

In addition to the above, the following sums were expended from contributions received from various sources :—

	Rs.
Education	75,365
Medical	24,826
Ecclesiastical	5,291
Land revenue	30
District courts	25,757
Monuments and antiquities	2,187
Miscellaneous or general	248
Communications	422
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	911
Establishment	1,569
Total ...	1,36,606
Add expenditure disbursed by Irrigation Branch	32,597
Contributions to museum and Bhagulpore roads	1,028
Total expenditure from contributions ...	1,70,231

Civil buildings.

The expenditure incurred on civil buildings for each department of the provincial administration is shown in the following table:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	93,234	78,936	1,72,170
Excise	2,057	5,251	7,308
Customs	24,101	7,782	31,883
Stamps and stationery	22	4,348	4,370
Residences for local Governments	2,12,640	10,076	2,22,716
Secretariat offices	4,23,700	4,262	4,27,962
Board of Revenue	.....	10,406	10,406
Minor Departments—			
Museum	4,924	132	5,056
Monuments and antiquities	10	401	411
Law and Justice—			
High courts	1,873	5,239	7,112
Small-cause courts	.....	142	142
District courts	80,360	24,835	1,05,195
Ecclesiastical—			
Bishop's Palace	5,610	13,693	19,303
Churches	15,666	4,504	20,170
Burial-grounds	1,039	1,381	2,420
Jails—			
Central jails	72,695	1,801	74,496
District do.	1,74,548	33,098	2,07,646
Other buildings, such as lock-ups, hajuts, &c.	5,505	7,349	12,854
Police	22,269	7,118	29,387
Registration	11,916	332	12,248
Education—			
Government colleges	8,886	6,775	15,661
Ditto schools	25,361	20,360	45,721
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,87,732	16,932	2,04,664
Lock-hospitals	.....	870	870
Medical colleges and schools	25,388	6,197	31,585
Lunatic asylums	6,230	6,018	12,248
Miscellaneous or general	27,082	4,415	31,497
Public works	42,578	15,102	57,680
Total	14,75,426	2,97,755	17,73,181

Akra factory.

The brick manufacturing operations at Akra were carried on, on the same scale as in the past three seasons. The factory continued to meet the demands of the Public Works Department at the Presidency for bricks, tiles, and soorki, and also to provide the means of imparting to young native civil engineers a thorough practical training in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.

Concentration of public offices.

It has for years been in contemplation to bring the whole of the Bengal Secretariat offices, and the offices of the heads of all departments subordinate to this Government, into one range of buildings, as such an arrangement would greatly facilitate the transaction of public business; but hitherto, from various causes, it has not been found possible to give practical effect to the scheme. During the year under review a commencement was made, and three large wings were sanctioned and put in hand on the north side of Writers' Buildings, with the view of providing a portion of the additional accommodation that would be required for the concentration of all the Bengal offices on that site; and when the year closed the new buildings had been half completed.

Jail buildings.

The conversion of the stud buildings at Buxar into a central jail was proceeded with; and the woollen factory at the Bhagulpore Central Jail was nearly completed. Materials were collected for the conversion of the District Jail at Dacca into a Central Jail, and the plans for constructing the new buildings required and altering the existing ones were under preparation. During the year new standard plans for first, second, and third class jails were prepared, in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, and were finally approved. Extensive additions and alterations were made in several district jails, and large quantities of materials were in course of manufacture, by convict labour, for the construction of new jails at Pubna, Bogra, Julpigoree, and Ranchee. Many minor works were also undertaken for the general improvement of the smaller jails throughout the province.

Educational buildings.

Considerable progress was made with the construction of the new Madrissa at Dacca and also with the new wing for the Patna College; but the new Madrissa College at Rampore Beauleah was not proceeded with, as the Educational Department considered that a new building was not absolutely necessary. The other works under this head were for the most part of an ordinary character.

Medical.

The conversion of Mr. Sherman's house into a hospital for blind and incurables, in connexion with the Campbell Medical School and Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, had to be stopped, as the prosecution of the work was dependent on funds raised by subscriptions, and no more money was forthcoming.

The nurses' quarters in the General Hospital were completed and occupied.

Cemeteries.

An additional plot of land required for the enlargement of the Circular Road cemetery was enclosed, levelled and laid out, and a part of it prepared for burial purposes.

Miscellaneous.

The transit-room and the additional out-rooms for the Alipore Observatory were completed.

Roads.

The expenditure on provincial roads was chiefly confined to maintaining the main lines of communication in a good state of repair. It was mentioned in last year's report that the construction of the suspension bridge over the Teesta had been suspended, owing to the floods of 1877 having shown that the flood-level had been under-estimated. It has since been decided to change the proposed site for the bridge and to revise the design to meet the altered circumstances.

The construction of a line of road, 36¼ miles in length, commencing on the left bank of the Teesta opposite Kawnia (the present terminus of the Rungpore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway), and running to Dhoobri on the Brahmapootra, was taken in hand with the view of facilitating coolie emigration to Assam, and opening up the resources of the neighbouring districts. The road has been set out with gradients and curves that will admit of rails being laid down on it, in case it should hereafter be found desirable to extend the Rungpore branch of the railway to Dhoobri. During

the year the embankment of 13 miles of the road was completed, and the earthwork of the remainder was rapidly pushed on; eight timber bridges were also commenced, and the materials for the others were collected.

Rungpore drainage.

A project for the drainage of Rungpore, by connecting the bheels near the station, by an open cut with a former bed of the Ghogat, and by clearing out the old bed to where it joins the present Ghogat, was sanctioned and partly carried out during the year. There is every reason to believe that, when the work is completed, the healthiness of the station of Rungpore will be greatly improved; already, though much still remains to be done, the bheel water has been rapidly discharged after an exceptionally heavy rainfall.

Dinagepore drainage.

A scheme for the drainage of the unhealthy station of Dinagepore was matured and sanctioned, and the work commenced.

Floods.

The unusually high floods of the Mahanuddy, which occurred in July, breached the Ganges and Darjeeling road in several places, and partly carried away one of the masonry bridges. The breaches were filled in, the road across them re-metalled, the bridge partially repaired, and the road again made passable for traffic.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The project for converting the circular canal and the new cut near Calcutta into a locked canal, by constructing a lock at Dhappa, was matured and sanctioned, and the construction of the lock was commenced. An estimate was also under preparation for enlarging the lock at Chitpore, where the canal joins the Hooghly. As remarked in the previous report, these improvements, when carried out, will admit of steamer-flats, small steamers, and the largest native boats passing through the canals at all stages of the tide. The proposal for diverting the storm-waters of the Calcutta drainage from the canals is still under consideration.

Nuddea rivers.

The Bhoyrub-Jellinghee and the Bhagiruttee rivers were both well kept open with channels of over 150 feet in width. The gross revenue derived from the tolls on these rivers during the year 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 2,74,020, or to Rs. 50,911 less than the collections of the previous year. The receipts, however, of 1877-78 were abnormally high, on account of the traffic in grain caused by the Madras famine.

Chittagong Port Fund.

The erection of the new screw-pile jetty at Chittagong was taken in hand and was nearly completed during the year. The abatis of trees constructed last year for the protection of the foreshore near the Kutabdia light-house has proved an effectual defence, and has had the intended effect of raising the level of the beach outside the timber revetment.

Nizamut works.

The work on the Nizamut buildings was confined almost exclusively to repairs. The buildings, which are very extensive and numerous, have been divided into four groups, one of which will, in turn, be annually placed in thorough repair.

Hooghly bridge.

One-half the wearing surface of the Hooghly bridge was renewed, and the materials for renewing the remainder were imported. The bridge was kept open for traffic and maintained in a thoroughly efficient state. The suspension of the terminal duties on coal resulted in a loss of about one lakh of rupees during the year.

Three large steamers, three inland steamers and flats, and one hundred and eighty-eight country boats collided with the bridge; no injury was done to the bridge, but twenty-two country boats were reported to have sunk and seven lives to have been lost.

Court of Wards works.

The works in Cooch Behar and in the Durbhunga Raj, under the Court of Wards, were as usual supervised by the Superintending Engineers of the circles in which they are situated.

Darjeeling water works.

A project for supplying the town of Darjeeling with water was elaborated and the work undertaken by the Public Works Department, the cost being borne by the municipality. The scheme provides for the water from some of the perennial streams on the western slopes of Sinchal (some six miles from Darjeeling), being conveyed by gravitation through an iron pipe to a covered distributing reservoir, from which it will be supplied to the town by gravitation.

District works.

The total outlay on district works amounted to Rs. 34,06,075, of which amount only Rs. 24,389, were expended by officers of the Public Works Department. Of the 43 districts under this Government, 37 have their own District Engineers and staff complete; the others have the necessary subordinate establishments.

The district roads have, for the most part, been kept in a fair state of repair, and many new roads have been laid out and put in hand where increased means of communication were most required. More attention has also been given to the repair and improvement of village roads; although, in some districts, the money set apart for this purpose has not been wholly expended, whilst in others the provision made was inadequate.

Superintendence of district road cess work.

It was noticed last year that provincial Superintending Engineers were unable to devote sufficient time and attention to district works, notwithstanding the urgent necessity that existed for more efficient supervision. Measures have since been under consideration for supplying this want by appointing a special staff for the purpose, to be paid from road cess funds, and it is satisfactory to notice that, in some instances, committees themselves moved in the matter and volunteered to contribute their quota of the cost.

The experiment of giving young native civil engineers a two years' practical course of training, in the workshops and the brick-field, having proved that there is a demand for such instruction, and that native youths of good caste will work willingly with their own hands, to learn their profession, exactly as English apprentices do, Sir Ashley Eden appointed a committee to report on the best means of establishing a practical training school for native civil and mechanical

engineers, and on the advisability of removing the civil engineering branch of the Presidency College to the new institution. The committee's report had not been received when the year closed; but, meanwhile, a large plot of land was secured at Sibpore for the proposed training school, and the construction of new workshops was commenced. From the progress already made, it is expected that the new institution will be opened during 1879-80.

Irrigation Works.

THE following comprise the operations of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal:—

I.—The three great projects for Irrigation and Navigation in (1) Orissa, (2) Midnapore and Hidgellee, and (3) Behar.

II.—Minor Irrigation projects in Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot (surveys in the latter only).

III.—Maintenance of 2,800 miles of embankments, with their sluices in different parts of Bengal, partly from imperial and partly from tuccavi funds.

IV.—Irrigation and drainage schemes in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts.

The whole of these operations are under three circles of superintendence—the Orissa (in which are also included the maintenance and construction of the buildings and roads in that province), South-Western, and Sone Circles.

The amount of the sanctioned estimates for the irrigation projects, and the actual outlay, are stated in the following table:—

PROJECT.	Sanctioned estimates, inclusive of book charges.	Estimated cost of works, establishment, and tools and plant.	Actual outlay to end of 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	2,53,35,073	1,93,12,557	1,83,08,173
Midnapore canal	96,84,000	76,83,500	73,29,941
Tidal do.	21,35,152	17,75,032	17,72,699
Sone canals	3,17,30,337	2,73,63,503	2,07,76,997
Total ...	6,88,84,562	5,61,34,592	4,81,87,810

The charges for interest, including that on abandoned and unfinished projects, amount, for 1878-79, to Rs. 21,59,507; and deducting the profits for the year, the total charge for which the local Government is responsible to the supreme Government is Rs. 21,13,984.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch during 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 43,65,447. The funds from which this expenditure

was met, and the various heads of account to which it was charged, are detailed below:—

	Grant. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
Imperial Ordinary.		
Agricultural, for which no capital or revenue account is kept	4,50,700	4,38,957
Provincial.		
Capital productive public works	27,50,000	25,44,393
Provincial Ordinary.		
Ordinary productive public works, viz. expenses of working and maintenance ...	7,75,619	8,05,610
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, but which are not classed as productive	2,48,000	2,78,834
Agricultural, for which no capital and revenue accounts are kept	2,000	42,416
Total Provincial ordinary ...	10,25,619	11,26,860
Grand Total Imperial and Provincial ...	42,26,319	41,10,210
Tuccavi outlay ...	.....	2,22,888
Contributions ...	.....	32,349
Total outlay ...	.....	43,65,447

Of the outlay of Rs. 4,38,957 from imperial ordinary funds, the expenditure on Government embankments in this province amounted to Rs. 4,12,225, as stated below:—

	Rs.
Works	17,471
Repairs	2,58,301
Establishment	1,34,575
Tools and plant...	1,878
	4,12,225
Deduct decrease in suspense balances	4,580
	4,07,645

The balance Rs. 31,312 was spent for miscellaneous purposes, such as cement experiments, surveys of proposed embankments not carried out, works for the improvement of Government estates, &c.

It will be seen that under the head of capital productive works (formerly classed under imperial, but now treated as provincial) the expenditure of the year has again fallen short of the budget grant. Of the sum of Rs. 25,44,393 incurred on the three great irrigation projects in Orissa, Midnapore, and Behar, Rs. 94,543 was spent in England. The details of expenditure under the heads of works, establishment, and tools and plant will be found in the reports on those projects given below. The capital outlay of the year somewhat exceeded that of the

year 1877-78, though it fell much short of that of former years, as the following particulars show:—

	Rs.
Capital expenditure in 1874-75	49,97,142
,, ,, 1875-76	42,14,204
,, ,, 1876-77	33,93,328
,, ,, 1877-78	24,08,969
,, ,, 1878-79	25,44,393

In future years capital expenditure is likely to be much less.

The provincial works, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, but which are not classed as productive public works, comprise the Sarun irrigation project, the Joojooty scheme in Burdwan, canal plantations, &c. The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 2,78,834, as follows:—

	Rs.
Works	1,39,784
Establishment	85,109
Tools and plant	12,936
	2,37,829
Add increase to suspense balance	41,400
	2,79,229
Less receipts on capital account	395
	2,78,834

The general results of revenue operations of the year are shown in the following statement:—

Project.	Receipts.				Cost of working expenses, including maintenance, repairs, establishment, and tools and plant.	Net revenue.
	Water-rates.	Navigation tolls.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals...	1,16,416	57,042	8,546	1,82,004	2,39,090	(−) 57,086
Midnapore canal	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710	1,72,836	(−) 2,126
Hidgellee tidal canal ...	.....	59,723	1,070	60,793	23,180	37,613
Sone canals	3,73,312	29,332	34,982	4,37,626	3,70,504	67,122
Total ...	5,74,742	2,23,437	52,954	8,51,133	8,05,610	45,523

For the first time Bengal irrigation has paid its working expenses with a margin, which would have been considerably greater had the arrears of revenue from the water-rates on the Sone canals been realized within the year. The traffic on the canals is rapidly developing, and it is confidently hoped that still better results will be obtained in the current year unless some unforeseen contingencies should arise.

The circles of superintendence mentioned in paragraph 2 will now be described.

Orissa Circle.—The works of construction and maintenance in this circle include—

225 miles of main canal, almost complete,
642 „ of distributary do.,
1,115 „ „ embankments,
548 „ „ roads,

with all the public buildings of the Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree districts, and the harbour works at False Point and Chandballi, together with improvements to 69 miles of tidal creeks between the Brahminee (Dhumrah) and the Daib, a distance of 75 miles measured along the coast.

Mr. Walker, M.I.C.E., was in charge of this circle up to January last, when he was transferred to the Sone circle, Major McNeile taking his place. The transfer of Mr. Walker was made solely on account of his health, which had suffered severely from long exposure to the relaxing climate of Orissa. The manner in which he for many years superintended the important works under his charge has been most satisfactory, and deserving of the highest praise.

The Orissa circle is divided into two executive divisions—the Mahanuddy division, under Mr. Macmillan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and the Brahminee-Byturnee division, under Mr. Rhind, Executive Engineer, also 1st grade, both officers of much experience. The sub-divisions, 15 in number, are for the most part in charge of upper subordinates, whose duties comprise whatever construction may be going on, maintenance and repairs of canals, roads and buildings, as well as the distribution of the water for irrigation. The revenue work in Orissa is entirely in the hands of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who is under the supervision of the Collector and Commissioner. The sub-divisional officer's duty in connection with water distribution is confined to the supply of the quantity of water indented for by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who is responsible for the collection of the revenue and the proper working of Act III of 1876.

The expenditure in the Orissa circle under the different heads during the year 1878-79 is given in the following statement :—

	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Government enbankments, &c. ...	5,044	1,28,795	30,497	259	1,64,595	.....	.....	1,64,595
Capital Productive Public Works.								
Orissa canals ...	3,86,977	.....	1,22,126	(−)18,409	4,90,694	(+)69,683	2,984	5,57,393
Expenses of working and maintenance of Orissa canals ...	.....	1,47,113	74,116	17,238	2,38,467	Refunds. 623	.....	2,39,090
Canal plantation, including sericulture	4,743	.....	1,091	.....	5,834	.....	.....	5,834
Tuccavi	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	48
	3,96,812	2,75,908	2,27,830	(−)912	8,99,638	70,306	2,984	9,66,960

In addition to the above outlay Rs. 63,016 were spent on the improvement of the tidal creeks above mentioned, and Rs. 1,55,610 on roads, buildings, and other works for the general branch of the department.

The principal works under construction during the past year will now be briefly noticed.

The Kendrapara canal has for some years past been open for traffic as far as Marsaghai, where it drops into a tidal river, the navigation of which is, however, so precarious and difficult that an extension to the Jumboo creek, which leads direct to the False Point harbour, was long ago decided on. In the extension between Marsaghai and the Jumboo the earthwork has been mostly completed to within 600 feet of the outfall lock. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring and retaining labour for the excavation of this canal on account of the unhealthiness of the jungles, through which the line to a great extent passes. No progress was made with the terminal lock for the same reason, but the materials have been collected, and it is hoped that it will be finished in the season of 1879-80. The extension of the minor distributaries from the Kendrapara canal has received attention. The estimates provide for 81 miles, of which 65 had been previously completed, a few miles more were finished during the year, and a few more were under construction. Surveys were also in progress, about 132 miles having been levelled and surveyed during the year.

Some little progress has been made with the distributaries from the first range of the High Level canal, 95½ miles having been completed out of a total length of 111 miles estimated for. The protective embankments on the right bank of the Brahminee river in connection with the High Level canal have been completed to the full height originally designed; the Superintending Engineer is of opinion, however, that they will have to be still further raised and strengthened.

On the second range of the High Level canal considerable damage had been done to the apron of the weir across the river Pattia by the floods of 1878; the down stream flooring had also been undermined for a length of 300 feet. In replacing the apron of the weir much heavier blocks of laterite were used in the packing than those which had been previously put in; while between the longitudinal walls cross walls were introduced, by which means, in case any further accident should occur, the extent of the damage will be limited. The flooring, where injured, has been carefully replaced, and the shutters fitted.

The left bank of the river Brahminee above the weir had been eroded by the floods of 1877 to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the head and shore sluices. Protection of the bank was consequently necessary, and this has been afforded by revetting for some distance with gabions filled with rubble stone, and by the construction of spurs, by which the current has been diverted.

Surveys have been in hand during the year for distributaries from the second range of the High Level canal, 566 miles of levelling and surveying having been done.

The Byturnee and Burra weirs on range III of the High Level canal are now complete, and the work appears to be secure and good.

Revetments to the river banks were found necessary, and have been finished; some additions were made to the aprons of these weirs, especially to that of the Burra weir, which had to some extent settled.

The Calcutta road bridge at 6½ miles of range III has been completed, and the first syphon widened.

Surveys of the irrigable area under this range were commenced during the year, 41 miles levelling and surveying having been done.

The weir across the head of the river Katjoory at Nuraj, as well as those across the Mahanuddy and Beropa at the heads of the main canals, have been maintained in good order during the year.

It has been found necessary for the last two or three years, in order to force sufficient water into the canals for irrigation, to adopt the temporary expedient of piling blocks of stone on the crests of the Mahanuddy and Beropa weirs. To save this annually recurring expenditure, and in order to have more complete control over the water-supply, it was decided to construct the shutters which had been originally designed for these weirs. The estimates were accordingly sanctioned, and during the year the shutters for the Beropa weir, 4 feet in height, have been put in hand and nearly completed; they will be fixed in position in the cold weather of 1879-80. The shutters for the Mahanuddy will be pushed on as fast as possible, most of the timber and iron being now on the spot.

All the works have been kept in an efficient state of repair. The details of maintenance will be fully set forth in the Revenue Report; but it may be here mentioned that the most troublesome and expensive item under this head is the clearance of weeds from the canals, the cost on the Kendrapara canal having been Rs. 470 per mile for this item alone, while it was Rs. 292 and Rs. 170 per mile on the High Level and Toldunda canals respectively.

During the year the Orissa canals were not closed for repairs, but two dredgers have been kept at work to reduce the accumulation of silt at the canal entrances. The smaller one, working with a single scoop, lifted 228,000 cubic feet in 11 months, at a cost, including removal, of Rs. 7-10-3 per 1,000 cubic feet. The larger dredger, working for four and a half months, disposed of 470,525 cubic feet of silt at a cost, also including removal, of Rs. 6-15-2 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Orissa in 1878 sanctioned the opening out of the tidal creeks between the Brahminee and the Daib at a cost of Rs. 1;50,000. This work has been gone on with during the year. Between the Mahanuddy and the Daib the jungle has been cleared from the margins of the creeks, so as to afford tracking ground for the boatmen; some shoals have also been deepened, and the navigation greatly improved; but attention has been principally directed to the Hansooa creek, which connects False Point harbour with the Brahminee (Dhumrah). For some years past this creek has been practically closed for navigation by the great deposits of silt which have taken place. Rs. 12,000 have been expended on this work, mostly in widening the narrow portions and cutting off bends; but here, as in the extension of the Kendrapara canal, great difficulty has been experienced in procuring labour, and it was on this account only that the work was not completed during the year.

Between the river Daib and the Chilka Lake careful surveys of the country have been made, and a section taken for a line of canal, which will be required to complete the communication, in the event of the coast canal from Hidgellee to the Dhamra being sanctioned.

Several minor irrigation schemes for the improvement of the Government estates in Khoordah have been put in hand during the year, and nearly 1,000 miles of levelling and surveying have been done there.

Within the last few years the cultivators in Orissa appear to have become alive to the value of canal water, and large areas of land have been leased for five years. The advisability of at once completing the system of distributaries from all the canals that have been finished has thus become manifest. Accordingly estimates based on the best available data were submitted to the Government of India for sanction for the distributaries from the Patamoondee canal, which is complete, but still unprovided with distributaries. The estimates have been returned, as it appears that the sanction of the Secretary of State is required to any addition to the original estimates, which must be carefully revised for the whole project, and made to include all the work that should be carried out. This will necessarily take some time. There can be no doubt of the expediency of carrying out the distributary works on the Patamoondee canal, the people having shown their willingness to take the water by irrigating as far as was possible from the canal, and paying for the water so taken. Such being the state of affairs, this Government, anxious in the present state of the finances to increase the revenue as far as possible, has authorized the detailed surveys to be proceeded with, and has expressed its intention to advance from Provincial funds sufficient money to construct one or two of the principal lines at once; and it is hoped that work will be commenced on them next season. Meantime the revised estimates for the whole project for submission to the Government of India are in hand.

During the year the steam-launch Pioneer, one of the old gun-boats which was in use on the Ganges during the mutiny in 1857-58, was employed in towing passenger barges between Chandballi and Cuttack. The experiment has proved most successful, as she earned, after paying all working expenses, the sum of Rs. 7,466 in about nine months, notwithstanding that for the first month or two she worked at a loss, and that navigation was much impeded by the shoals in the Chota-Brahminee. A new steamer is being built for this line in the Cuttack workshops. It is intended to complete the Gobri canal to Hansooa, on the river Brahminee. When this is opened, it is believed that there will be a large traffic between Chandballi and Cuttack both in passengers and goods.

The cadastral or field survey of the area irrigable under the Toldunda and Kendrapara canals and their branches has made good progress during the year, and 369·09 square miles will have been completed by the end of the working season. It will not be necessary to extend this survey any further at present. 138 maps have been issued to the

Deputy Revenue Superintendent, which have been found of great use in assessing the villages in which five-year leases for irrigation have been entered into.

Miscellaneous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,23,239 has been executed in the Cuttack workshops during the year. These shops now form a sub-division of the Mahanuddy division. The work done consists principally in the repairs of the fleet of boats, lock-gates, shutters, and machinery in use on the canals. The new shutters for the weirs above mentioned and the steamer for the Chandballi line are being made up in these shops.

The total length of protective embankments along the rivers is 913 miles, which have been kept in an efficient state of repair at a total cost of Rs. 1,16,416, or an average of Rs. 127½ per mile. The floods were moderate, and consequently but few breaches occurred. In the Cuttack district only five were reported, and these the Executive Engineer considers were caused by cuts made by the villagers to obtain water for irrigation. Several retired lines have been rendered necessary by the erosion of the river, but none of them are of any great extent, and no special remarks are called for regarding them.

The river Mahanuddy was at its lowest in June, when the discharge was only 601·42 cubic feet per second. This was less than the minimum discharge of the previous year. Notwithstanding this low discharge, navigation of the canals was not interfered with—a result which must be considered very satisfactory.

Revenue.

The following figures show the irrigated areas brought under assessment in the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 :—

Years.	Rubbi. Acres.	Kharreef. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1877-78	3,407	95,088	98,495
1878-79	5,750	105,500*	1,11,250

There was therefore an increase in the assessed area of 12,765 acres. Besides the above, 11,567 acres were irrigated from the 2nd and 3rd ranges of the High Level canal, for the first time utilized for the supply of water, which was given free of charge for one year only. Also 20,358 acres, according to statements submitted by the Executive Engineer, were irrigated, mostly on the lower parts of the Kendrapara and Patamoondee canals, by surplus or overflow water, which, for want of proper distributaries and drainage, could not be charged for: thus the total area irrigated amounted to 143,175 acres, against 109,000 in 1877-78. A question has been raised by the Collector of Cuttack as to the legality of the practice hitherto in vogue in Orissa of assessing lands which, though they may clearly have benefited by the use of canal water, have been irrigated without previous application by the cultivators, or otherwise than through a village channel. The subject is under consideration.

* Of this 94,912 acres have been leased for five years.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 28,796 on account of water-rates and miscellaneous canal revenue, while the assessments falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,115, making a total demand of Rs. 2,04,911. Of this amount Rs. 1,21,804 were collected and Rs. 2,834 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,273 at the close of the year. In explanation of this large balance the Deputy Superintendent states that "when it is considered nearly 80 per cent. of the total demand of the year only fell due on the 1st February, or two months before the expiration of the official year, and that Government sanction to the entertainment of middlemen was not received until December (too late to make suitable arrangements for the year under report), the decrease (in the collections) will not be deemed very unsatisfactory."

The rainfall at Cuttack was 52·32 inches, against 43 inches in 1877-78 and an average of nearly 55 inches for 22 years. There was nothing abnormal in the season; and though the rainfall of September and October was somewhat below the average, it was greater than in the corresponding months of 1877.

Under these circumstances the spread of irrigation, as above mentioned, cannot be considered otherwise than most satisfactory; but much of the success attending the operations is due to the energy and ability of the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, who has most successfully continued the working of the system, so favorably commented on in the report of last year. He has been ably assisted by his subordinates and the engineering staff.

The revenue from navigation has also continued to increase. In May 1878 the Gobri canal, a branch, 15 miles in length, leading to the river Brahminee, was opened for traffic, and from the 1st October 1878 tolls were levied on boats using the second and third reaches of the High Level canal. The following statement shows the traffic and earnings during 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78 :—

Years.	Length of canal open.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	103	12,484	105,257	53,12,548	32,366
1878-79 ...	136	14,042	129,646	40,79,504	62,343
Difference ...	(+)33	(+)1,558	(+)24,389	(—)12,33,044	(+)29,477

It will be seen that although there has been comparatively a diminution in traffic and a considerable reduction in the value of the cargo, caused probably by the reaction which followed the great demand for rice during the famine in Madras, the tollage was nearly doubled. This was caused principally by the enhanced rates levied since 1st November 1878, partly also by the increased length of canal opened for traffic.

The total revenue as credited in the accounts compared with the previous year is as follows:—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Water-rates	1,17,818	1,16,416
Navigation	33,844	57,042
Miscellaneous	9,445	8,546
Total ...	1,61,107	1,82,004
Working expenses	2,16,072	2,39,090
Deficit ...	54,965	57,086

The results of the year's operations were, however, more favorable than shown in the above statement, for a large balance on account of water-rates, amounting to Rs. 78,717, remained unrealized at the close of the year, against Rs. 28,217 of the previous year.

South-Western Circle.—This circle comprises the following works:—

77 miles of navigable canal completed in Midnapore and Hidgellee.

265 miles of distributaries from the Midnapore canal.

1,686 miles of imperial and tuccavi embankments in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot.

Besides the above there are the Sarun irrigation scheme from the river Gunduk, and the Teeur project in Chumparun; also surveys of several minor projects in Tirhoot for the Maharajah of Durbhunga; a drainage project in the Hooghly district, known as the Dancooni project, now complete; and the water-supply scheme for Hooghly and Burdwan, called the Joojooty scheme.

The circle has been in the charge of Major Heywood, R.E., whose supervision has been all that can be desired. It is divided into five executive charges, as follow:—

1. The Cossye division, under Mr. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, 4th grade.
2. The Northern Drainage and Embankment division—Mr. Whitfield, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.
3. Gunduk division, in North Behar—Mr. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.
4. Cement experiment division, under Mr. Dejoux, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.
5. The Balasore survey division—Mr. Vertannes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

The first three are divided into thirty sub-divisions, held mostly by upper subordinates. In the Cossye division the duties are similar to those of the sub-divisional officers in Orissa, the irrigation system in Midnapore being the same as in that province.

The expenditure in the south-western circle during the year is shown in the following tabular statement :—

	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments, &c.	19,911	1,20,240	1,26,075	1,619	2,67,845	(—) 10,225	.....	2,57,620
Capital Productive Public Works.								
Midnapore canal	1,55,136	.....	92,971	1,20,368	3,68,475	(—) 87,968	2,339	2,78,168
Expenses of working and maintenance of Midnapore and Hidgellee tidal canals.	24,774	1,01,036	57,123	13,083	1,96,016	.....	.....	1,96,016
Sarun irrigation scheme	1,05,647	.....	72,686	12,936	1,91,269	(+) 44,882	.....	2,36,151
Jojooty irrigation scheme	23,296	.....	9,757	.....	33,053	.....	395	32,658
Tirhoot project	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—) 3,482	.....	(—) 3,482
Tuccavi embankments, &c.	38,658	1,35,556	41,720	2,571	2,18,505	.....	.....	2,18,505
Contributions.								
Jojooty scheme	9,052	.....	.....	.....	9,052	.....	.....	9,052
Teeur canal	15,152	.....	.....	.....	15,152	.....	.....	15,152
Sluices, &c.	6,182	.....	350	.....	6,532	.....	.....	6,532
Total ...	3,97,808	3,56,832	4,00,682	1,50,577	13,05,899	(—) 56,793	2,734	12,46,372

Of the capital expenditure, Rs. 1,55,136, which was incurred entirely on the Midnapore canal, Rs. 87,450 were spent on two locks in the 2nd range and on the subsidiary works connected with them. These locks were completed and opened for traffic early in March last. Previous to their construction navigation was carried on through an open cut between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain rivers. This cut was at times subject to be silted up, and could not be navigated at all stages of the tides, thus causing serious hindrance to the rapidly increasing traffic. Since the construction of the locks, the lower sills of which have been placed four feet below low water, the canal can be used at all times, and the deposit of silt has been reduced to a minimum.

A new sub-lock has been completed at Dainan, the Roopnarain entrance of range III, at a cost of Rs. 30,157. This was absolutely necessary to enable boats to enter the canal at the lowest stages of the tide.

To facilitate the passage of steamers into the head locks at Midnapore and Panchkoora, where the current of the Cossye river is very strong even during moderate freshes, timber break-waters provided with drop-shutters have been constructed, at a cost of Rs. 17,646; so far they have worked satisfactorily.

The No. 1 or Narainghur distributary of the Midnapore canal has been rendered navigable by the introduction of inexpensive low-lift locks 12 feet wide. The length of this little canal is 17 miles to the Cuttack Trunk Road crossing, and 16 miles from Midnapore by road.

Already some traffic has sprung up on it, and there is every probability of its proving both useful and remunerative.

Revenue.

During the year 39,118 acres were leased for irrigation, in addition to 19,301 in 1877-78. The total area irrigated was 58,731 acres, of which 57,751 were under leases for four and five years, and the remaining 980 acres for one year. In 1877-78 19,819 acres were irrigated, or about one-third of the area watered in the year under report. This favourable result is attributable partly to the fact that canal water is now thoroughly appreciated by the people, with whom long leases are popular, and partly to a deficiency of rain in the beginning of the khurreef season, only 7¾ inches having fallen at Midnapore between the 21st of June and the 25th of July, against an average for that period of 22 inches. After the 25th of July, however, timely rain fell, and eventually nearly the average annual quantity was registered.

The total demand for water-rates and miscellaneous revenue, inclusive of the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,31,932, of which Rs. 93,262 were realized and Rs. 5,393 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,277. The assessments for water-rates amounted to Rs. 88,777, of which Rs. 62,717, or about 70 per cent., were collected in the year.

The navigation revenue of the Midnapore canal, which rose in 1877-78 to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,06,917, was reduced during the year to Rs. 77,340. This falling off was due to the cessation of the demand for rice for export to Madras, and also to accidents and closures on the canal; but the steady increase in the traffic will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Tollage.
	Rs.
1870-71	13,348
1871-72	12,759
1872-73	21,188
1873-74	35,193
1874-75	45,606
1875-76	51,494
1876-77	67,276
1877-78	1,06,917
1878-79	77,340

The revenue from the Midnapore canal for the year as compared with that of the previous year is shown below—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	53,483	85,014
Navigation	1,06,917	77,340
Miscellaneous	9,673	8,356
Total ...	1,70,093	1,70,710
Working expenses	2,03,814	1,72,836
Deficit	33,721	2,126

The reduction in working expenses is satisfactory.

It may be here mentioned that in the current year there is a great demand for canal water, and that the total area leased, mostly for long periods, has already reached 95,000 acres in all. It is hoped the canal will in future more than pay its working expenses.

The result of the working of the canal after 10 years may be briefly stated as having cheapened salt 15 per cent. in the Midnapore bazar, largely added to the value of rice, timber, and jungle produce, and it is believed that the value of land within the influence of the canals has been increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

The Hidgellee canal has been maintained in good order, no silt clearance was found to be necessary during the year. Plantations have been started during the year on the spoil banks, and about 1,000 young cocoanut-trees are thriving fairly.

The revenue from the Hidgellee tidal canal, which is mostly derived from navigation, as compared with that of the previous year, will be seen from the following statement:—

Years.	Revenue.	Working expenses.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	62,280	30,564	31,716
1878-79	60,793	23,180	37,613

The surplus of the year under report, Rs. 37,613, represents a profit of upwards of 2 per cent. on the capital of 18 lakhs of rupees.

The plans and estimates of the extension of the Hidgellee canal to Orissa—called the Coast canal—were resubmitted to the Government of India for sanction, having been returned for certain detailed reports and drawings which were wanting when the project was first sent up. In submitting the plans and estimates, this Government has most strongly urged that early sanction may be accorded to the project, and pointed out that in case a famine should again unhappily occur in Orissa this canal would afford the means of carriage of grain to the province, which is now practically as much isolated from the rest of Bengal as it ever was, no improvement, but rather the reverse, having taken place in the ports, and that grain would be transported by the numerous boats which throng the rivers of Bengal without cost to Government, and with the sole effect of swelling the tolls on the canal. Independently of the value of the canal in case of famine, it has been shown by the officers of this department that it would surely prove remunerative. The Secretary in the Revenue Department, to whom the papers were sent, after careful scrutiny and examination arrived at the same conclusion.

Government having resolved to run steamers between Calcutta and Midnapore, a contract was entered into with the India General Steam Navigation Company for a steamer and barge at a cost of Rs. 33,000. It was stipulated that she was not to exceed 70 feet in length, and that she was to tow a barge 70 feet long, loaded with passengers, at a speed of 8 miles an hour in the canal. The steamer with her barge at the trial trip attained an average of 7·7 miles an hour, and it is confidently expected that, with a few

slight alterations, the contract speed will be reached. For some months an experimental steamer has been running between Calcutta and Dainan on the river Roopnarain, but as she is ill adapted for the work, and constantly under repair, she has worked at a loss; latterly, however, the revenue has exceeded the expenditure. When the new steamer and barge are put on the line, and the journey can be performed in one day, there is little doubt of the success of the passenger traffic. After this is ensured two other steamers should be constructed, so that a daily service each way may be permanently and uninterruptedly established.

The Sarun irrigation project, details of which were given in the last year's Report, is one of exceptional interest, as it has been carried out from Provincial funds, and the interest on the outlay is guaranteed at 4½ per cent. by the planters who will benefit by the water supplied. The work during the year has made most satisfactory progress. It is, in fact, complete, with the exception of the head sluice and the excavation of the first two miles of the head cut. With both of these works some difficulty has been experienced on account of the spring level, which stands at 4 feet over the canal bed. It is hoped that the work will be so far ready that water may be supplied next cold season. After some correspondence and several meetings of the Government officials and the guarantors it has been finally settled that the guarantors should themselves distribute the water and collect the rates, each in his own indigo concern, pay into the treasury the amount collected by him after deducting 20 per cent. to cover the cost of distribution, collection, and maintenance of channels, and that under any circumstances the guaranteed amount at least must be paid.

The Teeur project in Chumparun has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 78,546, of which Rs. 71,000 have been contributed by the zemindar. A brief description of the project was given in the report for last year. During the past season from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of rice and 2,000 acres of rubbi were irrigated, so that the profits to the zemindar must have been considerable. In order to make the distribution thoroughly effective additional channels are required, and for this purpose the zemindar is willing to subscribe Rs. 25,000 extra. The surveys for the channels have been completed.

The Maharaja of Durbhunga having stated his intention to construct irrigation works on his estates after attaining his majority, surveys of five or six likely projects have been undertaken by this department. It is too soon to form an opinion how far these may generally be useful, but that from the river Kumla, which has been worked out in some detail, looks promising. The plans and estimates for this project will shortly be ready.

The Burdwan and Hooghly water-supply (Joojooty) scheme was commenced in 1873-74 as a famine work, when over one lakh of rupees was expended on it. The object of this work, as described in last year's report, is to let the water of the river Damoodah into the old nullahs with which the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan are intersected. It was then stated that contributions had been promised amounting to about a lakh of rupees towards the cost of the works;

but these promises, when put to a practical test, have ended in disappointment. The Commissioner of Burdwan and the Collectors of the two districts, after strenuous efforts, have only been able to obtain definite promises for Rs 29,982 in Burdwan and Rs. 23,289 in Hooghly. Government finally determined that if of the five lakhs of rupees required even one were contributed by the people, the work would be carried out on account of its extreme importance as a sanitary measure. Things were in this state when financial difficulties arose, and the project could not be entertained; it has accordingly been put aside for the present.

In the report of last year allusion was made to certain projects for the drainage and reclamation of the great swamps in the southern part of the Hooghly district. The Dancooni project has already been completed. Three others—the Howrah, Amptah, and Rajapore projects—have been under consideration during the year, and the designs and estimates have been prepared. Several meetings were held with the object of fully explaining to the persons interested the scope and usefulness of the proposed works. Great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the money laid out on the Dancooni scheme, owing in part to the complicated procedure required by the Drainage Act of 1873; and until some satisfactory progress has been made in realizing the amount expended on the Dancooni scheme it seems hopeless to bring forward the others. A new Drainage Act, adapted to meet the circumstances of these projects, will, it is expected, be passed in the local Council before very long. The usefulness of the Dancooni works was exhibited in a remarkable manner during the past year. On the 22nd September 1878, 14 inches of rain fell in 15 hours over the Dancooni basin; the water, which before the rain fell stood at 11 feet 6 inches on the guage, rapidly rose to 13 feet 4 inches; on the 23rd September both of the sluice-gates were open for drainage. This heavy fall of rain was coincident with the commencement of the highest spring tides of the year, and with a flood in the Hooghly. The highest tide, 18 feet 1 inch, was on the 27th; but for some days before and after that date the rise ranged from 15 to 18 feet, and low water never fell to less than 12 feet on the gauge. Notwithstanding this combination of adverse circumstances the water in the Dancooni basin had fallen in 10 days to 13 feet, and in 16 days (October 8) to 12 feet, when the cultivators requested that it might be kept at that level. The submersion of the rice crop for several days in this instance has brought to light the singular fact that whereas clear water did but little harm, muddy water in places outside the protected area destroyed the submerged crops. The total loss of crops in this basin did not exceed 1·92 per cent., whereas in Rajapore and other undrained swamps 90 per cent. of the crops below a contour of 13 feet were destroyed. The cost of maintenance of the Dancooni works, inclusive of establishments, is covered by the income derived from cultivation of spoil banks, fisheries, &c., &c.

In the report for 1877-78 it was stated that a committee had been appointed to enquire into the working of the Embankment Act, VI (B.C.) of 1873, in the district of Midnapore, in which the tuccavi outlay had largely increased during the last few years.

Government, acting on the recommendations of the committee, has sanctioned the payment by the zemindars concerned of a fixed sum yearly, aggregating about Rs. 60,000, for a term of twenty years from 1874-75, from which time the assessments had been increased, and has undertaken to maintain the embankments. Should the expenditure exceed the contribution, the excess charge will be met from Provincial funds. It is not anticipated, however, that any excess will occur on an average of several years, as the embankments are now in excellent order, and the estimate has been most carefully prepared from statistics of expenditure in former years. The Board of Revenue have been authorized to invite the zemindars to enter into agreements on the above terms, with the intimation that, if not accepted by the 1st November next, the heavy charges already incurred will be recovered from those who object. Sanction has also been accorded to the introduction of the system above described into the other districts in which there are zemindari embankments under charge of this department, and the subject is now under consideration of the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer of Irrigation for the settlement of the exact terms to be offered. For the last two years the floods have been very moderate, and the estimates of the repairs of Government embankments have proved sufficient. The expenditure in the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,50,847, for which sum the works, including sluices and bungalows, have been maintained in a thoroughly efficient state.

On the tuccavi embankments the expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 3,22,143 in 1877-78 to Rs. 2,21,586 in the last year.

Tidal observations on the river Hooghly have been continued during the year, self-acting gauges having been maintained at four places.

Cement experiments as usual have been carried on by Mr. Dejoux, whose duties consist to a large extent in the analyses of lime and natural cement stones sent from different parts of India. 46 experiments on cement were made and 195 analyses.

Sone Circle.—The works in this circle consist of—

219 miles of navigable canal, of which 183 are open for traffic;
148 miles of branch canals or main distributaries, of which 110 are complete;
1,049½ miles of distributary, of which 816 are finished;

besides 20¼ miles of drainage cuts.

The circle up to the latter end of January last was under the superintendence of Mr. Levinge, when it was transferred to Major McNeile, R.E., acting for Mr. Walker, who was at that time on leave.

There are four executive divisions, as follow:—

(1) The Arrah division, under Mr. Odling, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.
(2) The Buxar division, under Captain McArthur, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

(3) The Dehree Workshop division, under Mr. Fouracres, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

(The above divisions are in the district of Shahabad.)

(4) The Eastern Sone division, under Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, in the districts of Gya and Patna.

The above divisions comprise 15 sub-divisions, which with one exception (the workshops) are all held by Assistant Engineers, an arrangement rendered necessary by the system of revenue, which, unlike that in Orissa and Midnapore, is entirely managed, with the exception of the collections of water-rates, by the Engineer officers of this department. The Assistant Engineers are also vested with third class magisterial powers.

The total expenditure in the Sone circle during 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 21,31,038, of which Rs. 17,08,832 were spent on capital productive public works, Rs. 3,70,504 on maintenance and repairs, and the balance, Rs. 51,702, on works charged as ordinary public works. The following statement shows the distribution of the outlay under the usual heads of account:—

SONE PROJECT.	Works and repairs.	Establishments.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Suspense account.	Receipts on capital account.	Net total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital productive public works.	11,80,321	3,83,825	2,49,321	18,13,467	(—)79,771	24,864	17,08,832
					Refunds.		
Expenses of working and maintenance...	2,36,072	1,31,105	3,051	3,70,228	276	.....	3,70,504
Canal plantations ...	7,048	1,794	.....	8,842	.....	.....	8,842
Dehree Training School	11,924	27,446	52	39,422	.....	.....	39,422
Clearing Shere Shah's tank at Sasseram.	1,825	.....	.....	1,825	.....	.....	1,825
Village channels ...	1,468	145	.....	1,613	.....	.....	1,613
Total ...	14,38,658	5,44,315	2,52,424	22,35,397	(—)79,495	24,864	21,31,038

The total capital outlay on the Sone project up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,07,76,997 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,73,63,503.

The following tabular statement shows the canals and distributaries completed and under construction on the 31st March :—

Division.	Canal.	Main Canals.				Distributaries.				
		Total area commanded by canal when finished.	Length of canal when completed.	Present length of canal navigable.	Present length of canal from which irrigation is carried on.	Length of distributaries when completed.	Length of distributaries completed to 31st March 1878.	Length of distributaries completed during year.	Present length of distributaries from which water can be given.	Area to which water can now be given.
		Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.
Arrah and Buxar.	Main Western ...	254,582	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	137¼	12¼	...	12¼	18,660
Arrah	Arrah	616,913	65½	65½	65½	501½	430¾	46½	477½	413,530
Buxar	Buxar	561,505	45¼	9½	44	243	100¾	40¾	141½	206,388
Eastern Sone	Eastern Main ...	12,080	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8¼	...	8¼	8¼	12,080
	Patna	295,530	79	79	79	298½	48¼	237¾	278¼	271,830
		1,740,610	219	183	217½	1,189½	592¾	333¾	918¾	922,488
		Above information classified according to divisions.								
		Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.
Arrah Division		621,713	74¼	74¼	74¼	504¾	434½	46½	480¾	417,690
Buxar „		811,287	57⅞	22	56½	377½	109½	40½	150½	220,888
Eastern Sone „		307,610	86⅜	86⅝	86⅝	307⅞	48¼	246½	287¼	283,910
		1,740,610	219	183	217½	1,189½	592¾	333¾	918½	922,488
							926½			

From the foregoing statement it appears that during the year 1878-79 eight miles of main canal were completed for navigation, and 333¾ miles of distributary channels were constructed and made available for irrigation.

The completed works of the circle now comprise—

183 miles of navigable canal;

227 miles of canal from which irrigation can be given,

and supplying water to—

918½ miles of distributary channels from which irrigation can be supplied.

20¼ miles of drainage channels.

9,22,488 acres of land commanded by the distributaries now open and in operation.

In the Arrah division, though the larger works of construction have been nearly brought to a close, much still remains to be done in organizing and arranging for a proper system of village channels which will be made by the people. Escapes are also still required to several of the distributaries. For the future, then, the duties of the sub-divisional officer will be almost entirely confined to revenue work and the maintenance of the channels.

In the Eastern Sone division the unfinished distributaries, which were taken over from the contractor in a most unsatisfactory state, have been completed during the year, and are now ready for irrigation throughout their whole length.

The prinicipal works under construction in the Buxar division were the locks on the Buxar canal. These, with the exception of the terminal locks, have been nearly all completed, and by the end of 1879-80 it is expected that the canal will be opened for traffic throughout, as far as the railway, or within one mile of the end. The masonry of the large double terminal lock at the Fort of Buxar has been commenced, and it is hoped that the navigation from the Ganges to Dehree and Sasseram will be opened before the rainy season of 1880. The distributaries from the Main Western canal have been completed during the year, with the exception of the Gurra Chowbey, a main branch, 38 miles in length. Of this the first six miles were finished and the rest is in progress. The distributaries from this branch and from the Chowsa branch are also under construction.

The head works sustained no serious damage, with the exception that two of the centre under-sluice piers of the weir were thrown down on their sides during the freshets of 1878. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of this accident has been given. The sluice aprons, which were thoroughly repaired in 1877-78, have sustained no further injury. During the past year two new dredgers have been received from England and are being fitted together in the workshops. Dredging operations for silt clearance have been most economically carried on by single-bucket dredgers of great efficiency invented by Mr. Fouracres, Executive Engineer, Workshop division. In the Patna canal the silt was lifted from the canals, boated, and thrown into the river at a total cost of Rs. 2-4-7 per 1,000 cubic feet. The canal banks and masonry works, as well as the plantations, to which some additions have been made from Provincial funds, have been efficiently maintained.

During the past year attempts have been made to start steam navigation on the canals, and for some months last cold weather the steamer Sir Arthur Cotton, a launch built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, was kept running twice a week up and down the Patna canal. The vessel is not adapted for the work required, and, as expected, she did not pay her working expenses; but the satisfactory increase of passengers and goods carried during the few months she was at work fully warranted the continuance of the experiment, and it is hoped when the new steamer at present under construction is ready that goods and passenger traffic on the canals will be worked with advantage to the revenue of the canals and to the requirements of the district. It is in contemplation to construct several steamers for the navigation of the Arrah, Buxar, and Patna canals. The cost will be that of the hull and fittings only, as there are four powerful locomotives, which were used for the conveyance of stone to the weir when under construction, available for them. These locomotives being of four-feet gauge are useless for any railway in India, and may well be utilized in steamers.

The workshops at Dehree still form a separate charge. During the year under review the total outlay on miscellaneous manufacture amounted to Rs. 1,86,448. The principal works in hand during the year were the construction of dredgers and mud punts for use in the canals, four cargo-boats for the Tirhoot State Railway (to cross the Ganges), girders for the Gya Railway, paddle-steamer for the Arrah canal, and lock-gates, culvert, valves, &c., for the Buxar canal. As it is now certain that the workshops at Dehree can never be self-supporting on account of their distance from all the great centres of trade and business, and because the Sone works are nearly completed, it has been decided to make the shops a sub-division of the Arrah division, under a good mechanical upper subordinate, to transfer as much of the heavy machinery as may be required for the new workshop now under construction at Howrah, and to amalgamate the training school at Dehree with the new school for mechanical and civil engineers to be established in Calcutta in connection with the new shops.

The cadastral survey of the irrigable area under the canals east of the Sone in Gya and Patna, as well as that under the Arrah canal and its branches, has been completed. The survey of the area commanded by the Buxar canal, lying to the west of the river Kao in Shahabad, has not been undertaken, as the cost, 9 annas per acre nearly, has proved so high that it has seemed expedient to wait until it is seen from practical experience how far it is desirable to extend it. The total area surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department is 1,808·40 square miles, at a total cost of Rs. 6,49,315, or Rs. 359-0-10 per mile. To this must be added Rs. 29,419 for the survey of 46·5 square miles by officers of this department previous to 1874-75, when the Revenue Survey Department took the work in hand. The total expenditure on the survey of 1,855 square miles has been therefore Rs. 6,78,734. The following tabular statement of the work done by the Revenue Survey Department in the five years 1874-75 to 1878-79 afford some interesting particulars.

1	2	3		4		5	6			7	8	9	10
District.	Scale.	Number of villages and fields cadastrally surveyed.		Area surveyed.		Average size of fields.	Expenditure			Cost per square mile, surveys only.	Gross cost per square mile, including surveys, khusras, and mapping.	Cost per acre, surveys only.	Gross cost per acre, including surveys, khusras, and mapping.
		Villages.	Fields.	Square miles.	Acres.		On surveys.	On maps and khusras.	On manuscript copies of maps.				
		No.	No.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gya	32 inches=1 mile.	622	1,565,384	404·90	259,138	·299	5,78,575	70,740		319 14 11	359 0 10	0 8 0	0 9 0
Patna	Ditto ...	673		326·77	209,135								
Shahabad	Ditto ...	1,945	2,460,931	1,076·73	689,106	·280							
Total ...	.....	3,240	4,026,315	1,808·40	1,157,379	·287	5,78,575	70,740		319 14 11	359 0 10	0 8 0	0 9 0

It will be seen from the statement that in 3,240 villages surveyed there were 4,026,315 fields, aggregating 1,157,379 acres, so that each field averaged ·287, or a little over ¼ acre. The maps have been plotted to a scale of 32 inches to the mile, and are well executed. Besides these maps sheets to a scale of 4 inches to a mile, in which the village maps are combined, have been prepared, and will prove most useful in laying out the village channels. With the maps, khusras have been issued, showing the areas of each field and holding with the cultivators' names. The maps will shortly be brought into use, and next year it will be possible to say how far they will have proved convenient and economical.

Revenue.

The following is a comparative statement of the irrigated areas assessed during 1877-78 and 1878-79:—

Years.	Khurreef.	Rubbi.	Sugarcane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1877-78 ...	107,087	124,812	9,891	241,790
1878-79 ...	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018
Difference	(—) 7,123	(—) 47,382	(+) 9,733	(—) 44,772

The falling off in khurreef is due to the rainfall in August and September 1878 being so much heavier than in the corresponding period of 1877, the mean fall over five stations having been 15·34 and 8·79 inches respectively. It is also partly due, no doubt, to the higher water-rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre, against Re. 1 in 1877, when the orders were to save as much of the crops as possible without reference to returns. The falling off in rubbi is due to the destruction of a large portion of the crop of 1877-78 by insects, and to heavy rain in the cold season, which followed an injudicious application of excess irrigation. Experience will soon teach the people, who are as yet unaccustomed to the use of canal water, that the rubbi crops will not stand such heavy floodings as they that year applied. Both the above mentioned causes doubtless hindered the cultivators from taking water for the rubbi crops in 1878-79 as freely as they did in the previous year. The system of leasing for three years, alluded to in the report of last year, has not proved successful, and has been abandoned: a different arrangement for long leases is under consideration.

The distributaries from the Patna canal were opened for rate-payable irrigation, and a small area was leased. In the previous year water was given from this canal free of charge.

The gross assessments, which, on the areas irrigated during the year, would amount to about 3½ lakhs of rupees. were Rs. 6,88,162, inclusive of the outstanding balance at the commencement of the year. The explanation of this is that in 1877-78 a part only of the khurreef demand statements was sent to the Collector, while most of those for 1878-79 were forwarded in that year along with the remainder of those for 1877-78. Of the total demand of Rs. 6,88,162, the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,312 and the remissions to Rs. 10,439. The unrealized balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 3,04,411, of which nearly 50 per cent. has since been collected.

The navigation receipts amounted to Rs. 29,332, against Rs. 26,774 of the previous year.

The revenue account of the Sone canals for 1877-78 and 1878-79 is as follows :—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Water-rates	59,651	3,73,312
Navigation	26,774	29,332
Miscellaneous	14,867	34,982
Total ...	1,01,292	4,37,626
Working expenses	2,52,407	3,70,504
Net revenue	(—) 1,51,115	(+) 67,122

Thus in this early stage of existence of the Sone canals a surplus of revenue over expenditure is shown, which would have been greater had the arrears of water-rates been got in.

During the year the training school at Dehree has been enlarged. It now consists of 52 boys. The progress made, as shown by the half-yearly examinations, is satisfactory. Two boys left the school after completing their apprenticeship, and both have found employment as Sub-Overseers, 2nd grade, in the Sone circle. With one or two exceptions, satisfactory accounts continue to be received of the past students of this school.

Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, MAIN LINE.

THE length of the main line of this Railway on which rates and fares are calculated is 1,283·68 miles, of which 410·59 are double. The total length of single track, including sidings, is 1,985·02 miles. The total capital expenditure at the end of 1878 was Rs. 28,81,25,230, which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,24,452·5 upon the running length (1,283·68 miles) of the line and Rs. 1,45,149·8 upon the total length (1,985·02 miles). During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	11,31,515
„ credits to capital „	2,91,579
Balance to capital expenditure ...	8,39,936

During the year the branch line from the Cawnpore station to the corn market in the city was opened.

In addition to the capital expenditure a sum of Rs. 7,517 was spent upon minor works of construction at the cost of revenue.

The only engineering work of any importance is the remodelling of the Howrah terminal goods yard, in which considerable progress has been made during the year.

Maintenance.

The way and works have been efficiently maintained, and extensive renewals of sleepers have been made during the year.

	1877.	1878.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
The cost of maintenance per mile per month was	198 0 10	251 15 6
	No.	No.
The number of sleepers renewed during the year	178,337	245,502
The number of rails renewed during the year	5,310	3,430

Locomotive Department.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily train mileage run by the engines was—

	1st half.	2nd half.
In 1877	61·0	58·2
„ 1878	50·0	44·75
Difference ...	—11·0	—13.45

Consumption of coal.

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	Engines.	
	Passenger.	Goods.
In 1877	43·27	49·87
„ 1878	42·25	50·89

During the year six engines were condemned.

The employment of natives as drivers and shunters has been extended during the year, and is reported to work satisfactorily.

The cost of enginemen, firemen, and all labour connected with running the engines was—

	Rs.	Engine miles.
In 1877	10,62,869	9,046,083
„ 1878	10,09,243	8,503,482
Difference ...	53,626	—542,601

The Kurhurballie and Serampore collieries yielded—

	Tons.
In 1877	308,500
„ 1878	307,504
Decrease in 1878 ...	996

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The whole of the rolling-stock has been upheld in a satisfactory manner. The working expenses (repairs and oiling) per train mile amounted to—

	As.
In 1877	2·37
„ 1878	2·73
Increase ...	0·36

The vehicles renewed and turned out, including those for the Jubbulpore line, were—

	Rs.
In 1877, 340 in number, at a cost of	3,16,909
„ 1878, 266 „ „	3,43,700

At the end of the year the total number of vehicles running on the main line was 7,086.

Telegraph.

The lines of telegraph have been efficiently maintained.

Accidents.

The following is the most serious accident that has occurred during the year :—

On the 14th March a collision occurred at Hooghly between an up and down goods train, in which both engines, a number of wagons, and the permanent-way, were damaged. A native fireman on the up-train engine was severely injured.

There were 17 cases of broken axles during the year.

The number of accidents to life and limb, including those on the Jubbulpore line, is shown below:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	4	21
Railway servants	15	39
Labor contractors and ballast coolies ...	15	25
Trespassers	76	19
Police	0	1

A large proportion of the fatal cases classed under trespassers are supposed to have been suicides.

Earnings and expenditure.

Exclusive of the flotilla—

	Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	3,60,04,184
„ expenditure „	1,25,43,495
Balance ...	2,34,60,689

Details are given in the table below :—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles open	1,279½	1,279·58	1,279·58	1,283·68
Train miles (Traffic Department)	5,504,574	6,512,735	7,371,981	7,247,945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	2,72,89,251	3,27,69,142	3,96,57,241	3,60,04,183
Expenses	1,04,29,298	1,11,25,137	1,23,07,439	1,25,43,495
Profits	1,68,59,953	2,16,44,005	2,73,49,802	2,34,60,688
Average per mile open { Earnings	21,324	25,609	30,992·4	28,047·6
Expenses	8,150	8,694	9,618·3	9,771·5
Profits	13,174	16,915	21,374·1	18,276·1
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average per train mile { Earnings	4 15 4	5 0 6	5 0 7	4 15 6
Expenses	1 14 4	1 11 4	1 9 0	1 11 8
Profits	3 1 0	3 5 2	3 7 7	3 3 10
Percentage of working expenses on earnings ...	38·2	33·9	31·0	34·8
Percentage of profits on capital expended ...	5·9	7·6	9·5	8·5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up	28,72,26,153	29,63,12,171	30,04,90,887	30,11,36,236
Rate per cent. of profits on capital paid up ...	5·8	7·3	9·1	7·8

N.B.—The steamer traffic has been excluded from this table, except in the two columns giving percentage of profits on capital expended and capital paid up.

	Rs.
The earnings from coaching traffic amounted to ...	96,14,694
Ditto from goods traffic	2,52,19,516
The percentage upon the total earnings ...	3,60,45,302
Of coaching traffic is ...	26·6
Of goods traffic is	70·0

Details are given in the following tables :—

Details of Passenger Traffic, Main Line.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1878.	Receipts.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1877.	1878.						1877.	1878.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	45,966	42,390	.....	3,576	.....	7·78	120·10	4,91,932	4,11,438	.....	80,494	.....	16·36
Percentage on entire passenger traffic	0·62	0·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·70	4·77	.....	.....	.....	...
2nd class	128,085	145,585	17,500	.....	13·66	.....	156·37	5,15,696	5,91,988	76,292	.....	14·79	...
Percentage on entire passenger traffic	1·72	1·93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·97	6·87	.....	.....	.....	...
Intermediate class	560,316	539,478	.....	20,838	.....	3·72	37·31	4,68,170	4,25,437	.....	42,733	.....	9·13
Percentage on entire passenger traffic	7·55	7·13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·42	4·94	.....	.....	.....	...
3rd class	6,687,702	6,836,805	149,103	.....	2·23	.....	67·44	71,87,205	71,88,844	31,559	.....	0·44	...
Percentage on entire passenger traffic	90·11	90·38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83·01	83·42	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	7,422,069	7,564,258	142,139	.....	1·92	.....	67·29	86,33,083	86,17,707	.....	15,376	.....	0·18
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·69	24·74	.....	.....	.....	...

	1877.	1878.
The average load in tons of each goods train was ...	144	141
Ditto ditto ditto ditto wagon ...	6·84	6·73

Details of Goods Traffic.

Merchandise.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Receipts.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	1,920,957	1,729,434	.....	191,523	2,38,74,303	2,07,93,060	.....	30,81,243
Military stores ...	21,636	16,379	.....	5,257	8,63,028	6,67,361	.....	1,95,667
Railway materials	3,535	8,110	4,575	.....	19,541	24,888	5,347	.....
Minerals for the public ...	623,533	692,455	68,922	.....	35,12,550	36,81,109	1,68,559	.....
Minerals for railway construction ...	488	351	.....	137	780	764	.....	16
Live stock ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,043	14,507	.....	6,536
Rent, demurrage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,406	37,983	.....	43,423
Total ...	2,570,149	2,446,729	.....	123,420	2,83,72,651	2,52,19,672	.....	31,52,979
Percentage of goods traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	74·57	72·40	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the outward and inward goods traffic at the Howrah terminus :—

Abstract of Goods forwarded from and received at Howrah and Calcutta stations during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

Names of Articles.	Received at Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Forwarded from Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine	78	167	89	.....	12,328	7,215	.....	5,113
Coal	308,472	398,555	90,083	.....	94	169	75	.....
Copper	40	15	.....	25	2,872	3,060	188	.....
Cotton	13,859	10,901	.....	2,958	3,560	5,069	1,509	.....
Ghee and oil ...	5,649	7,315	1,666	.....	1,854	2,043	189	.....
Grains	386,435	202,221	.....	184,214	3,471	7,823	4,352	.....
Gunny	513	533	20	.....	21,074	16,632	.....	4,442
Hides and horns ...	19,188	25,173	5,985	.....	29	36	7	.....
Indigo	4,806	5,404	598	.....	4	7	3	.....
Iron	396	568	172	.....	22,820	23,088	268	.....
Lacdye	5,835	4,952	.....	883	28	53	25	.....
Lime	6,299	8,178	1,879	.....	46	80	34	.....
Opium	9,336	9,644	308	.....	14	12	.....	2
Piece-goods ...	339	344	5	.....	39,488	39,127	.....	361
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,933	80,410	6,677	.....
Saltpetre	16,380	22,045	5,665	.....	21	16	.....	5
Seeds	220,627	201,388	.....	19,239	313	341	28	.....
Stones	1,551	1,983	432	.....	129	39	.....	90
Sugar	12,529	1,501	.....	11,028	221	2,779	2,558	.....
Miscellaneous, including railway materials ...	40,170	36,191	.....	3,979	44,993	65,767	20,774	.....
Total ...	1,052,502	937,078	.....	115,424	227,092	253,766	26,674	.....

Working expenses.

The gross revenue expenditure exceeds that for 1877 by Rs. 1,87,261, or 1½ per cent.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	30,10,432	38,55,490	8,45,058	.....
Locomotive	29,00,332	28,85,334	.....	14,998
Carriage and wagon	11,81,300	12,58,060	76,760	.....
Traffic	26,11,746	25,12,084	.....	99,662
General charges	13,90,422	14,36,638	46,216	.....
Steam boat	87,719	38,924	.....	48,795
Special and miscellaneous	12,13,207	5,95,889	.....	6,17,318
Total ...	1,23,95,158	1,25,82,419	1,87,261	.....

Details of steamer traffic are given below :—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872	1,39,567	91,527	.....	48,040
1873	1,42,805	80,604	.....	62,201
1874	1,69,216	1,04,726	.....	64,490
1875	88,919	76,758	.....	12,161
1876	69,228	55,978	.....	13,250
1877	45,550	87,719	42,169	.....
1878	41,118	38,924	.....	2,194

The foreign traffic was—

	Mds.	Rs.	No. of passengers.	Rs.
In 1877 ...	2,20,69,353	88,57,819	401,276⅔	15,08,551
„ 1878 ...	2,00,02,862	79,17,413	420,970½	16,14,240
Increase ...	.....	.....	19,694	1,05,689
Decrease ...	20,66,491	9,40,406	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The length of line on which rates and fares are calculated is 223·57 miles, the whole of which is single line. The length with sidings is 246·2 miles. The capital expenditure at the end of the year was Rs. 3,72,37,857, which gives an expenditure per mile of—

Rs. 1,66,560·1 upon the running or train length, 223·57 miles.
„ 1,51,250·0 upon the total length, 246·2 miles.

During the year—

	Rs.
The capital expenditure amounted to	3,29,547
The credits to capital ditto	9,840
Balance to capital expenditure ...	3,19,707

The expenditure on new minor works debited to revenue was Rs. 288.

The engineering works were of little importance.

Maintenance.

The cost of maintenance—

	1877.	1878.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per mile per month was ...	189 7 11	154 12 7
	No.	No.
Number of sleepers renewed ...	35,313	37,421
Ditto of rails ditto ...	609	286

Locomotive Department.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily train mileage run by the engines was—

	1st half.	2nd half.
In 1877	66·0	62·0
„ 1878	56·0	52·0
Decrease ...	10·0	10·0

Consumption of coal.

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	Engines.	
	Passenger.	Goods.
In 1877	34·98	47·69
„ 1878	35·64	50·57

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The rolling-stock has been upheld in a satisfactory manner. The working expenses, repairs, and oiling per train mile amounted to—

In 1877	2·39 annas.
„ 1878	3·27 „

At the end of the year the total number of vehicles running on the Jubbulpore line was 1,016.

Accidents. The following is the only serious accident that has occurred during the year:—

On the 5th February the down Jubbulpore mail ran into a goods train between Ucharah and Sutna. The mail engine and several passenger and goods vehicles were thrown off the line and seriously damaged. The goods train guard was severely injured.

The numbers of passengers, servants, and others killed and injured during the year have been included in the main line report.

Earnings and expenditure.

		Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	...	37,32,708
„ expenditure „	...	16,14,401
Balance net earnings	...	21,18,307

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Average miles open	223·75	223·57	223·57	223·57
Train miles (Traffic Department) ...	445,714	591,538	980,501	*817,035
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	20,18,725	26,74,576	46,48,967	37,32,708
Expenses	11,70,840	12,09,508	17,32,697	16,14,400
Profits	8,47,885	13,65,068	29,16,270	21,18,308
Per mile open ... Earnings ...	9,022	11,961	20,794	16,696
Per mile open ... Expenses ...	5,233	5,856	7,750	7,221
Per mile open ... Profits	3,789	6,105	13,044	9,475
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per train mile ... Earnings ...	4 8 5	4 8 4	4 11 10	4 9 1
Per train mile ... Expenses ...	2 10 0	2 3 5	1 12 3	1 15 7
Per train mile ... Profits	1 14 5	2 4 11	2 15 7	2 9 6
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	57·9	49·00	37·3	43·25
Percentage of profits on capital expended	2·3	3·7	7·9	5·7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up	3,53,48,384	3,48,76,527	*3,53,48,335	*3,53,80,898
Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up.	2·4	3·9	8·3	5·8

* This includes capital (Rs. 4,71,807) not bearing interest.

		Rs.
The earnings from coaching traffic amounted to	...	10,39,482
Ditto from goods traffic ...	...	23,37,413
The percentage upon the total earnings	...	37,32,708
Of coaching traffic is ...	...	27·8
Of goods traffic is ...	...	62·6

Details are given in the following table:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1877.	1878.						1877.	1878.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	5,447	4,375	.....	1,072	.....	19·68	201·16	87,943	72,774	.....	15,169	.....	17·25
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·54	1·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·94	8·35	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd class	23,437	29,661	6,224	.....	26·56	.....	28·36	1,13,106	1,41,594	28,488	.....	25·19	.....
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	6·62	8·88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·78	16·24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate class	5,474	4,802	.....	672	.....	12·28	204·11	24,509	22,938	.....	1,571	.....	6·41
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	1·55	1·44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·77	2·63	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd class	319,493	295,348	.....	24,145	.....	7·56	136·72	6,59,458	6,34,427	.....	25,031	.....	3·80
Percentage of entire passenger traffic	90·29	88·38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74·51	72·78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	353,851	334,186	.....	19,665	.....	5·56	145·78	8,85,016	8,71,733	.....	13,283	.....	1·50
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire coaching and goods traffic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·89	25·81	.....	.....	.....	.....

The average load in tons of each

			1877.	1878.
Goods train was in	...	...	114	104
,, wagon ,,	...	...	7·02	5·96

The details of goods traffic are given in the following table:—

Details of Goods Traffic.

Merchandise.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Receipts.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	412,622	287,185	.....	125,437	28,27,384	22,85,377	.....	5,42,007
Railway materials	857	6,193	5,336	.....	4,325	16,309	11,984	.....
Minerals for the public	24,672	6,669	.....	18,003	1,28,572	34,210	.....	94,362
Minerals for railway construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live stock ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	448	435	.....
Rent, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,342	1,129	.....	213
Total ...	438,151	299,987	.....	138,164	29,61,636	23,37,473	.....	6,24,163
Percentage of goods traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	73·25	69·22	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the outward and inward goods traffic at Jubbulpore station during the years 1877 and 1878.

Abstract of goods forwarded from and received at Jubbulpore station during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

Names of Articles.	Forwarded from Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Received at Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine	1	...	...	1	364	207	...	157
Coal	...	...	...	...	25,053	6,613	...	18,440
Cotton	345	1,315	970	...	138	111	...	27
Grains	10,723	3,540	...	7,183	2,574	6,291	3,717	...
Lac	1,156	1,021	...	135	314	235	...	79
Piece-goods ...	43	45	2	...	399	336	...	63
Salt	48	1,106	1,058	...	52	49	...	3
Seeds	277	219	...	58	527	322	...	205
Sugar and jaggree...	18	14	...	4	1,260	3,102	1,842	...
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials ...	1,237	714	...	523	6,931	5,641	...	1,290
Total ...	13,848	7,974	...	5,874	37,612	22,907	...	14,705

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	5,09,308	4,03,177	.....	1,06,131
Locomotive	4,92,724	5,23,960	31,236	.....
Carriage and wagon	1,42,480	1,65,366	22,886	.....
Traffic	1,76,865	1,71,049	.....	5,816
General charges	1,33,983	1,34,195	212	.....
Special and miscellaneous	2,77,336	2,16,653	.....	60,683
Total ...	17,32,696	16,14,400	.....	1,18,296

The foreign traffic was—

	Mds.	Rs.	No. of passengers.	Rs.
In 1877 ...	1,17,17,546	29,39,369	162,638	8,00,503
„ 1878 ...	78,74,418	23,04,443	158,111½	7,54,830
Decrease ...	38,43,128	6,34,926	4,526½	45,673

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The length of this line on which rates and fares are charged is 158·75 miles of single road. The total length, including sidings, is 199·5 miles. The total capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 3,25,89,747,* which gives an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,05,289·7 upon the running or train length (158·75 miles) and of Rs. 1,63,357·1 upon the total length of the line (199·5 miles).

* Excluding steam boat expenditure, Rs. 12,22,072.

	Rs.
During the year the capital expenditure, including steam boat expenses, was	7,87,570
The credits to capital amounted to	625
Balance to capital expenditure ...	7,86,945

There was an expenditure upon new minor works charged to revenue of Rs. 4,342.

Owing to the unusually high flood in the Brahmaputra considerable erosion of the promontory at Goalundo took place during the year.

The permanent-way on the north face of Goalundo was, as usual, taken up as the river rose, and the steamers made use of the end-on lines of the old main line, and of the chur sidings at Bishnathpore, where the riverside station was opened. Later on the whole of the steamer traffic had to be worked at the chur sidings, owing to the current having become too strong at the end of the main line. The boat traffic was carried on at the Katta Khall as usual. After the river had fallen, the permanent-way was relaid round the promontory.

Maintenance. The way and works have been efficiently maintained.

The statement below shows the renewals for the last three years:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wooden sleepers renewed	21,994	18,780	18,065
Cast-iron bowls (single) renewed ...	393	578	633
Rails renewed (lineal feet)	5,066	8,323	12,672
Rails turned (ditto)	18,952	29,824	33,866

The cost of maintenance per mile per month was—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1877	176	2	7
„ 1878	175	9	8

The maintenance of the Damookdea branch was taken over by the Company on the 1st of July of this year, and for the accommodation of the traffic an additional siding was laid at the Poradaha junction.

Locomotive Department.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily engine and train mileage run by the engines was—

	Engine miles.	Train miles.
In 1877	50·53	42·12
„ 1878	52·05	40·77
Decrease ...	.....	1·35
Increase ...	1·52	.....

The consumption of coal in pounds per train mile was—

	lb
In 1877	54·50
„ 1878	55·36
Increase ...	0·86

Carriage and Wagon Department.

One hundred and seven vehicles have been constructed and turned out during the year; 17 have been rebuilt and turned out; 47 heavily repaired and turned out; and 2,619 slightly repaired and turned out.

At the end of the year there were under construction 20 iron cylindrical and 10 iron rectangular wagons; 33 vehicles were being rebuilt; 5 under heavy repairs; and 55 under slight repairs. An indent for the supply of five locomotives and seventy-five cylindrical goods wagons, mentioned in last year's Report as being under consideration, has been sanctioned by Government. These are to be held in reserve and erected as found necessary.

Telegraph.

The negotiations for the transfer to Government of the maintenance of the Company's line of telegraph have fallen through, as the terms offered by Government were not accepted by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Accidents.

There were no accidents of a serious nature during the year.

Flotilla.

Two flats have been repaired and three new ones launched. One new despatch steamer,

the *Douglas*, was launched in August from the Government dockyard, and is running on the Dacca and Naraingunge service.

At the end of the year the junction arrangements at Chitpore with the Port Trust Tramway were nearly completed.

Earnings and expenditure.

Exclusive of the flotilla—

	Rs.
The total earnings amounted to	42,16,989
,, ,, expenditure ,, ...	17,48,489
Balance net earnings ...	24,68,500

Details are given below:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles open	158·00	158·50	158·89	*171·75
Train miles (Traffic Department)	518,980	551,244	656,704	626,518
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings	29,34,328	33,01,377	43,56,003	42,16,988
Expenses	18,23,908	14,41,286	17,17,557	17,48,488
Profits	11,10,420	18,60,091	26,38,446	24,68,500
Per mile open ... ... Earnings	18,572	20,862	27,415	24,553
Per mile open ... ... Expenses	11,548	9,108	10,809	10,180
Per mile open ... ... Profits	7,028	11,754	16,606	14,373
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per train mile ... ... Earnings	5 10 6	5 15 10	6 10 1	6 11 8
Per train mile ... ... Expenses	3 8 3	2 9 10	2 9 10	2 12 8
Per train mile ... ... Profits	2 2 3	3 6 0	4 0 3	3 15 0
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	62·2	43·7	39·4	41·5
Percentage of profits on total capital expended ...	3·5	5·9	8·6	7·6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital on which guarantee is paid or total capital paid up	2,92,67,585	3,37,37,040	3,37,37,040	3,37,37,040.
Rate per cent. of profits on total capital paid up ...	3·9	5·8	8·4	7·8

* Includes Damookdea branch, 13 miles.

	* Rs.
The earnings from coaching traffic amounted to ...	15,29,356
Ditto from goods ,, ,, ...	26,19,807
The percentage upon the total earnings* ,, ...	42,16,989
Of passenger traffic is	36·27
Of goods traffic is	62·12

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1878.	Receipts.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1877.	1878.						1877.	1878.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
1st class	29,553	29,466	.....	87	.....	0·29	32·01	42,749	50,616	7,867	.....	18·40	.....
Percentage of total passenger traffic	1·51	1·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·76	3·78	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd class	49,543	52,264	2,721	.....	5·49	.....	30·12	33,082	42,525	9,443	.....	28·54	.....
Percentage of total passenger traffic	2·52	2·39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·91	3·18	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd class	396,204	494,598	98,394	.....	24·83	.....	35·02	2,31,032	3,46,821	1,15,789	.....	50·12	.....
Percentage of total passenger traffic	20·18	22·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·32	25·93	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th class	1,487,630	1,605,600	117,970	.....	7·93	.....	36·03	8,30,238	8,97,871	67,633	.....	8·15	.....
Percentage of total passenger traffic	75·79	73·59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73·01	67·14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,962,930	2,181,928	218,998	.....	11·15	.....	35·60	11,37,101	13,37,833	2,00,732	.....	17·65	.....
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·14	32·24	.....	.....	.....	.....

Details of Goods Traffic.

MERCHANDISE.	WEIGHT CARRIED.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	RECEIPTS.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	440,010	339,020	.....	100,990	28,49,506	25,46,286	.....	3,03,220
Military stores ...	107	356	249	.....	546	3,672	3,126	.....
Railway construction	1,805	5,724	3,919	.....	3,031	3,919	888	.....
Minerals for the public	11,600	12,085	485	.....	42,499	50,197	7,698	.....
Minerals for railway construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	194	.....	231
Rent, demurrage, wharfage, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,393	15,539	.....	19,854
Total ...	453,522	357,185	.....	96,337	29,31,400	26,19,807	.....	3,11,593
Percentage of goods traffic to entire goods and coaching traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	67·30	63·14	.....	.....

The following table gives an abstract of the inward and outward goods traffic at Sealdah station:—

Abstract of Goods forwarded from, and received at, Calcutta station during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	RECEIVED AT CALCUTTA.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.	FORWARDED FROM CALCUTTA.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.			1877.	1878.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine.	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	589	193	.....
Brass wire	201	150	.....	51	663	899	236	.....
Chillies	862	1,041	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal	329	.....	.....	329	8,290	7,385	.....	905
Cotton	906	871	.....	34	531	353	.....	178
Dall, grain and pulses.	34,836	21,756	.....	13,080	80	442	362	.....
Flour	.....	13	13	.....	176	298	122	.....
Ghee	33	34	1	.....	36	52	16	.....
Gunny-bags ...	3,757	4,062	305	.....	1,017	974	.....	43
Hides	3,896	4,467	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	340	355	15	.....	5	28	23	.....
Indigo seeds ...	76	55	.....	21	609	453	.....	156
Jute	128,015	134,957	6,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	22,125	9,101	.....	13,024	.....	52	52	.....
Mustard seed ...	16,866	6,007	.....	10,859	.....	771	771	.....
Piece-goods ...	73	175	102	.....	12,084	13,470	1,386	.....
Rice	112,920	29,429	.....	83,491	580	505	.....	75
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,302	20,439	.....	863
Seeds not otherwise classified ...	2,453	1,400	.....	1,053	36	129	93	.....
Sugar	9,867	7,043	.....	2,824	504	980	476	.....
Tea	471	3,379	2,908	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Tobacco	7,567	9,096	1,529	.....	.....	189	189	.....
Turmeric	4,682	4,856	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, including railway materials ...	11,209	27,538	16,329	.....	20,923	28,194	7,271	.....
Total ...	361,484	265,785	.....	95,699	67,232	76,196	8,964	.....

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1877 *and* 1878.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses.		Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878.
	1877.	1878.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	3,35,670	3,35,090	.....	580
Locomotive	3,82,817	4,17,117	34,300	.....
Carriage and wagon	1,43,875	1,78,159	34,284	.....
Traffic	5,09,655	4,72,605	.....	37,050
General charges	2,86,340	2,95,047	8,707	.....
Special and miscellaneous	59,199	32,129	.....	27,070
Steam boat	2,64,955	2,82,261	17,306	.....
Total ...	19,82,511	20,12,408	29,897	.....

Details of the flotilla traffic are given below for the last four years :—

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficits.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	2,92,799	2,49,706	.....	43,093
1876	3,38,570	2,40,366	.....	98,204
1877	4,71,031	2,64,955	.....	2,06,076
1878	4,28,833	2,82,261	.....	1,46,572

	1877.		1878.	
	Tons carried.	Earnings.	Tons carried.	Earnings.
		£		£
Dacca service	76,884	28,672	61,278	24,649
Serajgunge service	46,978	13,598	38,511	11,033
Miscellaneous	.....	907	1,059	3,627
Total ...	123,862	43,177	100,848	39,309

General Statement for the Railways under review.

Names of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Number of Passengers.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from Railway materials.	Total receipts, including steamers, &c.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.									
East Indian Railway.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Main line ...	4·1*	1,283·7*	42,390	145,585	539,478	6,836,805	7,564,258	96,14,694	2,51,94,628	24,888	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	1,430	38,107	28,81,25,236
Jubbulpore line ...	...	223·6	4,375	29,661	4,802	295,349	334,187	10,39,482	23,21,104	16,309	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308			3,72,37,857
Eastern Bengal Railway.	13·0†	171·7†	29,467	52,264	494,598	1,605,600	2,181,929	15,29,356	26,15,888	3,919	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	221	6,466	3,38,11,811

* This includes Barrh branch, 2¾ miles.
† This includes Damookdea branch, 13 miles.
N.B.—Each return ticket has been counted as equivalent to two passengers, and each season ticket to forty passengers.

STATE RAILWAYS.

During the year 1878-79 the Railways under the Provincial Administration of Bengal consisted of the following lines, either completed, in course of construction, or under survey :—

I.—The Northern Bengal State Railway.
II.—The Tirhoot State Railway.
III.—The Patna and Gya State Railway.
IV.—The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
V.—The Nalhatti State Railway.
VI.—The Central Bengal State Railway Surveys.

I. The Northern Bengal Railway.—The portion from Julpaiguri to Siliguri was opened for light goods traffic on the 10th of June. The service was, however, interrupted several times during the rains, and was not opened finally until the 1st of November 1878. Exceptionally heavy rains were experienced during the months of June, July, and August. The fall during June alone amounted to 44 inches at Shikarpore. The Chowkie and Panga nullahs rose three and four feet higher than in any previously known floods. The earthwork in the embankments stood the heavy rain very well, and the amount of flood-way allowed was found to be sufficient. The branch from Parbatipur to Rungpore was opened on the 2nd of July, and the extension to Kownea on the Teesta was nearly completed at the end of the year under review.

III. The Patna and Gya Railway connects Bankipore station on the East Indian Railway with Gya. The line, 58 miles in length, is laid on the broad gauge. For the first half of the length the old Patna branch road has been taken up and converted into a railway embankment. For the remaining portion, from Jehanabad to Gya, a new alignment was adopted and the branch road left intact. Work was commenced on this line in March 1878, and the portion from Bankipore to Jehanabad was opened for traffic in April 1879. The whole length to Gya was almost completed by the end of the year.

It is expected that the Patna and Gya line will carry a very large pilgrim traffic during certain seasons of the year.

A reconnaissance of the country between Gya and the Palamow coal fields has been made during the year.

IV. The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.—Surveys for an extension of this Railway from Sonapore to Diamond Harbour were made during the year, and the project will shortly be submitted.

Further investigation has been made during the year with reference to the proposed railways to Dacca and Mymensingh and Dhubri.

The projects for these extensions, prepared during the previous year, were submitted to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, who desired further information.

Surveys were also commenced during the year under review for a railway to serve the Nuddea and Jessore districts, and a line has been located from Bugwangola on the Ganges and *viâ* Jeagunj, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, and Santipore to Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and *viâ* Bongong and Jessore to Khoolna,

with a connection from Bongong *viâ* Baraset and Dum-Dum to Calcutta.

A line has also been located between Santipore and Mymaree on the East Indian Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

I.—General Summary.

Open line works.

On the 1st of April 1878 the Northern Bengal line was open and traffic was carried on regularly between Poradaha and Julpaiguri. Additional waterway was found necessary both on the Poradaha section and on the main line, and five new culverts were completed during the year. It is intended to add some 9 or 10 more minor bridges as soon as there are funds available for their construction. The earthwork in embankments has been kept up to formation level wherever it had subsided. About 38 miles of wire fencing have been completed.

The ballasting has been completed throughout, except between Julpaiguri and Siliguri on the main line and Rungpore and Kownea on the branch line.

The permanent-way is complete throughout, except a few additional sidings required at Saidpore.

At several stations temporary buildings have been provided. Permanent stations will be given when funds are available.

Goods sheds have been constructed at 24 out of the 32 stations on the line.

The temporary workshops at Saidpore have been added to and improved, and materials collected for the permanent shops.

The staff-quarters and offices have been largely added to.

Permanent engine sheds have been completed at Sara, Saidpore, and Siliguri.

The engine turn-table was finished at Saidpore, whilst those at Sara and Siliguri have been stopped for want of funds.

At all the watering stations the pumps and other watering arrangements have been completed, and are working satisfactorily.

The permanent-way is lasting well, and the renewals have been few.

Arrangements have been made with the Forest Department for a supply of sleepers for purposes of renewals.

Extensions.

The branch from Parbatipore to Rungpore was opened in two sections with a view to accommodating promised traffic. From Parbatipore to Shampore was opened on the 19th May, and from Shampore to Rungpore on the 2nd July. All the bridging was complete prior to the opening, and no diversions were required.

The extension from Rungpore to Kownea was well in hand at the end of the year.

The length from Julpaiguri to Siliguri was opened for light traffic on the 10th June 1878, and the traffic carried on with several interruptions during the rains. This portion was finally opened on the 1st November.

Surveys.

The survey parties of the previous season completed the reports and estimates of the Teesta-Dhubri and Dacca-Mymensingh lines. A further investigation of the Dacca-Mymensingh line was also undertaken with a view to improving the alignment between Aircha and Dacca.

II.—Detailed Narrative.

During the year previous to the one now under review the line was worked while still in a very unfinished state, the rolling-stock was very deficient, the station buildings and station machinery were scarcely begun, and none of the usual conveniences for traffic were ready. These deficiencies have been nearly all made good during the past year, but some time must yet elapse before the line is adequately provided with all the necessary appliances.

Considerable improvement has taken place in the working of the traffic, and the staff are gradually settling down to their duties.

Engineering Department.

The embankments, bridges, and permanent-way of the main line were completed and kept in working order throughout the year. Four new culverts were constructed between miles 58 and 89, giving an extra length of 110 feet of waterway; and it is proposed, when more funds are available, to add 233 lineal feet more of waterway on this section, as even that at present given has been found insufficient.

Footways have been added to the Jabunessari and Ghogut bridges, and have been found not only a convenience, but absolutely necessary. It is intended to supply all similar bridges with like footways.

The permanent gate-lodges have not yet been taken in hand owing to the want of funds.

All the station buildings are rapidly approaching completion, but the workshops, carriage sheds, and additional station machinery, are at present in abeyance owing to want of funds.

On the Poradaha section the Murra Goraie bridge—six spans of 54½ feet—was completed during the year. The girders were received from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, but after erection the bottom boom was found to be defective, and arrangements had to be made to have this remedied. Owing to the construction of the embankment for this line additional waterway on the Eastern Bengal Railway, costing Rs. 38,000, was required and has been completed.

On the line itself the addition of a 10-feet span culvert in mile 8 was found necessary, and has been built. On the Siliguri extension, which was opened for light traffic on the 10th June, the temporary bridging was rendered unsafe, and in some cases breached, by the excessive floods, so that the line had to be closed on the 24th of June; but owing to the energy and exertions of Mr. Owen, the Executive Engineer in charge of the extension, the line was again made good and opened for a partial train and trolly service on the 1st of July, and for light goods traffic throughout on the 30th July. The following diversions remained in use after the line was opened, the rivers being crossed on temporary bridges:—

1.—Diversions for the Sahoo river, four spans of 60 feet; dispensed with by opening of permanent bridge on 30th October 1878.

2.—Diversion for Kurto river, three spans of 60 feet; done away with on the 20th January 1879.

3.—Diversion for Talma river, one span of 60 feet and two spans of 40 feet; done away with on 11th May 1879.

Besides the above there were several other diversions of minor importance.

The total expenditure on engineering account over the whole line, including all extensions and surveys, amounted to Rs. 43,07,652.

Traffic Department.

The traffic for the year under review shows of course a large increase over that of the previous year. It is, no doubt, finding its way to the line, and the want of properly bridged feeder roads, regarding which merchants frequently make representations, is the only thing militating against the undoubted future prosperity of the Railway.

Instead of comparing the traffic with that of the previous year, it will be better to compare the second half of the year under review with the first half of the same year.

The total receipts from the 1st April to the 31st September 1878 were Rs. 4,35,832, whilst from the 1st October 1878 to the 31st March 1879 they amounted to Rs. 6,23,163, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,87,331, or 43 per cent. in favour of the latter half of the year.

The following table shows the number of passengers carried during each half-year:—

Passengers.	First half.		Second half.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class	666	6,229	1,362	13,430
Second „	2,168	6,527	3,278	11,935
Third „	215,159	1,06,751	293,310	1,70,759

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase in the amount earned and numbers of all classes of passengers carried during the latter half of the year as compared with the first half; the first class traffic having more than doubled itself, and the second and third class increased by 51 and 36 per cent. respectively. The rapid way in which the passenger traffic has developed during the year cannot but be looked upon as highly satisfactory, and as tending to show how much the means of quick communication is being appreciated.

The following statement shows the details of the merchandise traffic:—

	First half.		Second half.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Special class	20,665	1,14,074	6,370	29,645
First „	6,097	37,461	11,072	53,453
Second „	4,111	42,377	12,148	1,29,172
Third „	1,533	35,894	2,191	52,496
Demurrage	.....	723	.....	9,225
Total ...	32,406	2,30,529	31,781	2,73,991

The money increase of the latter over the first half of the year was Rs. 43,462, while the weight lifted shows a decrease of 625 tons. This is accounted for by carriage being less in food-grain and more under the heads jute, gunny, and other higher rate traffic.

The following statement shows the number of tons of the principal staples carried during the year:—

Commodities.	First half.	Second half.
	Tons.	Tons.
Ale	39·82	75·35
Food-grain	2,921·26	4,603·36
Rice	10,651·41	2,418·94
Ginger	427·67	175·71
Gunny-bags	330·35	1,428·84
Jute	1,648·16	4,807·84
Piece-goods	139·49	574·65
Railway material	9,775·86	9,175·57
Salt	75·39	160·43
Sugar	96·77	117·71
Tea	1,099·52	1,498·49
Tobacco	834·31	736·37
All other goods	4,366·53	6,008·17
Total ...	32,406·54	31,781·43

The average load carried by each wagon for the year was 2·5 tons, or (say) half the full carrying capacity. This is an improvement on last year's working, as the average load then stood at 1·69 tons.

The following figures show the vehicle mileage for the year:—

Loaded	26,70,160
Empty	7,50,218

or say 28 per cent. of empty running.

This result also compares favourably with last year's figures, which were—

Loaded	3,94,590
Empty	2,05,075

or (say) 52 per cent. The better result this year is in some degree explained by the better average load obtained, but it must also be noted that the up and down traffic has been much more equal throughout the year 1878-79 than it was during the year 1877-78.

On the 1st of July a change in the system of assessing rates was introduced, station to station rates for coaching and goods traffic being abolished and mileage rates brought into force. By arrangement with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company the goods classification and rates for the two lines were assimilated.

The following alterations in rates were made during the year:—

(1) On the 31st July railway material on construction account was reduced from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per maund per mile.

(2) On the 10th October the rate for salt was reduced from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ pie per maund per mile.

(3) On the 13th November loose or unpressed jute was reduced from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile.

(4) On the 1st December gunnies were reduced from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile.

(5) On the 15th March 1879 tobacco was reduced from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile.

(6) On the 19th March the special reduced rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund for jute was still further reduced 10 per cent.

(7) On the 25th March rice and paddy were reduced from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per maund per mile.

Claims.

The gross amount paid as compensation during the year was Rs. 5,178; but of this sum Rs. 2,355 was realized by the sale of damaged goods, for which compensation was paid in full.

For some time during the year considerable difficulty was experienced in the loading or unloading of goods at Saraghat.

Several contractors undertook the work in turn, but failed, chiefly owing to the want of system in their arrangements. In the beginning of the year the Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. Hawkes, took charge of the ghât and ascertained, after a month's working departmentally, that there were some additions to the traffic staff required for checking consignments, and that the rates that had been paid to the contractors were fair.

Messrs. Burn & Co. have now become tentative contractors for the work.

Telegraph.

The establishment of a school of signallers at Saidpore has been attended with marked success. Since January 31 men joined as probationers, out of whom 18 are now working at stations and 13 are still studying.

The telegraph was laid down permanently to Kownea.

Delay in transmission of through messages has been a source of much inconvenience, consequent on the resumption in December of the third wire lent by the Telegraph Department.

Locomotive Department.

The total number of engines working during the year was 33. Of these five have been regularly employed for ballasting purposes.

The average number of engines working daily was 24, of spare engines 4, and of ineffective engines 12, including 7 under erection. The average number of days worked by each engine during the year was 252, and the average daily mileage run by each working engine 59 miles.

There were altogether six engine failures during the year, four of which were owing to the failure of the pump and injector, one due to the breaking of the eccentric strap, and one to the heating of the slide-bar brasses.

There were four accidents of a minor character, involving damage to the rolling-stock, all of them due to the carelessness of the staff.

The average consumption of coal and oil was very high—the former amounting to 39lb per train mile, and the latter to 19 pints per 100 train miles.

The high rate is partly due to the number of ballast trains, the engines of which work long hours; but no mileage credit is given for their working in the accounts.

The losses by theft of oil and small stores were also very great owing to the want of secure store accommodation.

The engines suffered greatly owing to the want of sufficient shed-room, and the exposure to the weather necessarily increased the cost of oiling.

The repairs to the locomotive stock have been heavy during the year, owing chiefly to the bad material of the bearings throughout and the inferior tyres of the wheels.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

There were at the end of the year altogether 137 carriage and 745 wagon stock on the line.

The average daily mileage run by each 1st and 2nd class carriage was very high, amounting to 125 miles; and it has been a matter of great difficulty to cope with the repairs of these vehicles, owing to there not having been a sufficient number of them on the line to meet the ordinary requirements of the traffic.

The coaching stock generally has suffered greatly owing to exposure, there being no carriage-sheds as yet erected on the line.

A large amount of work was done in the workshops during the year; but great incovenience is experienced owing to the temporary nature of the sheds and the want of steam-hammers and machinery generally.

The conduct of the locomotive staff shows a marked improvement; and it is hoped that in addition to the institute at Saidpore, the establishment of which has proved such a marked success, the Volunteer Corps which has been authorized may prove both a recreation and a means of bringing the staff together to the mutual advantage of both officers and subordinates.

Steam-boat service.

The steamers were placed in charge of the Locomotive Superintendent on the 26th August 1878, since which time the engines of the *Primrose* and *Poppy* have received thorough repairs and their boilers have been tested and registered. The flat *Isla*, used as a landing-stage, has been fitted up with waiting-rooms and booking-offices, &c.

The *Prince Albert* has worked steadily throughout the year, but is not well adapted for the class of duty on which she is employed.

The lighting of the channel for night running has been a source of expense, but has proved fairly satisfactory, inasmuch as no detentions have occurred to the steamers through grounding.

Medical Department.

During the year under review the number of the dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year; those at Shikarpore and Badargunge were removed to Siliguri and Kownea; the one at Mirpore was closed altogether, and a new dispensary opened at Halulia.

The distribution of the medical staff has satisfactorily met the requirements of the line.

The total number of workpeople, permanent and temporary, on the line during the year was 111,059. Out of this number 65 deaths only occurred during the year, while 17,728 received treatment for various diseases.

Of the 65 deaths, 22 were caused by cholera, 11 by fever, and the remainder from other diseases not specified.

Accidents.

There were no accidents to running trains during the year resulting in loss of life or bodily injury, although 10 cases of trifling collisions (mostly during shunting) are recorded.

The following cases of death and injury occurred :—

Passengers, from want of caution ...	... 1 killed.
Railway servants, ditto ...	... 2 injured and 3 killed.
Ditto from causes beyond their own control	4 injured and 1 killed.
Trespassers and others ...	... 4 killed.

Surveys.

An examination of the Khasia Hills was undertaken to see if there existed a possible route into the Assam valley from the south. The country between the Brahmapootra on the west and the proposed Dacca-Mymensingh line on the east was also carefully examined, to discover if any improved alignment might be obtained. This examination includes a trial survey of a line from Aircha to Dacca, south of that of last year, and of its extension to Hajeegunge.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the calendar year 1878.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	113	1,702	1,589	...	538	16,163	15,625	...
2nd „	631	5,247	4,616	...	1,262	17,491	16,229	...
3rd „	25,695	4,30,081	4,04,386	...	13,350	2,28,432	215,082	...
Total ...	26,439	4,37,030	4,10,591	...	15,150	2,62,086	2,46,936	...
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	...	858	56,218	55,360	...

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in tons.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	956	40,703	39,747	...	4,272	3,49,427	3,45,155	...
Materials for railway construction ...	1,767	11,172	9,405	...	6,992	62,321	55,329	...
Minerals—								
For the public	.....	552	552	...	.....	3,992	3,992	...
For railway construction	686	3,308	2,622	...	2,712	17,019	14,307	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live stock	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	6	9,600	9,594	...

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

I.—General Summary.

The history of the Tirhoot State Railway during the year 1878-79 shows an unbroken period of prosperity with but little exceptional matter to relate.

Open line works.

New station buildings and staff quarters were erected at Bazitpore and Dulsingserai. Four miles of temporary Diara line were laid.

The Bya bridge—four spans of 40 feet—was constructed in connection with the Diara line.

Traffic.

Four new flats built at the Dehree workshops were added to the flotilla during the year and proved a great assistance in working the ferry. The handling of goods at the ghâts by Messrs. Burn & Co., and making over of the working of the Barrh branch to the East Indian Railway, conduced in a great measure to the smooth working of through traffic and to the freedom from loss or damage to goods.

Extension surveys.

The projects for the extensions from Durbhunga to Pipra Ghât and from Mozufferpore to Bettiah were completed and submitted to the Government of India for orders.

II.—Detailed Narrative.

In June 1878 a schedule of works necessary to complete the line was prepared, which was subsequently sanctioned, bringing up the total cost in round numbers to 60 lakhs of rupees, of which amount Rs. 52,18,629 were expended to the close of the year under review.

The traffic during the year showed signs of healthy development; and although the increase over that of the previous year is not as large in proportion as that of the former increase, the amount is still very encouraging; and if the prosperity of the line continue to develop, it will not be many years before the full interest on the capital will be earned.

The high proportion between the working expenses and gross earnings must continue to exist until the charges for management and supervision are reduced by being spread over a longer length of line.

Engineering Department.

Besides the general works of maintenance and repairs the following additional works and buildings were constructed:—Drainage of Somastipore Junction station-yard, station buildings, and staff quarters at Bazitpore and Dulsingserai, goods-sheds at Durbhunga and Dulsingserai, and several other minor buidings. The Bya bridge was commenced in October and finished in December 1878, and the Diara line was laid to a point nearly opposite Barrh Ghat. Want of funds prevented the construction of the institute.

Traffic Department.

The traffic is steadily increasing under all heads, but the cost of working the line must remain high until its length is increased and the stock and staff can be worked in a more economical manner.

The work done by the line during the official year is summarised in the following:—

Details.	Numbers or weight in maunds.	Earnings. Rs.
Coaching	425,701	1,83,070
Goods	15,50,938	1,63,931
Sundries	.....	42,386
Steam boat	.....	71,395
Total ...	.....	4,60,782

During the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 3,25,649. The total through traffic to and from the East Indian Railway was 3,34,857 maunds inwards and 6,43,176 maunds outwards. Nearly three-fourths of the outward traffic goes down towards Calcutta. The construction of the line to Bettiah would increase this down traffic largely.

Locomotive Department.

The quantity of rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was—

Engines	10
Carriages	52
Wagons	235

Six of the engines had heavy repairs done to them during the year, and 27 passenger vehicles and 128 wagons were repaired more or less. All the engines were fitted with steam whistles for communication between guards and drivers of trains. The number of engine failures was small.

The death of Mr. MacCullum, the Locomotive Foreman, in November 1878 was a serious loss to the line, and one that will not easily be replaced.

Steam ferry.

In September 1878 the twin screw boat *Phlox* was purchased from, and the steamer *Teesta* returned to, the Marine Department. The equipment of the ferry is still very incomplete, and the steamers are not suited to the work they have to do, but three new steamers are under construction in the Government dockyard for the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot Railway ferries.

Audit, Accounts, and Stores Departments.

These departments have been satisfactorily conducted during the year, and are in efficient order.

Claims.

The amount paid as compensation during the year was Rs. 2,850, which will be partially recouped by the sale of unclaimed articles.

No serious accidents occurred to running trains during the year.

Accidents.

One passenger and one Railway servant were killed from want of caution; and two Railway servants from want of caution, and two trespassers, were injured.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the calendar year 1878.

Heads of Traffic.	PASSENGERS.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	2,763	2,988	225	...	6,319	8,102	1,783	...
2nd „	5,440	4,462	.....	978	6,329	6,996	667	...
3rd „	340,390	415,084	74,694	...	1,30,119	1,65,984	35,865	...
Total ...	348,593	422,534	74,919	978	1,42,767	181,082	38,315	...
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	...	11,048	11,822	774	...

Heads of Traffic.	GOODS.							
	Weight in tons.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	34,909	54,776	19,867	...	90,849	1,49,574	58,725	...
Materials for railway construction ...	1,873	472	.....	1,401	2,430	588	.....	1,842
Minerals—								
For the public	721	1,921	1,200	...	1,536	6,191	4,655	...
For railway construction	474	.....	.....	474	547	.....	.....	547
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live stock	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	900	1,734	834	...

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Sanction for the construction of this line was given in February 1878.

For construction purposes the line was divided into two divisions of about 29 miles each, and the staff of engineers were on the ground and work fairly commenced early in April 1878. Indents also for the permanent-way and other material required from England were submitted, and arrangements made for completing the works as quickly as possible.

The principal works on the line were the alteration and strengthening of the Poonpoon, Morhur, and Dardah bridges; the re-construction of five flood openings, and many culverts found unfit for a railway; a new bridge across the Jumna stream; the earthwork and culverts for a line from Jehanabad to Gya; and the several buildings in the station yard at Gya.

Of the whole length of 57 miles, about 22 miles follow the alignment of the old road, and consequently curves abound.

Up to the end of May the works progressed satisfactorily; but from that date unusually hot weather set in, which lasted to the end of June, seriously retarding work of all kinds. The setting in of the rains in July, although it enabled workpeople to labour during the greater part of the day, kept back earthworks by filling all the old borrow-pits with water, and it was not until December that the work could be fairly resumed in many places.

During the rains the work of strengthening and altering the girders of existing bridges was pushed on rapidly, and the girders of the Poonpoon and Morhur bridges were all in place by the end of November. The Poonpoon was ready for the rails by the end of December 1878, and the Morhur by the end of January 1879.

The girders of the Dardah bridge merely required shifting on the piers and were quickly in place, but they required extra cross-bracing. The screwing of the piles for the Jumna bridge commenced in February 1879, and the bridge was opened in May.

All the small culverts as well as the girder flood openings were completed before the large bridges were ready. The flood openings aggregated 13 spans of 30 feet each. The iron sleepers with which the line was laid were for the most part supplied by the Bengal Iron Works Company.

Some delay occurred in the delivery of rails, owing to the transfer of 15 miles of rails to the Punjab Northern Railway.

The first rail was laid on the 26th November, and the line finished into Gya on the 12th April. Owing to a deficiency of wagons for the materials' trains, the platelaying was not as rapid as it might otherwise have been.

Up to the beginning of November the progress of the buildings in the Gya station-yard was good, but after this, owing to want of material and other causes, it became somewhat slow, and at the close of the year the principal buildings were still unfinished.

The minor passenger station buildings were all ready as soon as required.

By the close of the official year all the works were well advanced, and shortly afterwards a portion of the line was inspected and opened for traffic.

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

I.—General Summary.

During the year under review the permanent-way, bridges, culverts, stations and buildings, and rolling-stock, were all maintained in good working order, and the traffic was carried on without interruption.

Heavy renewals were effected to sleepers and fastenings. The Assistant Manager's bungalow, which had become dangerous, was pulled down, and a new house constructed in its place. The arrangement for washing out engines at Nalhatti was also completed.

Engineering Department.

The engines and vehicles were maintained in fair working order.

Locomotive Department.

Both the passenger and goods traffic showed marks of improvement.

Traffic Department.

Sleepers to the number of 14,400, or 23·7 per cent. of the total, were renewed during the year. Twenty-seven thousand three hundred spikes and 3,000 new fish-bolts were put in. Some 10,800 cubic feet of ballast was laid on the line. The cost of the new permanent-way materials was borne by capital, and the cost of labour by revenue. The bridges and culverts were maintained in good order, and the road slightly raised over several culverts, where the earth-cushion between the sleepers and the crowns of the arches was insufficient. The Assistant Manager's bungalow showed dangerous signs of cracking. It was pulled down and a new house constructed, using up as far as possible the old materials of the dismantled bungalow.

II.—Detailed Narrative.

Engineering Department.

The rolling-stock on the line at the close of the year consisted of—

Locomotive Department.

Engines	...	...	...	...	6
Carriages	...	...	...	...	11
Wagons	...	...	...	...	18

All the engines received petty repairs during the year. Four new low-sided wagons were constructed, and the remaining stock repaired where necessary and kept in running order.

Traffic Department.

The passenger traffic showed an improvement over the previous year, the total number of passengers carried in 1878 being 137,998, while in 1877 it was 120,719.

The goods traffic during the year under notice also compares favourably with that of the preceding year, the earnings from goods traffic having increased from Rs. 31,866 to Rs. 33,452.

The working expenses show a considerable decrease, due to the cost of sleepers and fastenings having been borne by capital.

No serious accidents occurred to running trains during the year.

Accidents.

One child was injured at the Azimgunge station owing to carelessness of the staff in hand-shunting.

Telegraph.

The maintenance of the telegraph lines and the management of the offices have been taken over by the Government Telegraph Department. This arrangement has resulted in a considerable increase of expenditure under general charges.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Nalhatti State Railway for the calendar year 1878.

Heads of Traffic.	PASSENGERS.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	1,024	990	.....	34	2,483	2,371	.....	112
2nd „	6,722	7,068	346	...	4,756	4,871	115	...
3rd „	112,972	129,940	16,968	...	42,324	45,852	3,528	...
Total ...	120,718	137,998	17,314	34	49,563	53,094	3,531	...
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	...	6,059	2,067	.....	3,972

Heads of Traffic.	GOODS.							
	Weight in Tons.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	14,834	14,429	.....	405	28,175	27,172	.....	1,003
Materials for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Minerals—								
For the public	2,302	3,917	1,615	...	3,691	6,279	2,588	...
For railway construction	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Live stock	.....	.....	... ..	...	... ..	.....	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	642	569	.....	73

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

I.—General Summary.

During the year under review the permanent-way, bridges, culverts, stations and buildings, and rolling-stock, were all maintained in good working condition, and traffic went on without any interruption.

Engineering Department.

Petty repairs were done to culverts and station buildings where required. Culvert No. 53 was permanently closed. A station-house was erected at Chappahati, and the Kumerkholly siding was extended.

Traffic Department.

There was no change in the rates during the year. The results of the alterations made in the previous year were watched and found to be successful. A marked improvement in both passenger and goods traffic took place during the year.

Locomotive Department.

The engines and rolling-stock were maintained in good order.

Extension Survey.

The survey between Sonapore and Diamond Harbour that had been made in the previous year not having been carried out in sufficient detail, a fresh survey was

made, and the fieldwork completed before the end of the official year.

II.—Detailed Narrative.

Engineering Department.

Three thousand four hundred and forty-five, or 5·7 per cent., of the total number of sleepers and 6,884 teak-wood keys were renewed during the year. The ballast bricks that were burnt during the previous year were all broken up and the ballast was distributed along the line. The total amount of new ballast laid was 20,465 cubic feet. Petty repairs were done to the culverts wherever necessary. The same remark applies to the several station buildings. The passenger platforms at Calcutta and Sonapore received thorough repairs. The fencing between Calcutta and Sonapore was maintained in good order. The new station-house at Chappahati was completed. The building is in the fashion of a Bengali hut. It is neat, and answers the purpose well.

Locomotive Department.

The rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year consisted of—

Engines	9
Carriages	31
Wagons	248

Two engines were transferred and 15 ballast trucks and one brake-van lent to the Patna and Gya line, and nine carriages and 10 covered goods wagons transferred to the Government of India during the year. New tyres were fitted to the wheels of three of the engines, while the remainder merely underwent ordinary petty repairs. The carriages and wagons were all maintained in working order, and one covered goods and the treasure-van were converted into high-sided wagons for the firewood traffic.

Traffic Department.

The passenger traffic during 1878 showed marked improvement when compared with that during 1877. Five hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred and seven passengers were carried in the year under review, against 355,307 in the previous year. This satisfactory increase is mostly due to the introduction of double-journey tickets at reduced fares.

The goods traffic also shows considerable improvements, the receipts in 1878 amounting to Rs. 36,690, against Rs. 28,129 in 1877. The working expenses have slightly decreased.

Claims.

During the period under review no compensation had to be paid for lost or damaged goods.

Accidents.

No accidents of a serious nature occurred during the year under notice. There were only two cases of engines being disabled, and the majority of minor accidents were cases of running over cattle.

Telegraph.

The maintenance of the telegraph lines and technical management of the offices have been taken over by the Government Telegraph Department. By this arrangement the expenditure under general charges has been increased to a considerable extent.

Comparative Statement of Traffic on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway for the calendar year 1878.

Heads of Traffic.	Passengers.							
	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	201	476	275	...	306	527	221	...
2nd „	3,573	3,409	.....	164	2,225	1,712	.....	513
3rd „	551,533	594,222	42,689	...	72,104	76,584	4,480	...
Total ...	555,307	598,107	42,964	164	74,635	78,823	4,188	...
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	...	4,919	—442	.....	5,361

Heads of Traffic.	Goods.							
	Weight in Tons.				Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise for the public	30,016	32,315	2,299	...	27,694	35,765	8,071	...
Materials for railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Minerals—								
For the public	428	729	301	...	435	926	491	...
For railway construction ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Live stock	116	106	.....	10	124	124	.....	...
Rents, demurrage, &c.	.....	.....	.....	...	67	858	791	...

Abstract of Comparative Statement of Traffic of the Bengal Provincial Railways for the calendar years 1877 *and* 1878.

Railway.	Miles open.		Passenger Traffic.				Goods Traffic.				Steam boat.	
			Numbers.		Receipts.		Weight in tons.		Receipts.			
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Bengal ...	134	219	26,439	437,030	15,150	2,62,086	3,409	55,735	13,976	4,32,759	.....	92,059
Tirhoot	79	79	348,593	422,534	1,42,767	1,81,082	37,977	57,169	95,362	1,56,353	15,635	72,159
Nalhatti	27¼	27½	120,718	137,998	49,563	53,094	17,136	18,346	31,866	33,451	.....	.....
Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	28	555,307	598,107	74,635	78,823	30,444	33,044	28,129	36,691	.....	.....

Abstract of Comparative Statement of Traffic of the Bengal Provincial Railways for the calendar years 1877 *and* 1878—concluded.

Railway.	Miscellaneous receipts, including telegraph and sundries.		Total receipts.				Working expenses.		Net profits.		Net loss.		Staff employed.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	European and East Indian.	Native.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Bengal ...	19,590	1,92,627	48,717	9,79,531	9,30,814	...	68,347	7,37,724	...	2,41,807	19,630	...	113	2,463
Tirhoot	45,793	31,714	2,90,557	4,41,308	1,41,751	...	2,00,252	3,32,499	90,305	1,08,809	...	...	29	724
Nalhatti	8,026	3,716	89,455	99,261	806	...	89,876	71,677	...	18,584	421	...	...	470
Calcutta and South-Eastern	15,723	10,181	1,18,487	1,25,695	7,208	...	96,848	94,372	21,639	31,323	...	...	4	233

Statement of results for financial year ending 31*st March* 1879.

Railway.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Total capital expended.	Interest on capital expended at 4½ per cent.	Excess of interest over net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Bengal	11,48,432	9,08,964	2,39,468	1,94,43,646	8,74,964	6,35,496
Tirhoot	4 53,641	3,40,998	1,12,643	52,32,337	2,35,455	1,22,812
Nalhatti	85,963	66,584	19,379	3,41,372	15,362	—4,017
Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,23,156	91,090	32,066	67,58,477	.....	.....
Total ...	18,11,192	14,07,636	4,03,556	3,17,75,832	11,25,781	7,54,291

Statement of mileage results for the calendar year 1878.

Details.	Northern Bengal State Railway.	Tirhoot State Railway.	Nalhatti State Railway.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Train mileage	311,477	123,054	42,666	41,763
Gross earnings per train mile	Rs. 3·14	Rs. 3·58	Rs. 2·12	Rs. 3·01
Expenses ditto	„ 2·37	„ 2·70	„ 1·68	„ 2·26
Profits ditto	„ ·77	„ ·88	„ ·44	„ ·75
Percentage of expenses on earnings	„ 75·32	„ 75·34	„ 79·41	„ 75·08
Ditto of profits on *total* capital expended ...	„ 1·33	„ 2·12	„ 6·44	„ ·45
Ditto on capital expended on open line	„ 1·43	„ 2·17	„ 6·46	„ ·45

CENTRAL BENGAL RAILWAY SURVEYS.

I.—General Summary.

The field operations comprised in these surveys consist of the permanent location of the following lines of railway:—

(1) From Sonapore, on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, to Diamond Harbour, a length of 28¾ miles.
(2) From Mymaree, on the East Indian Railway, to Ranaghat, on the Eastern Bengal line, a distance of 34½ miles.
(3) From Santipore to Bugwangola, on the Ganges, north of Moorshedabad, 83 miles.
(4) From Ranaghat to Jessore and Khoolna, a length of 82½ miles.
(5) From Calcutta to Bongong, 47 miles.

The total length of these surveys is 275¾ miles.

It is intended that the first and second of these lines be constructed on the broad gauge, both being in direct communication with existing broad gauge lines.

For the other lines alternative estimates for both broad and narrow gauge railways are to be submitted.

II.—Detailed Narrative.

Extension from Sonapore to Diamond Harbour.

During the year previous to the one under review a survey of this extension was commenced, but not being finished in sufficient detail it was decided that a fresh line should be surveyed and permanently located, so as to admit of the work being started without delay whenever sanctioned by Government. The survey party under Lieutenant White, R.E., took the field in the beginning of December. The location was commenced at the Sonapore station, and carried *viâ* Baruipur and Mugra Haut to Diamond Harbour and Hara Fort, and was completed in the middle of January. The selected line was staked out at every 200 feet and levelled throughout, masonry pillars were built at every half mile, and the centre line was lock-spitted for its entire length.

The average rate of progress was nearly one mile per working day, which included all trial lines, detailed survey of the surrounding country, levelling, &c. The country through which the located line passes consists principally of rice-fields. For a portion of the distance the country was under water, and boats had to be used, as it was impassable for either riding or walking.

From Mymaree to Ranaghat, and from Santipore to Bugwangola.

These two lines were surveyed by a party under Mr. Tait, Executive Engineer. A preliminary examination of the country and the several rivers to be crossed occupied the whole of December and part of January. The location, with pegs at every 100 feet, was commenced from Ranaghat on the 20th of January, and, in spite of great delays caused by having to cut through dense jungle, Mymaree was reached on the 25th February. The average location of this portion was 1·33 miles per working day.

On the 3rd of March the lining out from Santipore towards Bugwangola was commenced, and by the 28th of March 55 miles had been completed, giving an average of 2·4 miles a day.

A temporary suspension of the location now took place in consequence of the Executive Engineer receiving a slight sunstroke. The whole length was ultimately completed early in May. The total amount of work done by this survey party was as follows:—

Trial theodolite lines	75¾	miles.
Trial survey	25½	„
Located line with 100 feet pegs	89¼	„
„ section	62¾	„
„ land plan	68¾	„
River surveys	82½	„
„ sections	3½	„
Check-levelling	20½	„
Lock-spitting	50	„
Centre line and other pillars	No. 77	
River borings	515	feet down.

From Ranaghat to Bongong, Jessore, and Khoolna.

The location of this line was commenced by a survey party under Mr. Clark, Executive Engineer, on the 9th of December, and was completed to within 12 miles of Khoolna on the 31st March. Four important waterways are encountered on this length: the Echamutty, the Codla, the Bhetna, and the Cobaddak rivers; but none of these present any engineering difficulties. The progress of the surveys between Jessore and Khoolna was considerably retarded in consequence of the thick jungle and other obstructions met with. The total quantity of work done by this party was as follows:—

Trial theodolite lines	107¾	miles.
„ survey	67⅓	„
Located line	69	„
„ section	67	„
Land plan	63¾	„
River surveys	10⅓	„
„ sections	10½	„
Lock-spitting	31¼	„
Centre line pillars	No. 144	
Trial wells	32	feet.

From Bongong to Calcutta.

On the completion of the Diamond Harbour surveys, Lieutenant White's party proceeded to Bongong and commenced the surveys towards Calcutta on the 29th January, which were finished to Sealdah on the 30th of March.

The rate of progress was 1·02 miles per working day. This included the time occupied in making a detailed survey of the town of Gobardanga with the Jabuna river, and working through the last four miles into Sealdah, where a continuity of walled gardens, houses, and other obstructions, were met with. The line was lock-spitted throughout, and masonry pillars built at every mile and at the tangent and apex points of curves.

Excluding all incidental work, such as preliminary trial lines, detailed surveys of towns, rivers, &c., the total length of line located was 239 miles, at a cost, as far as the field operations had proceeded up to the end of March 1879, of Rs. 247 per mile. This includes all the expenses of every kind incurred during the official year, such as the purchase of instruments, camp equipage, compensation, construction of centre line pillars, and salaries of establishments of all kinds.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

DURING the year a Company, called the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company "Limited," has been formed, under an agreement entered into between Mr. Franklin Prestage, as trustee on behalf of the Company, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and working a steam tramway from the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligoree to Darjeeling. The tramway is to be constructed upon the existing cart-road between the above two stations, the Government paying the Company for the maintenance of the road with all bridges, embankments and other works necessary for that purpose, while the Company have undertaken at their sole cost to strengthen the existing bridges and other works so as to carry their tramway with its equipment in safety. The Company is to have the free use of the railway-station building at Siligoree till they pay a clear dividend of 7½ per cent.; after that they are to pay rent, to be determined if necessary by arbitration.

The Government has reserved to itself the right, after the line has been opened 25 years, and at terms of every 10 years after that date, to determine the contract and take over the tramway by giving 12 months' notice, and by paying the Company a sum not in excess of 20 per cent. above the value of the property as a dividend-earning investment.

The Government will pay to the Company, during the continuance of the agreement and after the tramway has been completed and equipped and has been in work for 12 months, any sum that is required to complete the gross earning of the Company during the preceding 12 months to the sum of two lakhs of rupees, provided that all payments by the Government to the Company for carriage of mails, troops, or stores shall be regarded as part of the said sum of two lakhs, and that the Company shall have faithfully conducted their duties as public carriers.

Two of the Directors of the Board of the Company have been appointed by the Government with full powers to ensure maintenance and performance of the agreement. They will have no responsibility for other acts or obligations of the Company, or of its Directors, as regards their shareholders or creditors.

The capital of the Company is 14 lakhs, divided into 14,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Half of this has since been paid up. It is estimated that the cost of construction of the tramway will be Rs. 15,73,294, and the gross earnings will be Rs. 3,08,472. Deducting 55 per cent. on account of working expenses, the net earnings are expected to amount to Rs. 1,38,813, or more than 8¾ per cent. on the outlay.

An Act, called the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Act (VI of 1879), has also been passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, giving the Company the necessary powers to construct and

maintain the tramway. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, has been empowered, under section 3 of the Act, to sanction obstructions on the cart-road by the Company, on the understanding that the Company shall provide such accommodation for the local traffic during such obstruction as the Superintending Engineer shall direct.

It is hoped that the delay and difficulty now experienced in getting passengers and goods to and from Darjeeling and the Northern Bengal State Railway terminus will be obviated by the construction of the tramway, and also that the prosperity of the hill stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong will be thereby rapidly developed, and that the Northern Bengal State Railway will itself feel the benefit of the increased traffic.

Telegraph and Post-Office.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No return showing the working of the Telegraph Department in these provinces can be furnished, the administrative divisions adopted by the department for departmental purposes rendering it impossible to procure separately the information required for Bengal.

Proposed telephone line between Dacca and Bygonbari.

In October 1878 Nawab Khajah Ahsanullah submitted a further application for permission to construct and work a telephone between his residence at Dacca and his country seat at Bygonbari. The application was submitted to the Government of India, who, in appreciation of the Nawab's liberality and enlightened public spirit, consented to issue, as a special case, a license for working the line free, and to aid him with material and labour for construction purposes, charging only the prime cost of construction without the usual percentage for supervision or any other departmental charges. The Nawab, however, subsequently withdrew his application for the construction of the line, and the project has fallen through.

Proposed telegraph line.

The Commissioner of Orissa suggested in the course of the year that the telegraph line which now terminates at Jumboo should be extended to Hookeytollah, in order to bring the telegraph-office nearer to the shipping at False Point. The question has, however, been kept in abeyance for the present, as it was not considered desirable to burden the supreme Government with the expense of extending the line and building a new office. The cost of the extension alone was estimated at Rs. 9,000.

POST-OFFICE.

The following statistical information in connection with the working of the Postal Department in the Bengal circle during the year 1878-79 has been furnished by the Postmaster-General.

During the past year there was in the postal circle of Bengal (excluding Behar) an increase of 30 post-offices, 62 village postmen, and 20 letter-box postmen upon the number existing at the close of March 1878. The increase which was also made in Behar must be added to these figures to present the total for the province. They are shown in the subjoined statements.

Six years ago the circle managed by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, comprised the whole of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal together with Assam, which was separated in the

beginning of 1874. In 1877-78 Behar followed, carrying with it eleven districts, some of them amongst the most important and difficult of all, and still the circle appeared unwieldy. Accordingly in November 1878 a third portion was cut off, comprising the south-eastern districts contained in two Inspectors' divisions, and made into the Deputy Postmaster-Generalship of Dacca. This comprises the districts of Mymensing, Tipperah, Dacca, Noakholly, and Chittagong. As one consequence of this, the Inspectors' divisions and their sub-inspectorships have been remodelled and redistributed.

It may be noted that in many respects these newly created divisions of Behar and Dacca are not fully equipped and independent postal circles. Though on all departmental matters the officers in charge of them report direct to the Director-General, yet in matters concerning establishments, public works expenditure, the supply of stores, forms, &c., their correspondence passes through the Postmaster-General's Office. They are also not empowered to correspond direct with the Bengal Government, and all the important questions connected with the zemindary dâk are dealt with exclusively by the Postmaster-General, Bengal.

A new postal map, which had long been wanted, and which the Postmaster-General had compiled and made over to the Surveyor-General's Office in the beginning of 1877, was issued in the past year, and has been found extremely useful.

The statistics for the whole province of Bengal, relating to the increase of post-offices, of letter-box postmen, and of village postmen, are exhibited in the following statements:—

A.

Under Postmaster-General, Bengal.

	At close of 1878.	At close of 1879.	Increase.
Post-offices	840	870	30
Village postmen	624	686	62
Letter-box postmen	213	233	20

B.

Under Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar.

	At close of 1878.	At close of 1879.	
Post-offices	264	260	4 (decrease.)
Village postmen	230	236	6 (increase.)
Letter-box postmen ...	14	17	3 (ditto.)

The establishments placed under the Deputy Postmaster-General, Dacca, will have to be deducted next year from the figures given in statement A.

Aggregate totals for Bengal and Behar.

	At close of 1878.	At close of 1879.	Increase.
Post-offices	1,104	1,130	26
Village postmen	854	922	68
Letter-box postmen ...	227	250	23

Mileage of postal lines.

The distance over which the mails were conveyed by imperial, runners at the close of 1879 was 8,965 miles, as compared with 9,992 miles, the distance for the previous year.

This diminution of 1,027 miles in the length of runners' lines is partially compensated for by a small increase in railway mileage, and by a small increase in zemindary lines; but a net decrease of 858 miles remains, which is due to revision of existing arrangements. Some of the postal lines have since been re-opened.

District post-offices.

There were 290 district post-offices, and the total mileage of zemindary dâk lines amounted to 11,152, showing, as compared with last year, a nominal decrease of three district post-offices and an increase of 169 miles in the zemindary lines.

Owing to the introduction of the lower rate of postage on open covers, the special rate on newspapers became merged in that on packets, and the registration of newspapers has therefore been discontinued. The statistics that were formerly furnished of the increase or decrease of journalism in Bengal cannot, therefore, be now given.

The total number of articles passing through the zemindary post in the circle of Bengal Proper was 1,680,379, as against 1,752,256 in 1877-78, the decrease being 71,877 articles, or 4 per cent., while the zemindary offices abolished were only three, or about one per cent.

The total number of articles returned undelivered was 44,441, as against 44,332 in 1877-78, showing a trifling increase.

The total number of articles passing through the zemindary post in Behar was 522,316, as against 450,531 in the year 1877-78. There was thus an increase of 71,785 articles. The aggregate results of Bengal and Behar show a nominal decrease of 92 articles.

Statements C and D appended show the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the several district post-offices in Bengal and Behar, as also those returned and undelivered during the year.

The total number of complaints preferred by the public against the post-offices in Bengal and Behar during the past year was 2,050, against 1,820 in the previous year.

Forty-six prosecutions were successfully instituted by the department against its own officers, and twenty-nine against the public, for offences against the post-office. Of the latter nine were under section 262 of the Indian Penal Code, for using defaced stamps with fraudulent intention. This important subject is receiving special attention.

In the postal circle of Bengal Proper there were no highway robberies, but a daring case of theft of a mail bag, the contents of which were valued at Rs. 430, occurred in the Hazaribagh division. The offenders could not be traced.

Another case of greater importance was the theft of nearly Rs. 2,000 from the Berhampore post-office in the beginning of January 1879. In this case also no conviction was obtained.

In Behar there were four cases of highway robbery of mails. Of these two occurred in the Gya district, one in Patna, and one in Bhagulpore. In the latter case, which was still under enquiry at the close of the year, property to the value of Rs. 3,060 was carried off. In the Patna case a conviction was obtained, but in the Gya cases the prosecution failed.

Two new post-offices were built—one at Barakar and the other at Magra. The post-office at Kurseong was burnt down.

No passenger service was maintained during the year, the Darjeeling line having been closed.

An arrangement was entered into for the despatch by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's daily express steamers between Dacca and Goalundo of all parcel mails for places served by that route. This has effected a small saving of about Rs. 252 in the cost of the banghy establishment, whilst it has given considerable advantages, in the way of security and protection against weather, to the parcel mails.

The half-yearly enumeration of articles of Bengal, Behar, and Dacca shows that over 30 millions (30,093,596) of letters, papers, packets, and parcels, have been dealt with during the year, as against 29,318,432 in the preceding year, or an increase of two per cent.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the several District Post-Offices in the Bengal Circle, as also those returned undelivered, during the year 1878-79.

NAMES OF HEAD OFFICES	Covers posted for despatch, whether to the head or to other branch post-offices.									Covers received for delivery, whether from the head office or from other branch post-offices.								Covers undelivered and returned to the head office.						
	Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.	
	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected packets	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels and redirected packets.
Barrackpore Division	1,938	53,093	39	89	312	2	35,889	...	33	2,691	54,639	1,584	220	1,499	4	44,168	1	45	57	1,274	30	4	82	...	5,780	...	2
Bauleah ,, ...	1,733	53,754	9	137	230	...	33,826	1	63	1,507	41,465	1,380	254	1,317	...	43,163	3	150	30	479	27	1	9	1	3,667	1	...
Beerbhoom ,, ...	146	4,865	6	5	36	...	3,022	...	1	315	4,983	37	20	83	...	3,207	...	5	2	24	2	...	...	...	221	...	...
Berhampore ,, ...	1,085	27,184	63	190	237	...	20,897	...	24	1,162	22,818	827	90	1,488	...	21,346	...	66	24	260	6	1	27	...	2,291	...	3
Cuttack ,, ...	287	41,110	75	109	119	...	8,619	...	10	596	18,678	624	113	647	2	10,597	...	35	57	187	23	2	...	...	1,233	1	...
Furreedpore ,, ...	862	38,099	37	130	49	...	23,023	2	16	723	26,343	608	157	537	...	37,611	1	24	22	333	32	...	5	...	4,248	...	...
Hazaribagh ,, ...	745	32,529	132	224	365	...	24,883	...	17	1,397	30,138	402	294	814	...	29,289	3	49	49	194	5	...	14	2	2,521	2	4
Hooghly ,, ...	583	20,235	56	60	150	...	8,166	...	5	1,191	21,500	747	54	820	...	11,389	...	7	23	481	26	...	15	...	1,397	...	...
Julpigoree ,, ...	631	19,941	104	303	221	...	8,459	...	40	631	15,689	1,063	108	1,643	...	12,101	...	70	30	519	29	4	67	...	1,461	...	1
Kishnaghur ,, ...	598	24,620	5	36	105	...	15,964	8	16	1,636	26,201	976	124	927	...	17,844	...	38	16	340	5	...	11	...	1,971	..	...
Midnapore ,, ...	1,310	39,234	17	84	375	1	17,080	...	3	849	28,796	1,378	105	755	...	24,354	...	37	17	287	31	3	2	...	1,825	1	...
Rungpore ,, ...	2,137	53,400	61	418	247	2	31,903	...	65	1,425	40,482	1,618	255	1,469	1	44,549	15	204	36	411	23	2	50	...	4,013	...	3
Chittagong ,, ...	1,279	56,610	81	532	411	...	44,512	84	44	1,936	46,459	1,387	683	2,076	2	44,684	...	71	51	405	21	14	32	...	2,321	...	...
Dacca ,, ...	2,028	36,887	76	341	363	1	30,888	2	44	2,278	33,557	1,992	279	2,052	1	40,434	7	44	27	496	41	4	28	...	4,662	...	...
Grand Total ...	15,362	501,561	761	2,658	3,220	6	307,131	97	381	18,337	411,748	14,613	2,756	16,127	10	384,736	30	845	441	5,690	301	35	342	3	37,611	5	13

STATEMENT D.

Showing the number of covers received at, and despatched from, the District Post-Offices in the Behar Circle during the year 1878-79.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Covers received for delivery, whether from the head office or from other branch offices.									Covers posted for despatch, whether to head office or to other branch offices.									Covers undelivered and returned to head offices.								
	Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.				Paid.					Unpaid.			
	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Redirected packets and parcels.	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Redirected packets and parcels.	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Redirected packets and parcels.
Bhagulpore	691	10,063	730	87	993	1	15,714	...	92	583	17,870	22	166	203	...	10,244	...	101	51	117	5	...	11	...	1,927	...	...
Chumparun	373	17,120	292	77	227	...	16,862	...	44	224	26,250	...	48	39	...	11,399	2	64	10	200	28	1	20	...	1,732	...	...
Durbhunga	290	9,981	230	56	476	...	11,162	...	17	120	18,567	1	79	...	...	6,923	...	2	9	93	4	2	1	...	753	...	2
Gya	321	7,320	218	182	230	1	12,892	...	24	144	9,487	72	70	67	...	12,083	...	5	16	181	11	2	14	...	887	...	...
Monghyr...	676	6,598	107	86	207	...	10,043	1	20	410	8,777	1	77	63	...	13,093	1	11	34	111	3	2	5	...	1,201	...	...
Mozufferpore	519	13,328	587	143	445	...	16,418	1	100	215	18,256	1	52	67	...	13,160	...	6	7	173	5	6	8	...	1,629	...	5
Nepal	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...
Patna	37	677	2	17	8	...	1,204	...	...	11	623	...	4	14	...	1,110	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	124	...	...
Purneah	43	1,275	...	5	11	...	1,683	...	6	34	1,374	...	21	2	...	1,561	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	158	...	...
Sarun	2,005	26,240	494	836	569	...	41,144	...	62	552	14,295	12	224	116	...	42,061	14	30	61	461	41	22	88	...	3,017	...	2
Shahabad	628	11,447	185	359	76	...	13,250	1	22	152	12,725	...	33	44	...	11,021	1	6	25	293	3	7	10	...	1,565	...	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	75	2,192	100	24	41	...	1,525	2	5	114	3,685	...	18	6	...	1,183	...	...	...	52	2	...	1	...	109	...	...
Total of 1878-79 ...	5,658	106,241	2,945	1,872	3,283	2	141,897	5	392	2,559	131,909	109	792	621	...	123,788	18	225	217	1,701	102	42	158	...	13,102	...	11

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

FINANCIAL.

Imperial Service.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1878-79 *as compared with* 1877-78.

Heads of Revenue.	Actuals.		1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,68,55,223	3,75,23,527	6,68,304	.....
III. Forest	4,26,227	4,16,027	.....	10,200
V. Assessed taxes	97	17,21,467	17,21,370	.....
VII. Customs...	1,17,93,967	98,71,960	.....	19,22,007
VIII. Salt	2,66,63,602	2,36,33,372	.....	30,30,230
IX. Opium	6,43,28,810	7,00,61,319	57,32,509	.....
XII. Post Office	18,54,464	.....	.....	18,54,464
XVII. Marine	2,46,325	4,77,389	2,31,064	.....
XXI. Interest...	8,39,569	8,12,557	.....	27,012
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	71,102	65,681	.....	5,421
XXIII. Miscellaneous	3,07,938	36,789	.....	2,71,149
XXXI. Gain by exchange on transactions with London ...	35,165	40,227	5,062	.....
Total ...	14,34,22,489	14,46,60,315	83,58,309	71,20,483

The following explanation is given of the increase and decrease in the several items of imperial receipts :—

Increase.

Land Revenue, Rs. 6,68,304.—The increase was chiefly under ordinary revenue and sale proceeds of waste lands. There was a slight falling off under sale of Government estates.

Assessed taxes, Rs. 17,21,370.—These are the net license-tax collections under Act I of 1878.

Opium, Rs. 57,32,509.—The number of chests sold in 1878-79 was 6,000 more than in the previous year, but there was a slight decrease in the average selling price per chest.

Marine, Rs. 2,31,064.—There were large receipts from sale of vessels and stores, against a falling off under Dockyard services and supplies and recoveries for Pension Fund.

Gain by exchange on transactions with London, Rs. 5,062.—Larger adjustments on account of provincial stores supplied by the Secretary of State explain this item.

DECREASE.

Forest, Rs. 10,200.—There was a falling off under timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency, against an increase under timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.

Customs, Rs. 19,22,007.—The decrease here was principally under imports, owing to the great stagnation of trade.

Salt, Rs. 30,30,230.—There were smaller receipts under import duty, against an increase under excise duty on salt.

Post Office, Rs. 18,54,464.—Transferred to remittance accounts in 1878-79.

Interest, Rs. 27,012.—There were smaller realizations of interest on loans under the Land Improvement Act and on Calcutta Port Trust and Hooghly Bridge advances; also on loans to district road committees.

Receipts in and of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances, Rs. 5,421.—There were smaller contributions of persons employed by the Court of Wards, against an increase under contributions of officers lent to municipalities and corporations.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 2,71,149.—Some special transfer adjustments were made in 1877-78; there was also a decrease under sale proceeds of durbar presents and unclaimed bills-of-exchange of more than three years' standing: against this there was an increase under premium on bills.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1878-79 *as compared with* 1877-78.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.		1878-79.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	1,42,136	1,41,269	.....	867
3. Refunds and drawbacks	5,17,963	4,24,316	.....	93,647
4. Land revenue	5,92,261	4,86,899	.....	1,05,362
5. Forest	2,60,820	3,38,423	77,603	.....
10. Salt	1,01,802	94,901	.....	6,901
11. Opium	2,65,71,395	1,69,57,276	.....	96,14,119
14. Post Office...	23,24,949	.....	.....	23,24,949
16. Administration	2,40,938	2,61,342	20,404	.....
17. Minor Departments	16,792	22,916	6,124	.....
18. Law and Justice	2,79,838	2,69,071	.....	10,767
20. Marine	8,96,534	9,02,367	5,833	.....
22. Ecclesiastical	2,24,413	2,11,683	.....	12,730
23. Medical	3,42,288	3,30,785	.....	11,503
24. Stationery and Printing	1,73,249	2,28,247	54,998	.....
25. Political Agencies	63,750	29,550	.....	34,200
26. Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements ...	23,47,952	21,34,304	.....	2,13,648
27. Civil furlough and absentee allowances	20,365	24,851	4,486	.....
28. Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	7,97,689	7,40,646	.....	57,043
29. Miscellaneous	52,399	39,529	.....	12,870
38. Loss by exchange on transactions with London...	84	267	183	.....
Balance of local Government increased...	9,05,373	.....	.....	9,05,373
Total ...	3,68,72,990	2,36,38,642	1,69,631	1,34,03,979

The following explanation is given of the principal items of increase and decrease in imperial expenditure in 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78.

INCREASE.

Forest, Rs. 77,603.—This was owing principally to larger payments under demarcations, improvement, and extension of forests. There was increase also under salaries.

Administration, Rs. 20,404.—This was chiefly under salaries in the office of accounts and audit; also the salary of the Comptroller-General was drawn from the Darjeeling treasury for one month.

Minor Departments, Rs. 6,124.—Larger payments were made for photographs, and there was increased expenditure under Meteorological Department.

Marine, Rs. 5,833.—There were increases under Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard, marine pay and allowances, pensions and gratuities, and purchase of ships, against decreases under State yacht establishment, coals purchased in the country, building and repair of ships, and timber, stores, &c.

Stationery and Printing, Rs. 54,998.—This was due to larger payments for stationery purchased.

Civil furlough and absentee allowances, Rs. 4,486.—This was owing to larger payment of allowances to officers made in Calcutta.

DECREASE.

Refunds, Rs. 93,647.—There was a decrease under customs, salt, and miscellaneous, against an increase under land revenue.

Land Revenue, Rs. 1,05,362.—This was caused by a transfer of charges on account of Government estates to provincial revenues in 1878-79, against an increase under allowances to district village officers, land settlement charges, and revenue surveys.

Salt, Rs. 6,901.—There was diminished expenditure for establishment under inland customs, Behar.

Opium, Rs. 96,14,119.—There was smaller expenditure for payments for cultivation owing to a smaller outturn.

Post Office, Rs. 23,24,949.—Transferred to remittance accounts in 1878-79.

Law and Justice, Rs. 10,767.—This occurred under salaries of Advocate-General, Superintendent and Remembrancer, and Deputy Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Ecclesiastical, Rs. 12,730.—Smaller amounts were drawn for salary and travelling allowances, against an increase under contingencies.

Medical, Rs. 11,503.—This decrease was under salaries of medical officers in charge of civil stations.

Political Agencies, Rs. 34,200.—Smaller expenditure was incurred under durbar presents.

Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements, Rs. 2,13,648.—The salt compensation payable to the French Government was short-drawn.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances, Rs. 57,043.—There was a decrease under gratuities (special payments having been made last year to military officers in civil employ in North-Western Provinces and Punjab as bonus to retire from the service) and compassionate allowances, against an increase under superannuation and retired allowances.

Miscellaneous, Rs. 12,870.—The expenditure under charges for remitting treasure was smaller.

Balance of local Government increased, Rs. 9,05,373.—This adjustment is now made by a journal entry in the books after the accounts have been finally closed.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings Banks.

As stated in last year's report, every district in Lower Bengal is provided with a Savings Bank; and hence no new Bank was established during the year under report. The number of accounts increased only by 150, the smallness of the increase being due to the first introduction of a new procedure, whereby 551 accounts, which had remained inoperative from three to six years, have been transferred to the 'Dead Account Ledger.'

The total balance at credit of depositors on the 31st March 1879, exclusive of the amount (Rs. 1,662) transferred to the 'Dead Account Ledger,' is Rs. 12,88,395, against Rs. 11,21,400 at the end of 1877-78; the increase being Rs. 1,66,995, or about 14 per cent. The sum of Rs. 43,037 has been passed to the depositors on account of interest, which shows an increase of Rs. 5,853 over that (Rs. 37,184) allowed on the 31st March 1878.

The following table shows the average number of depositors per Bank, and the average balance in each Bank and at credit of each depositor:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.
Average number of depositors per Bank ...	116	120	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ditto balance in each Bank	24,920	28,631	3,711
Ditto ditto at credit of each depositor	213	238	25

The depositors are distributed into the following classes:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Class I—Professional—		
(*a*) Having fixed incomes	3,146	3,194
(*b*) Having variable incomes ...	511	506
„ II—Domestic	291	340
„ III—Commercial	177	198
„ IV—Agricultural	75	58
„ V—Industrial	34	18
„ VI—Indefinite, or non-productive	1,017	1,087
Total ...	5,251	5,401

Of the 5,401 accounts, 4,979 belong to natives and 422 to Europeans and Eurasians. The subjoined table shows the balance at credit of, and the amount of interest allowed to, each class :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance at credit of Native depositors	9,62,138	11,32,647
Ditto European and Eurasian depositors	1,59,262	1,55,748
Amount of interest allowed to Native depositors...	31,698	36,835
Ditto ditto European and Eurasian depositors	5,486	6,202

The following will show the total number of accounts and the balance of deposits in the District Savings Banks in Lower Bengal at the end of each of the past nine years :—

	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
		Rs.
1870-71	542	67,310
1871-72	1,201	1,82,091
1872-73	1,815	3,26,736
1873-74	2,531	4,90,091
1874-75	3,176	6,66,994
1875-76	3,861	8,53,198
1876-77	4,513	9,69,948
1877-78	5,251	11,21,400
1878-79	5,401	12,88,395

These figures show that the District Savings Banks are making satisfactory progress.

Money-orders.

The number, amount, and average value of money-orders issued from 1867-68 to the close of 1878-79 have been as follows :—

Year.	Number of orders issued.	Amount of orders issued.	Average amount of each order.
		Rs. A. P.	
1867-68	44,228	26,66,671 2 0	60·29
1868-69	53,045	34,09,543 2 0	64·27
1869-70	61,756	38,10,169 5 0	61·69
1870-71	65,328	38,46,505 14 0	58 87
1871-72	57,117	30,35,893 2 0	53·15
1872-73	50,219	24,98,030 10 0	49·74
1873-74	33,069	16,16,257 9 0	48·87
1874-75	37,282	20,45,382 15 3	54·86
1875-76	28,737	14,03,151 14 0	48·82
1876-77	32,934	17,92,199 4 0	54·41
1877-78	33,527	17,38,917 5 0	51·86
1878-79	30,588	15,42,063 5 3	50·41

Compared with 1877-78, there was a falling off in the number of issues during 1878-79 of 2,939, to the value of Rs. 1,96,853-15-9.

The payments were as follow:—

	Orders paid.	Value. Rs.
1877-78	51,832	23,04,005
1878-79	49,280	21,09,589

showing a decrease of 2,552 orders, to the value of Rs. 1 94,416. The total amount of commission realized during the year was Rs. 17,092, against Rs. 19,210, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,118.

It will thus be seen that the transactions of the year under report show a falling off under all heads. The general opinion seems to be that this result is due chiefly to the free circulation of currency notes, and to the introduction of insurance and value payable parcel systems in the Postal Department. The Controller-General, however, is of opinion that the more probable cause of the falling off is the cessation of the heavy drawings by Calcutta on Balasore from August 1877 to March 1878 in connection with the export of rice to Madras during the late famine in that province.

The Controller's explanation appears applicable to the present compared with the preceding year, but the falling off in the resort to money-order offices during 1874 to 1879 as compared with 1867 to 1873 seems probably due to the more general causes previously stated.

The decrease in the issues during the year occurred largely in the Calcutta and Cuttack offices, while the increase occurred principally at Balasore, Noakholly, and Lohardugga. The increase at Balasore was due to the smaller number of currency notes received at the treasury during the year than in 1877-78, and to the merchants having in consequence had to resort to money-orders for their remittances. In Noakholly the increase is attributed to the failure in hoondee transactions of certain merchants of that place, who had corresponding houses at Calcutta and Dacca; to the multiplication of mercantile transactions after the district had recovered from the effects of the cyclone; and to the discontinuance of the supply of currency notes to the treasury. In Lohardugga the demand for money-orders was very great owing to the stock of currency notes in the treasury having run short and the indent for notes not having been regularly met.

Currency note circulation.

The value of notes received at the treasuries in Bengal during the year was Rs. 3,22,71,940, and that of the notes issued during the same period was Rs. 1,52,63,130, as shown below:—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Excess of receipts over issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of dues ...	1,96,97,585	90,66,345	1,06,31,240
„ exchange for silver ...	1,25,74,355	61,96,785	63,77,570
Total ...	3,22,71,940	1,52,63,130	1,70,08,810

These figures do not include the transactions at Patna and Dacca, as the Bank of Bengal, which manages the treasury business at these stations, does not render statistical returns.

Reviewing the statistics of the last three years, it is apparent that as regards receipts Calcutta naturally comes first, showing 66·7, 68·2, and 67·8 of its receipts in 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79, respectively, to take place in notes.

The following places show about 40 per cent. :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Hooghly	46·4	46·1	47·1
Howrah	47·9	...	40·1
Alipore	40·6	43·2	36·9

High percentages are also exhibited in the following districts :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Burdwan	31·8	29·6	26·8
Nuddea	37·8	31·5	20·8
Moorshedabad	28·5	35·5	26·8
Beerbhoom	29·4	25·6	20·6

In all these districts the percentage of issues is comparable with the percentage of receipts. The same is the case also in Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Mozufferpore, where the percentages are also about 25. In the western part of Behar the percentage of receipts is much higher than that of payments, and notes not unlikely come to the districts rather in the way of remittance than in that of circulation from hand to hand.

It will be seen that over one crore and seventy lakhs of notes were received in treasuries over and above what were given out; and as Bengal treasuries are almost always in surplus, their surplus being drained down to Calcutta, the effect is that to this extent the Government was saved the expense of bringing silver from the districts to Calcutta.

Provincial and Local Finance.

Accounts for the year compared with the estimates on which the provincial contract was revised in 1877.

THE year under report being the second year after the extension of the decentralization scheme, the following review of the accounts of the provincial services for the year may be found interesting. The review is based on the estimates and allotments that were made under each head at the time of the transfer of the charges to this Government, and thus indicate the heads of revenue and the departments that have conduced to the financial prosperity of the Bengal Government, as well as those that have proved a loss to it. The separate financial responsibility of this Government dates from the year 1871-72, when the decentralization scheme was first introduced; but for the purposes of the present review it will suffice to take the estimates for the year 1877-78 as they stood at the time when a considerable increase was made to the direct financial responsibility of the local Government.

The budget estimates for the year 1877-78 originally embraced the provincial receipts and expenditure of the departments of Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, Printing, Miscellaneous, and Public Works; and also certain expenditure incurred under the heads of minor establishments, petty construction and repairs, and rents, rates, and taxes. In addition to these heads of account the estimates of the local Government included certain special funds, which made up the provincial reserve, the surplus of which was at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for general purposes. These have subsequently been amalgamated with the general provincial fund. The provincial estimates as first framed for that year show—

	Rs.
Total receipts	25,18,000
To which were added receipts from provincial reserve	17,66,000
And allotments from the Government of India ...	1,10,59,000
Making a total of ...	1,53,43,000
Against this income the estimates of disbursements were	1,36,84,000
And from provincial reserve	15.09,000
	1,51,93,000
Showing a slight estimated surplus of	1,50,000
In addition to an opening balance then estimated at ...	1,51,000

By the orders of the Government of India extending the decentralization scheme, certain further branches of revenue and expenditure, estimated for the year 1877-78 at Rs. 1,91,07,000 receipts and Rs. 1,34,70,000 disbursements, were transferred to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, so that to maintain the equilibrium, the previous allotment of Rs. 1,10,59,000 should have been reduced by Rs. 56,37,000. But as the Government of India imposed upon this Government the obligation of effecting savings to the extent of Rs. 5,90,000, the allotment was still further reduced by this amount, and was therefore originally fixed at Rs. 48,32,000.

Besides this deduction of Rs. 5,90,000, the Bengal Government was already liable to an additional burden of Rs. 21,000 for rents of public offices in Calcutta, without any corresponding revenue or assets. In 1873 the capitalised value of these rents was, at the request of Sir George Campbell, made over to the local Government, amounting in all to Rs. 4,66,670, to enable better accommodation to be provided for the Government offices. Before, however, this money could be spent the Behar famine of 1874 occurred, in the relief of which the whole of this capital was swallowed up. Since that time therefore the Bengal Government has been meeting these rents from its savings under other heads, and this sum is included in the estimated surplus of Rs. 1,50,000 referred to above, which otherwise would have been Rs. 1,71,000.

Combining, therefore, the additions made in 1877-78 with the previous estimates, it will be seen that the modified estimates of the year 1877-78 of the Bengal Government under all heads aggregated Rs. 2,82,23,000 receipts against Rs. 2,86,63,000 disbursements, and hence the deficit, which had to be made good before any surplus could be obtained either by enhanced receipts or by savings in expenditure, was reduced from Rs. 5,90,000 to Rs. 4,40,000.

The combined estimates for the year 1877-78, as transferred to the local Government, showed Rs. 2,82,23,000 receipts against Rs. 2,86,63,000 disbursements.

Moreover, besides the above estimates, this Government was called upon to make good the interest on the capital expended in Bengal on Canals and State Railways. To meet this the provincial Public Works Cess was imposed, while more recently the License-tax also was introduced in order to meet the contribution of this Government towards famine insurance.

Additional obligations imposed on the local Government.

Hence, in order to test the success of the financial administration of the Bengal Government since the extension of the decentralization system in 1878, the actuals have to be analysed under three distinct heads:—

Manner in which the actuals of the year 1878-79 can best be compared with the estimates for 1877-78.

(*a*)—The actual receipts and disbursement of all the services made over in 1871, combined with those subsequently made over in 1877, have to be compared with the estimates on the basis of which the contract was made, and the Lieutenant-Governor left with an estimated deficit of Rs. 4,40,000.

(*b*)—The receipts from the Public Works Cess, plus the receipts from Irrigation and State Railways, have to be compared with the interest for which the Bengal Government was

made liable, added to the cost of collecting the Public Works Cess, plus the ordinary revenue expenditure on Irrigation and State Railways.

(*c*)—The License-tax will yield the local Government a profit if the receipts cover the expenditure incurred in collection, plus the contribution fixed by the Government of India, but not otherwise. In no case, however, should it involve this Government in any loss.

By far the most important comparison of the three is that to be made between the estimates and allotments as framed for the year 1877-78, and the actual receipts and expenditure for the year under report, under the same heads as were then transferred, in order to see in what departments financial success has been mainly attained. But before this comparison can be correctly instituted some further adjustments have to be made.

(*a*) Comparison of the estimates on which the provincial contract was revised in 1877 with the actuals under those heads of account.

The Government of India have on various occasions made certain small additions to the expenditure to be incurred by the local Government, the largest being the charges on account of Government estates, against which an allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 was given for the year under review. In this way in all Rs. 3,20,000 have been added to the imperial allotment, and the corresponding burden imposed upon the local Government of meeting expenditure estimated to amount in the aggregate to an equivalent sum. On the other hand, the Police Clothing Fund has been wound up, and the Darjeeling Improvement and Chittagong Port Funds, which, together with the Police Clothing Fund, were included in the provincial reserve in 1877-78, are no longer incorporated with the provincial accounts. More recently the Court of Wards' Rate Fund has been also closed as a separate fund, and its balance has been incorporated with the provincial balance.

Modifications necessary owing to subsequent transfers and reclassification.

Making the necessary additions and subtractions, the receipts and disbursements as estimated for 1877-78, modified so as to be compared with the corresponding actuals of 1878-79, will be—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
	2,82,23,000	2,86,63,000
Add—		
Subsequent additions	3,20,000	3,20,000
Court of Wards' Rate Fund ...	62,000	43,000
Total ...	2,86,05,000	2,90,26,000
Deduct—		
Police Clothing Fund ...	1,15,000	1,13,000
Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	4,000	4,000
Chittagong Port Fund ...	28,000	28,000
Total ...	1,47,000	1,45,000
	2,84,58,000	2,88,81,000

Actual receipts under (*a*).

Owing, however, to the changes of classification introduced by the letter of the Government of India of the 31st March last, which have been adopted in making up the actuals for 1878-79, these estimates cannot be correctly compared, head by head, with the actuals until they have been reclassified so as to make each head include the same subheads as it does now in the accounts. This adjustment has accordingly been made, and the figures in column 2 of the statement below show the total amounts given in the last paragraph, recast so as to admit of correct comparison with the actuals of the year 1878-79:—

III.—Receipts.

Revenue.	Sanctioned estimate for 1877-78, reclassified.	Actuals of 1877-78, reclassified.	Better.	Worse.	Actuals of 1878-79.	Better.	Worse.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excise	64,00,000	68,67,888	4,67,888	.....	70,28,263	6,28,263	.....
Wards' rates	62,000	.....	.....	62,000	79,867	18,867	.....
Customs	36,000	75,029	39,029	.....	89,828	53,828	.....
Salt	2,20,000	2,72,408	52,408	.....	1,24,277	.....	95,723
Stamps	98,50,000	1,08,14,517	9,64,517	.....	1,07,84,690	9,34,690	.....
Minor department	33,000	1,18,460	85,460	.....	1,25,440	92,440	.....
Law and Justice...	7,29,000	8,20,072	91,072	.....	10,52,014	3,23,014	.....
Jail	8,38,000	6,88,744	.....	1,49,256	5,94,008	.....	2,43,992
Registration	6,51,000	6,61,280	10,280	.....	8,69,834	2,18,834	.....
Police	3,57,000	4,22,282	65,282	.....	4,31,763	74,763	.....
Marine	10,84,000	14,57,423	3,73,423	.....	11,76,486	92,486	.....
Education	4,74,000	5,19,604	45,604	.....	4,75,530	1,530	.....
Medical	1,63,000	1,59,222	.....	3,778	1,95,594	32,594	.....
Stationery and Printing ...	63,000	99,196	36,196	.....	1,09,938	46,938	.....
Miscellaneous	9,30,000	8,58,237	.....	71,763	9,15,195	.....	14,805
Public works, ordinary ...	6,86,000	4,58,451	.....	2,27,549	8,38,093	1,52,093	.....
Irrigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation	7,30,000	7,66,148	36,148	.....	6,75,565	.....	54,435
Imperial allotment	51,52,000	48,54,800	.....	2,97,200	47,77,464	.....	2,74,998
Total ...	2,84,58,000	2,99,13,761	14,55,761	.....	3,03,34,849	18,76,849	.....

It will thus be seen that instead of the estimated income of Rs. 2,84,58,000, the receipts made over to the local Government yielded Rs. 3,03,34,849 for the year 1878-79, or an excess of Rs. 18,76,849 The figures of the year 1877-78 are also given for purposes of comparison: they, too, have been reclassified, but the comparison with them cannot be correct in every detail, as only Rs. 22,000 out of the Rs. 3,20,000 subsequently transferred had by that time been made over, and the expenditure subsequently transferred against an additional allotment of Rs. 2,98,000* will not be found among the disbursements. It would therefore be incorrect to modify the allotment, as has been done in column 2 for the grants of 1877-78: the account for that year does not, moreover, include the Court of Wards' Rate Fund, for which a separate account was kept.

* This is not strictly correct, as a sum of over Rs. 40,000 was added to the allotment of 1878-79 to meet expenditure on a preventive force entertained in Orissa in 1877-78.

Actual disbursements under (*a*).

The corresponding statement for disbursements is as follows:—

STATEMENT IV.

Disbursements.

EXPENDITURE.	Grant for 1877-78, reclassified.	Actuals of 1877-78.	Above the grant.	Below the grant.	Actuals of 1878-79.	Above the grant.	Below the grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	5,17,000	6,31,728	1,14,728	.....	6,50,450	1,33,450	.....
Land revenue	25,57,000	24,19,244	.....	1,37,756	25,86,092	29,092	.....
Excise	2,89,000	3,02,299	13,299	.....	2,82,810	.....	6,190
Customs	6,93,000	7,15,792	22,792	.....	6,99,170	6,170	.....
Salt	81,000	40,161	.....	40,839	47,903	.....	33,097
Stamps	2,38,000	2,47,728	9,728	.....	2,50,895	12,895	.....
Administration	15,63,000	15,29,405	.....	33,595	14,81,834	1,18,834	.....
Minor department	2,94,000	2,64,512	.....	29,488	2,45,355	.....	48,646
Law and Justice	64,51,000	63,23,013	.....	1,27,987	64,63,003	12,003	.....
Jails	16,05,000	16,51,394	46,394	.....	18,56,011	2,51,011	.....
Registration	5,19,000	4,55,612	.....	63,388	4,89,859	.....	29,141
Police	42,34,000	42,57,818	23,818	.....	40,23,670	.....	2,10,330
Marine	11,39,000	12,72,025	1,33,025	.....	12,37,262	98,262	.....
Education	25,04,000	25,24,091	20,019	.....	24,88,089	.....	15,911
Ecclesiastical	9,000	7,786	.....	1,214	8,469	.....	5,311
Medical	13,52,000	13,84,871	32,871	.....	12,30,980	.....	1,21,020
Stationery and Printing ...	3,75,000	4,27,115	52,115	.....	3,64,784	.....	10,216
Ditto from Central Store	4,98,000	5,30,842	32,842	.....	5,87,303	89,303	.....
Miscellaneous	4,44,000	4,22,004	.....	21,996	3,40,750	.....	1,03,250
Public works, ordinary ...	30,99,000	26,14,396	.....	4,84,604	34,84,789	3,85,789	.....
Irrigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation	6,20,000	2,89,453	.....	3,30,547	3,93,382	.....	2,26,618
Contribution from Provincial to Local.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,93,243	1,93,243	.....
Total ...	2,88,81,000	2,81,11,289	.....	7,69,711	2,94,06,165	5,25,165	.....

Surplus obtained in the ten years under head (*a*).

Thus under head (*a*) the actuals for the past years, instead of yielding a deficit of Rs. 4,40,000, or Rs. 4,23,000, to which it is reduced when the Court of Wards' Rate Fund is amalgamated with the accounts, yielded a surplus of Rs. 18,02,472 for the year 1877-78 and Rs. 9,28,684 for the year 1878-79, and thus under this head the local Government has derived a profit during the two years of Rs. 27,31,156 after making good the initial deficit in the estimates.

It remains to add the similar results under heads (*b*) and (*c*). Under head (*b*) there is nothing to be gained by comparing the actuals with

any estimates for the year 1877-78. No such estimates were framed or taken into consideration in revising the provincial contract in 1877, but these heads were transferred with an undoubtedly large deficit on account of interest, which the local Government had to make up in some way or other, and which it actually met by imposing the public works cess :—

Receipts.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works cess	21,05,038	35,74,574
Irrigation...	4,94,772	8,51,153
State Railways	7,31,810	18,11,192
Total ...	33,31,620	62,36,919

Disbursements.

Interest on capital expenditure ...	20,00,000	32,16,843
Collection of public works cess ...	10,270	12,923
Irrigation } Revenue expenditure { ...	702,857	11,26,619
State Railways } Revenue expenditure { ...	*6,26,028	14,07,636
Total ...	33,39,155	57,64,021

* Of this Rs. 56,715 was capital expenditure, but disbursd from provincial funds.

It will be seen that in 1877-78 the provincial revenues suffered a slight loss of Rs. 7,535 under this head, but in 1878-79 they derived a profit of Rs. 4,72,898.

This section of the receipts and disbursements is of special interest, as it shows the extent to which the Bengal Government can continue to borrow for the construction of public works without loss. The account for 1877-78 is more or less arbitrary, as the Government of India did not press its full claim for interest, owing to the public works cess being only recoverable for three-fourths of the year; but during the year 1878-79 the full interest has been taken and the full cess collected, and it is satisfactory to find that there was a surplus of nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs still available. If the expenditure proves really productive, this surplus will remain, as the increased surplus income to be derived from these works will balance the growth of interest. But if the works do not prove really reproductive to the extent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Bengal Government will not begin to be an absolute loser till the excess of interest over increased receipts mounts up to about $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more. The surplus available for further loans is over $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, as the collection of the public works cess will in future cost nearly half a lakh.

Head (c).

The head (*c*) does not affect the accounts for the present year, and it had no existence in 1877-78. The receipts were so small for 1878-79 that the Government of India takes the entire net collections.

Growth of the provincial balance.

It is stated above that the estimated opening balance of 1877-78 was Rs. 1,51,000, but when the finals for 1876-77 were made up, it was found that the actual balance was nearly seven lakhs better than the estimate, viz. Rs. 8,50,594, which was the correct amount with which

the local Government started under its enlarged responsibilities. The provincial balance at the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 40,91,273, as will be seen from below :—

Thus—

	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st April 1877	8,50,594
Add surplus for 1877-78 :—	
Under head (*a*)	18,02,472
Ditto (*b*)	—7,535
Ditto (*c*)	.....
Total ...	26,45,531
To this has to be added, as the balance of the Court of Wards' Rate Fund and Encamping Ground Grazing Fund	44,160
Opening balance for 1878-79	26,89,691
Add surplus for 1878-79 :—	
Under head (*a*)	9,28,684
Ditto (*b*)	4,72,898
Ditto (*c*)	.....
Total ...	40,91,273

Analysis of the accounts, head by head.

It remains to examine the several heads of account separately in order to point out where the results have been satisfactory and where the provincial revenues have lost.

Stamps.

On the receipt side of the account the improvements have been for the most part under two large heads—excise and stamps; stamps alone showing an increase of Rs. 9,64,517 in 1877-78 and Rs. 9,34,690 in 1878-79. The sum of 2¾ lakhs was the estimated increase under this head in conjunction with law and justice; it will be seen that not only has it fulfilled the anticipations of the Government of India in this respect, but has also by itself alone in each year covered the entire retrenchment of Rs. 5,90,000 that had to be made good under all heads.

While the revenue under this head has increased thus largely, there has been a slight increase in charges from Rs. 2,38,000 to Rs. 2,47,727 in 1877-78 and Rs. 2,50,895 in 1878-79, which represents less than the increased discount to licensed vendors. The charges for superintendence have actually decreased.

Excise.

Excise, in lieu of the anticipated increase of one lakh, has shown during the last year an increase of Rs. 6,28,263 as compared with the original estimate; the collection of this branch of the revenue has been ably supervised by the Board of Revenue at a cost less by Rs. 6,000 than that estimated for 1877-78.

Law and Justice.

Under this head the actual receipts show an improvement of Rs. 3,23,014. The estimates given for 1877-78 have been altered so as to include the pleadership examination fees, which have been classified by the Government of India under this head.

Thus these three heads of excise, stamps, and law and justice, under which an annual increase of Rs. 3,75,000 was anticipated, and a corresponding reduction made on that account in the imperial allotment, actually yielded during 1878-79 an excess over the original estimate of Rs. 18,85,967, a rate of increase quite unexpected. However, the real unforeseen increase was rather in the year 1877-78 than in 1878-79. The following figures will show how much was due to the actual increase in 1878-79, and how much to the under-estimate made of the probable receipts for 1877-78 :—

	Estimate, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excise	64,00,000	68,67,888	70,28,263
Stamps	98,50,000	1,08,14,517	1,07,84,690
Law and Justice ...	7,29,000	8,20,072	10,52,014
Total ...	1,69,79,000	1,85,02,477	1,88,64,967

Primâ facie it would appear from these figures that the actual increase in 1878-79 over 1877-78 was Rs. 3,62,490, or within a few thousands of the estimated increment. But this has been entirely obtained from excise and law and justice; stamps show a slight falling off. The cause of this, however, lies on the surface. Probably not less than six or seven lakhs of the stamp revenue in 1877-78 were derived from the operation of the Land Registration Act, and not more than two lakhs in 1878-79. These figures would leave a satisfactory increment for 1878-79. The stamp revenue still continues to yield an increasing income.

Customs.

Certain minor receipts of a miscellaneous character were made over to the provincial revenues under the heads of customs and salt. The increase under sea customs is entirely due to the head miscellaneous, under which Rs. 87,180 were realized, against the estimate of Rs. 29,200. From warehouse and wharf rents Rs. 2,647 were only realized, against Rs. 7,000.

Salt.

Salt on the contrary exhibits a considerable falling off. The provincial receipts under this head were mainly composed of rents from warehouses, which only realized Rs. 77,875, against the original estimate of Rs. 1,80,000. It is believed that the decline is due to the low rate of freights which prevailed during the year, so that many ships preferred to keep their salt in ballast instead of, as usual, in warehouses. The other item—fines, forfeitures, and miscellaneous—realized Rs. 46,402, against Rs. 40,000. Under the head of salt, therefore, the local Government has incurred a loss of nearly a lakh of rupees from circumstances in no way under its control.

Minor departments.

The head minor departments only includes receipts from cinchona plantations and botanical gardens. The increase of Rs. 92,440 is due to the success which has attended the manufacture of cinchona and the working of the plantations.

Jails.

The receipts from jails in 1877-78 were estimated at Rs. 8,38,000, whereas they only realized Rs. 5,94,008. Part of the decrease, however, is due to the exclusion from both sides of the account of certain items of manufacture consumed in the jails, which were formerly shown as receipts and disbursements. It is necessary therefore to take the receipts and disbursements together in order to ascertain the correct financial working of this department. The expenditure was Rs. 18,56,011, against Rs. 16,05,000, the estimate for 1877-78. Combined together, the total loss in the actuals of this department, as compared with the estimate of 1877-78, amounts to Rs. 4,95,003.

Registration.

The original estimate of receipts for 1877-78 was Rs. 7,18,000. This included revenue from record-room receipts and copying fees, amounting to Rs. 67,000, which are now classified under miscellaneous. The estimated receipts, therefore, for comparison with the actuals of 1878-79 are Rs. 6,51,000, and therefore there is under this head a gain of Rs. 2,18,834. As regards expenditure, the original estimate was Rs. 5,76,000. Similar reductions, amounting to Rs. 57,000, have to be made for charges now classified under "miscellaneous." This reduces the figures to Rs. 5,19,000, which, compared with the actuals of 1878-79, Rs. 4,89,859, show an improvement of Rs. 29,141. In all, therefore, the provincial funds have benefited to the extent of Rs. 2,49,000 under the head of "registration."

Police.

The receipts under the head of "police" were only estimated for 1877-78 at Rs. 70,000, but under the orders of the Government of India the receipts from "pounds" and "steam-boiler inspection fees" are now classified under this head. This raises the total to Rs. 3,57,000, while the actuals of 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 4,31,763, thereby giving an increase of Rs. 74,763. The increase is mainly under the head of pounds.

The original estimate of expenditure for police was Rs. 40,86,000, and after making adjustments similar to those under the head of "receipts" and excluding Rs. 16,000 transferred by the Government of India to "printing and stationery," the total is raised to Rs. 42,34,000. The actual expenditure has only reached Rs. 40,23,670, thereby indicating that the working of this department has been economically supervised. The reduction is mainly under the principal head, "district executive force." Pounds also show a perceptible decrease, which, combined with the large increase under "receipts," reflects credit on the administration of the local officers.

Marine.

Under the financial Resolution No. 1899, dated the 29th March 1877, certain marine receipts were surrendered to the local Government for an annual payment of Rs. 10,84,000; but they have yielded in 1878-79 a revenue of Rs. 11,76,486.

The gain is mainly due to increase under the head of "pilotage receipts." As regards expenditure, the original grant was Rs. 10,92,979, to which Rs. 46,000 have been added on account of the salary, establishment, and contingencies of the port officer. The actual expenditure has amounted to Rs. 12,37,262. The increase is under pilotage allowance and miscellaneous.

Education. Education under the head of "receipts" shows a slight increase—Rs. 4,75,530, as against Rs. 4,74,000, the estimate for 1877-78.

As regards the expenditure, the actuals of the last year were Rs. 24,88,089, against the estimate for 1877-78 of Rs. 25,04,000, showing an improvement of Rs. 15,911.

Medical. The receipts under the head of "medical" were estimated at Rs. 1,63,000; but they realized Rs. 1,95,594 in 1878-79, showing an increase of Rs. 32,594. Under the head of "expenditure" the estimated disbursements were Rs. 13,52,000, and the actuals Rs. 12,30,980, thereby showing a considerable saving.

The chief reduction is under the head of "hospitals and dispensaries," and is due in great measure to the labour of the medical committee, and the greater economy which has resulted in the management of the Medical College, General, and Campbell Hospitals.

Stationery and Printing. The receipts under the head of stationery and printing show an increase of Rs. 46,938. The increase is due to miscellaneous press receipts and to stationery sold to local funds. Under the head of "disbursements" there is a slight decrease, from Rs. 3,75,000 to Rs. 3,64,784.

Under land revenue—

Land revenue.

	Rs.
The original grant for 1877-78 was	22,62,000
To this have been added for charges on account of Government estates	1,40,000
Diet of revenue defaulters and released prisoners ...	7,000
Half the cost of sub-divisional establishments transferred from minor departments	1,08,000
Record-room charges transferred from the head of "registration"	57,000
	25,74,000
From this head has to be deducted for "stationery" ...	17,000
Total ...	25,57,000

The actuals amounted to Rs. 25,86,092, showing an increase of Rs. 29,092.

The only serious increases are under the subheads of "charges on account of Government estates" and "land registration charges." The former is due to a misunderstanding under which this Government laboured as regards the nature of the charge at the time when

it was transferred. It was supposed that the term "Government estates" only included the estates the proprietary right of which was vested in Government. It appeared, however, that it was customary to class under this head all temporarily settled and other estates taken under the direct management of revenue officers. As there are one or two large estates of this description, the expenditure considerably exceeds the estimated sum of Rs. 1,40,000, and the Government of India has been asked to increase the allotment proportionately, and has sanctioned its increase to Rs. 1,80,000 from the commencement of the year 1879-80.

As regards land registration expenses, due to the introduction of the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876, there is a set-off on account of land registration fees handed over by the Government of India to meet these charges. These receipts, which are shown under the head of "miscellaneous," aggregated in 1878-79 Rs. 29,000. Virtually therefore the loss by the addition of this subhead has been reduced to Rs. 14,000, against which there has been the receipt of perhaps two lakhs of rupees under the head of stamps.

Law and Justice—

Law and Justice.	Rs.
The original grant was ...	63,97,000
To which it has been necessary to add for pleadership examination expenses ...	3,000
And half the cost of sub-divisional establishments ...	1,09,000
Total ...	65,09,000
Deduct on account of "stationery"	58,000
The modified estimate therefore amounts to	64,51,000
And the actual expenditure incurred in 1878-79 ...	64,63,003
Difference ...	12,003

The only substantial increase has been under the head of "Civil and Sessions Courts," and is partly due to the cost of the 23 Additional Moonsifs sanctioned during the year.

Administration.	Rs.
The grant for administration in 1877-78 was	12,61,000
But to this has to be added under the new classification circuit-house charges	5,000
Cost of provincial establishments in imperial offices ...	29,000
Cost of certain minor establishments in Board's and Commissioners' offices, previously shown as minor establishments	18,000
Certain establishments in Commissioners' offices, previously charged under the head of "education" ...	7,000
Court of Wards' Rate Fund	43,000
This raises the grant to	13,63,000
Against which the expenditure in the past year has been...	14,81,834

Minor departments.

The estimate in 1877-78, as modified to suit the recent classification, shows a total of Rs. 2,94,000, against the actual expenditure in 1878-79 of Rs. 2,45,356.

The largest decrease is under the head of "cinchona," regarding which it was remarked by the Government of India, when fixing the allotment at Rs. 1,31,000, that it was exceptionally large. Some reductions have also been made under the heads "registration of traffic," "provincial statistics," and "miscellaneous," while all the model farms have been closed.

Refunds and drawbacks, stationery from central stores, and contributions to local funds.

Refunds and drawbacks show an increase of Rs. 93,450 as compared with the budget estimate for 1878-79, and of Rs. 1,33,450 as compared with the grant made by India in 1877-78, while stationery from central stores shows similar increases of Rs. 72,303 and Rs. 89,303 respectively. Under these two heads, therefore, the local Government has lost heavily.

Public works ordinary.

Coming now to the several departments of public works, it appears that the receipts under the head of public works ordinary were estimated at Rs. 93,000; but according to the classification introduced this year the receipts from ferries and road tolls, and also from strand bank rents and staging bungalows, have been added. Under these items there is a falling off of Rs. 89,000, which is entirely due to ferries and road tolls, the actuals of which amounted to Rs. 4,21,672, as against the estimate for 1877-78 of Rs. 5,45,000. Under the other heads the increase has been considerable, and is due mainly to receipts that had not been anticipated in the budget. Thus Rs. 50,961 were derived from the sale of buildings and lands, Rs. 13,283 from the sale of old materials, and that the profits of the Hastings and Akra workshops amounted to Rs. 90,779.

The disbursements in the public works ordinary eventually reached Rs. 34,84,789, against the estimate of Rs. 30,99,000 in 1877-78. The sanctioned estimate for the year 1878-79 was Rs. 47,13,000, and hence there was a saving under this head of Rs. 12,28,211. It is deserving of notice that two-thirds of the entire surplus of the year would have been lost had the public works ordinary worked up to its budget grant.

Navigation.

The subhead navigation, which has been newly added, includes the "Calcutta Canals" and "Nuddea Rivers." Under this subhead there has been a decrease both as regards receipts and expenditure: the receipts have only reached Rs. 6,75,565, against an estimate of Rs. 7,30,000 for 1877-78. This is due to the falling off in the demand for rice at Madras, and hence to a reduced importation of grain into Calcutta by country boats. The disbursements, however, have declined from Rs. 6,20,000 to Rs. 3,93,382; but certain expensive works, which have been sanctioned for the past year, could not be carried out within the year, and consequently an increase of expenditure is anticipated in the year 1879-80.

Irrigation proper.

The budget estimate for receipts was Rs. 9,72,000, and Rs. 8,51,153 were actually realized. The budget estimate for disbursements was only Rs. 6,74,000. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 10,33,000, the chief addition being from the Sarun scheme; but the actuals have reached Rs. 11,26,619.

State Railways.

Under the head of State Railways the receipts were Rs. 18,11,192, against an original estimate for the year 1878-79 of Rs. 16,18,000, showing an improvement of Rs. 1,93,192. The expenditure debitable to the ordinary expenditure of the year was Rs. 14,07,636, against an original grant of Rs. 11,27,000, or Rs. 2,80,636 in excess of the grant. There was therefore a net loss of Rs. 87,444, as compared with the original estimate.

LOCAL FINANCE.

Local finance.

In giving effect to orders of the Government of India regarding the revised classification now to be adopted in the accounts, the opportunity has been taken to review the accounts of those transactions which are taken under the title of "Local Funds," both those incorporated and those excluded from the imperial accounts. There were two principal questions involved in this, viz. (1) the settlement of the balances of the funds, (2) the determination of the question of their continuance on, or removal from, the Government books.

Provincial reserve funds.

Already in Bengal a large reduction had been made in the number of separate local funds which formerly existed by bringing together under the head of Provincial Reserve Fund all the local funds which, although they were excluded from the Government account proper, bore a purely provincial character; such as public works cess, pounds, steam-boiler inspection, circuit-houses, pleadership examination, &c. The orders of the Government of India on the estimates for 1879-80, distributing the receipts and expenditure of those funds among the appropriate heads of service, have taken away the last shred of "local" character which these funds possessed, and they are now Government receipts and expenditure in the fullest sense.

The same has been done with the receipts and expenditure hitherto classed as wards' rate fund, so that this fund also has ceased to exist as a separate fund, and is a minor head of service on the books of Government.

The petty transactions classed as encamping ground grazing fund have also been taken as petty receipts and expenditure of Government.

Elimination of petty trust funds from Government books.

A principle has been laid down that all trust funds whose transactions do not exceed Rs. 1,000 a year should not exist as separate funds in the books of Government, but should be grouped together as "obsolete funds," or be shown in the personal ledger accounts of the administrators of the funds.

Incorporated local funds.

The Incorporated Funds (*i.e.* those funds the receipts and expenditure of which are incorporated in the final general accounts of the empire, though they still continue to exist as separate funds) are now reduced to three district funds:—

(1) the District Road Fund (or, in those districts where the Act is not yet in force, "District Road Account");

(2) the District Post Fund; and

(3) the Government Estates Improvement Fund,

and one general fund, viz. the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

The following statement shows approximately the working of these funds for the year:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	19,85,392	37,49,917	57,35,309	35,39,970	21,95,339
Ditto Road Account	20,560	72,240	92,800	67,422	25,378
Ditto Post Fund	71,433	2,68,511	3,39,944	2,66,466	73,478
Government Estates' Improvement Fund	65,907	1,68,532	2,34,439	1,68,549	65,890
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	3,16,372	1,57,136	4,73,508	3,34,773	1,38,735
Total ...	24,59,664	44,16,336	68,76,000	43,77,180	24,98,820

District Road Fund and Road Account.

The details are under the control of the Public Works Account Department. Steps have been taken to secure strict correspondence between the local accounts and the Accountant-General's books.

District Post Fund.

This fund is audited by the Accountant-General. The question of the reconcilement of local balances with the Accountant-General's books has not yet been taken up, but it is understood that there will be no particular difficulty in the settlement of the matter.

Government Estates' Improvement Fund.

The management of this fund is under the control of the Board of Revenue. A proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the abolition of the fund, and the Accountant-General has been asked to determine its correct balance.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Furreedpore and Assam are the principal places where the transactions under the fund occur. The charges are fully audited in the Accountant-General's office, but the control over the receipts is not complete. The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been drawn to this point, and steps will be taken to secure a proper check by the local officers concerned.

Excluded local funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance, receipts, charges, and closing balance of what are called the Excluded Local Funds :—

	Balance, 1st April 1878.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance, 31st March 1879.
Police Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway police clothing	1,041	6,481	7,522	8,041	—519
Marine Funds.					
Hospital Port Dues	98,490	49,713	1,48,203	83,027	65,176
Balasore Port Fund	776	8,736	9,512	6,991	2,521
Cuttack ditto	—5,807	13,738	7,931	12,841	—4,910
Pooree ditto	—2,429	2,990	561	7,104	—6,543
Chittagong ditto	2,869	34,762	37,631	39,495	—1,864
Total ...	93,899	1,09,939	2,03,838	1,49,458	54,380
Education Funds.					
Hindoo College	11,115	4,044	15,159	3,417	11,742
Doorga Churn Laha's scholarship ..	1,759	3,012	4,771	3,024	1,747
Mozufferpore school	7,340	3,953	11,293	4,120	7,173
Beharry Lall Mookerjee	.....	16,448	16,448	5,420	11,028
Vizianagram scholarship	—4	2,965	2,961	1,006	1,955
Prosonno Nath Roy	—981	5,131	4,150	6,081	—1,931
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's	142	1,272	1,414	970	444
Total ...	19,371	36,825	56,196	24,038	32,158
Medical and Charitable Funds.					
Shah Bunwari Lal's	6,252	14,380	20,632	3,817	16,815
Choonee Lal Seal's	.....	992	992	.....	992
Chuprah dispensary	1,467	3,723	5,190	4,410	780
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust	1,544	11,941	13,485	15,761	—2,276
Bengal Charitable Relief	.....	15,556	15,556	4	15,552
Chinsurah Poor Fund	—918	1,580	662	1,535	—873
Pilgrim Lodging-house	—7,654	17,113	9,459	7,339	2,120
Total ...	691	65,285	65,976	32,866	33,110
Public Works Funds.					
Darjeeling Improvement Fund	688	23,134	23,822	22,672	1,150
Town ditto do.	—9,930	18,520	8,590	7,051	1,539
Total ...	—9,242	41,654	32,412	29,723	2,689
Cantonment Funds	10,011	33,583	43,594	38,140	5,454
Miscellaneous Funds.					
Zoological Garden	—7,744	42,764	35,020	34,142	878
Obsolete Funds	49,818	68,395	1,18,231	78,780	39,433
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,57,845	4,04,926	5,62,771	3,95,188	1,67,583

Municipalities.

The following shows approximately the state of the municipalities' account for the year :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	2,22,272
Receipts	12,51,565
Do. in adjustment of balance	1,29,363
Total Receipts ...	16,03,200
Disbursements	12,61,141
Closing balance ...	3,42,059

The adjustment of the balances of municipalities has not yet been finally made. The work has given much trouble to the account department, and is in some cases still backward, though every effort is being made to effect a settlement.

ROAD CESS.

VALUATIONS.

As stated in last year's Report, the Road Cess Act is in force in all the districts of Bengal except the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom. The valuation of estates under the Road Cess Act has now been completed in all the districts to which the Act applies.

The entire valuation of estates, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to Rs. 13,11,68,432, of which Rs. 68,45,541, or a little over 5 per cent., is the valuation of estates summarily valued, and Rs. 12,43,22,891 is the valuation of estates on returns, *i.e.* estates regarding which details of tenures have been obtained. In estimating these figures the definition of valuation under the Road Cess Act must be remembered. The value means the entire amount paid or estimated to be paid, as rent to lowest rent receiver as regards each tenure. Thus if the holder of an estate receives Rs. 500 from four middlemen, who again receive Rs. 200 each as rent from the actual cultivators, the value of this estate would be Rs. 800. Where estates are summarily valued, no information can be given regarding the tenures and cultivators subordinate to it, and the same remark applies as regards the sub-tenants and cultivators when a tenure is summarily valued. The consequence is that as regards all middlemen below the first degree, and as regards cultivators, the statistics obtained from the road-cess returns are so incomplete as to be of no practical value.

As regards middlemen of the first class, information can be given of the tenures included in the estates that were valued on returns, and it appears that the tenures included in these were valued at Rs. 8,19,34,550. After making due allowances for the error arising from the mistakes of the road-cess officers in passing tenure-holders as cultivating ryots, as has been done in the Dinagepore district, and from the definition of cultivating ryot diverging somewhat from the actual cultivator, it appears that about one-third of all the zemindaries in the Lower Provinces is managed by khas collections from the ryots.

The percentage of subinfeudation to land cultivated direct under the zemindar, so far as value is concerned, is calculated for the whole of Bengal to be 64; but this is far from being a correct representation of the percentages in all districts and divisions. In Chota Nagpore, where the Government revenue represents little more than a tribute, and only amounts to about 8 per cent. of the total valuation, sub-infeudation of a certain kind, that is to say, collections through headmen who retain a percentage of the rental is almost universal, and the divisional percentage for the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom exceeds 94. Next come the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions, where the percentages are 89 and 78 respectively, and in these divisions the sub-infeudation is of the more usual character, that is to say, the zemindar has virtually transferred his proprietary rights. In the remaining Divisions the percentage is as follows:—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Presidency	73·2	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	49·9
Burdwan	67·8	Patna	48·7
Bhagulpore	58·6	Orissa	43·2

Orissa being for the most part temporarily settled, it was to be expected that less sub-infeudation would be found there than in other Divisions.

It appears that in the whole of the Lower Provinces 242,246 estates and 1,099,642 tenures were valued. These do not include the revenue-free estates or rent-free tenures valued at less than Rs. 5. The disproportion between the number of estates and that of tenures in different parts of the country is very marked. In Chittagong there are 79,262 estates to only 79,865 tenures, while in Noakholly there are nearly 50 tenures to each estate, and in Backergunge over 70. The same is the case in Chota Nagpore, though the tenures there differ widely in character from those in Eastern Bengal.

The percentage of land revenue to value of estates is 27·5 for the whole province; but while in Chota Nagpore it falls as low as 8·1, it rises to 43·2 in Orissa, which is largely under temporary settlement. In the Burdwan Division it is 41·4, and in the Presidency 35·9. In Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong it is about one-fifth of the value. It will be remembered that the valuation by no means represents the zemindar's profit: it is the rental or estimated rental enjoyed by all persons who receive rent from the cultivator; moreover, it includes the rental in revenue-free properties.

In the following districts the revenue is above 40 per cent. of the valuation:—

Dinagepore	...	51·8	Purneah ...	...	42 9
Hooghly	...	48·4	Maldah ...	...	41·7
Pooree	...	46·6	Moorshedabad	...	41·1
Balasore	...	46·4	Burdwan	...	40·8
Beerbhoom	...	45·7	Cuttack	...	40·2

Taking the province as a whole, the average valuation per square mile is Rs. 965, or about Re. 1-8 per acre. It must be borne in mind that by valuation is meant the value of the rent, not of the produce, *i.e.*, what a square mile of land is worth per annum to those who are entitled to receive the rent of it; and also that municipalities are excluded from the valuation. The amount of valuation fluctuates very much in different parts of the country, and a high average depends mainly on (*a*) the fertility of the soil, (*b*) the absence of any large tracts of waste or sterile land, and (*c*) the extent to which the district is rack-rented. The districts which comply most with all these conditions are—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patna, valuation per square mile ...	2,755	Durbhunga	2,103
Burdwan, ditto ditto ...	2,169	Sarun	2,074
		Hooghly	2,050

In the Dacca Division Backergunge comes first, with Rs. 1,907; in the Presidency Division the 24-Pergunnahs, with Rs. 1,569; in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, Rajshahye, with Rs. 1,525; Noakholly is Rs. 1,580; while in Orissa the average is only Rs. 466, and in Chota Nagpore Rs. 154. The prominence of the Behar districts is very marked, indicating that however great may be the poverty of the ryots, the rent-receivers obtain a large rent from them. An average acre of land in Patna, including waste, bad, and indifferent, would seem to pay over Rs. 4 as rent.

The rental paid by every hundred of the population in Bengal is Rs. 224. If 25 per cent. of the population be taken as adult and otherwise effective males, and four-fifths of the effective males as agriculturists, it will appear that each such male engaged in agriculture pays about Rs. 11 rent. The rental paid per population does not vary nearly so much as that paid per average acre. The district which comes first in the rental is Darjeeling, where every hundred persons pay Rs. 558 rent, but the population of this district is probably very much under-estimated. The following districts are high:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Noakholly	409	Gya	361
Patna	371	Shahabad	327
Backergunge	370	Julpigoree	304
Burdwan	368		

Dacca, Fureedpore, and Pubna, are very low—Rs. 121 for the first district and Rs. 125 each for the last two districts,—a result which is somewhat surprising.

The road-cess on lands depending on rents, it is evident that where rents are highest the cess will be highest; and as rents are normally highest in those parts of a country where population is most dense, and therefore the pressure on the soil greatest, it follows that the road-cess at maximum rates presses most heavily on those districts which are most densely populated and most completely brought under cultivation. Omitting Darjeeling, which stands altogether on an exceptional footing, the following districts show the heaviest incidence of road-cess:—

	Incidence per 100 of population.		Incidence per 100 of population.
	Rs.		Rs.
Noakholly	11·8	Julpigoree	8·5
Gya	11·0	Hooghly	8·3
Patna	10·7	Chittagong	
Backergunge	10·3	Sarun	8·1
Shahabad	8·8		

while the incidence is lowest in—

Bankoora	3·9	Pooree	3·5
Dacca	3·6	Balasore	3·4
Fureedpore		Cuttack	2·6
Lohardugga			
Manbhoom			

COLLECTION OF THE ROAD AND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the public works cess year has, for convenience of collection, been made coincident with the road-cess year, which runs from 1st October to 30th September. Since the 1st April 1878 the collection of both the cesses has also been made by the same agency. It is therefore convenient to notice in one place the transactions connected with the working of both the cesses during the cess year 1877-78.

While the public works cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts, the road-cess was levied at half the maximum rate in three districts (Patna, Gya, and Durbhunga), at three-fourths the maximum rate in four districts (Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Lohardugga), and at full rates in the remaining districts.

The following table shows the demands, collections, and arrears of the road and public works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1877-78:—

I.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year* 1877-78.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICTS.		Arrears of 1876-77.	Arrears recovered during 1877-78.	Balance at the end of 1877-78.	Demand for 1877-78.	Collections of 1877-78.	Arrears of 1877-78.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Total collections of the year (column 3 +6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	Road Cess	6,775	5,207	1,568	1,08,186	1,02,379	5,807	7,375	257	7,118	.....	1,07,586
	P. W. Cess	2,711	2,592	119	1,82,155	1,74,986	7,169	7,288	58	7,230	.....	1,77,578
	Total ...	9,486	7,799	1,687	2,90,341	2,77,365	12,976	14,663	315	14,348	.....	2,85,164
Bankoora	Road Cess	1,971	1,780	191	18,357	15,498	2,859	3,050	.....	3,050	82	17,278
	P. W. Cess	1,242	1,238	4	18,372	16,012	2,360	2,364	.....	2,364	83	17,250
	Total ...	3,213	3,018	195	36,729	31,510	5,219	5,414	.....	5,414	165	34,528
Beerbhoom	Road Cess	1,003	1,003	.....	41,393	41,265	328	328	.....	328	81	42,268
	P. W. Cess	833	833	.....	37,735	37,494	241	241	.....	241	72	38,327
	Total ...	1,836	1,836	.....	79,328	78,759	569	569	.....	569	153	80,595
Midnapore	Road Cess	29,518	25,548	3,970	1,52,149	1,17,341	34,808	38,778	.....	38,778	1,079	1,42,889
	P. W. Cess	21,715	20,152	1,563	1,44,419	1,08,649	35,770	37,333	.....	37,333	1,079	1,28,801
	Total ...	51,233	45,700	5,533	2,96,568	2,25,990	70,578	76,111	.....	76,111	2,158	2,71,690
Hooghly	Road Cess	5,815	5,550	265	1,06,045	98,960	7,085	7,350	210	7,140	985	1,04,510
	P. W. Cess	6,452	6,341	111	73,928	65,987	7,941	8,052	511	7,541	985	72,328
	Total	12,267	11,891	376	1,79,973	1,64,947	15,026	15,402	721	14,681	1,970	1,76,838

24-Pergunnahs	Road Cess	5,770	4,012	858	1,08,564	1,03,056	5,508	6,366	1	6,365	617	1,07,968
	P. W. Cess	8,438	8,249	189	1,08,353	1,01,979	6,374	6,563	.....	6,563	620	1,10,228
	Total ...	14,208	13,161	1,047	2,16,917	2,05,035	11,882	12,929	1	12,928	1,237	2,18,196
Nuddea	Road Cess	2,114	1,760	354	71,053	66,537	4,516	4,870	2	4,868	841	68,297
	P. W. Cess	4,708	4,591	117	70,610	66,346	4,264	4,381	.....	4,381	839	70,937
	Total ...	6,822	6,351	471	1,41,663	1,32,883	8,780	9,251	2	9,249	1,680	1,39,234
Jessore	Road Cess	9,880	9,304	576	1,02,482	93,160	9,322	9,898	11	9,887	916	1,02,464
	P. W. Cess	13,703	13,297	406	1,01,935	92,868	9,067	9,473	11	9,462	984	1,06,165
	Total ...	23,583	22,601	982	2,04,417	1,86,028	18,389	19,371	22	19,349	1,900	2,08,629
Moorshedabad	Road Cess	6,660	5,822	838	59,801	56,551	3,250	4,088	155	3,933	.....	62,373
	P. W. Cess	4,092	3,499	593	79,820	75,847	3,973	2,566	15	4,551	.....	79,346
	Total ...	10,752	9,321	1,431	1,39,621	1,32,398	7,223	8,654	170	8,484	.....	1,41,719
Dinagepore	Road Cess	18,155	17,294	861	70,662	60,298	10,364	11,225	.....	11,225	1,734	77,592
	P. W. Cess	11,852	11,776	76	75,485	64,022	11,463	11,539	.....	11,539	.....	75,798
	Total ...	30,007	29,070	937	1,46,147	1,24,320	21,827	22,764	.....	22,764	1,734	1,53,390
Rajshahye	Road Cess	3,912	3,281	631	54,588	51,250	3,338	3,969	25	3,944	333	54,531
	P. W. Cess	556	549	7	80,320	75,994	4,326	4,333	7	4,326	532	76,543
	Total ...	4,468	3,830	638	1,34,908	1,27,244	7,664	8,302	32	8,270	865	1,31,074
Rungpore	Road Cess	17,530	15,873	1,657	1,22,807	1,06,641	16,166	17,823	28	17,795	.....	1,22,514
	P. W. Cess	16,776	15,342	1,434	1,25,152	1,17,774	7,378	8,812	28	8,784	.....	1,33,116
	Total ...	34,306	31,215	3,091	2,47,959	2,24,415	23,544	26,635	56	26,579	.....	2,55,639
Bogra	Road Cess	4,759	4,621	138	42,165	37,238	4,927	5,065	.....	5,065	279	41,859
	P. W. Cess	3,917	3,909	8	33,852	29,774	4,078	4,086	.....	4,086	247	33,683
	Total ...	8,676	8,530	146	76,017	67,012	9,005	9,151	.....	9,151	526	75,542
Pubna	Road Cess	6,867	65,550	317	46,401	39,266	7,135	7,452	.....	7,452	1,078	45,816
	P. W. Cess	6,544	6,516	28	43,544	36,236	7,308	7,336	.....	7,336	1,050	42,752
	Total ...	13,411	13,066	345	89,945	75,502	14,443	14,788	.....	14,788	2,128	88,568
Darjeeling	Road Cess	.....	.....	.....	17,782	11,371	6,411	6,411	.....	6,411	1,049	11,371
	P. W. Cess	.....	.....	.....	16,610	10,432	6,178	6,178	.....	6,178	1,050	10,432
	Total	.....	.....	.....	34,392	21,803	12,589	12,589	.....	12,589	2,099	21,803

I.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year* 1877-78—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICTS.		Arrears of 1876-77.	Arrears recovered during 1877-78.	Balance at the end of 1877-78.	Demand for 1877-78.	Collections of 1877-78.	Arrears of 1877-78.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Total collections of the year (column 3 + 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Julpigoree	Road Cess	259	251	8	31,851	30,053	1,798	1,806	8	1,798	50	30,304
	P. W. Cess	365	365	.....	33,691	31,772	1,919	1,919	8	1,911	47	32,137
	Total ...	624	616	8	65,542	61,825	3,717	3,725	16	3,709	97	62,441
Dacca	Road Cess	5,598	4,605	993	61,261	54,709	6,552	7,545	.....	7,545	2,813	59,314
	P. W. Cess	2,848	2,789	59	60,222	53,781	6,441	6,500	.....	6,500	2,822	56,570
	Total ...	8,446	7,394	1,052	1,21,483	1,08,490	12,993	14,045	.....	14,045	5,635	1,15,884
Furreedpore	Road Cess	6,966	5,117	1,849	52,143	42,328	9,815	11,664	.....	11,664	1,074	47,445
	P. W. Cess	5,719	5,360	359	50,049	40,492	9,557	9,916	.....	9,916	1,074	45,852
	Total ...	12,685	10,477	2,208	1,02,192	82,820	19,372	21,580	.....	21,580	2,148	93,297
Backergunge	Road Cess	69,915	49,152	20,763	97,695	53,461	44,234	64,997	9	64,988	163	1,02,613
	P. W. Cess	37,053	30,085	6,968	1,95,120	1,03,193	91,927	98,895	6	99,889	306	1,33,278
	Total ...	1,06,968	79,237	27,731	2,92,815	1,56,654	1,36,161	1,63,892	15	1,63,877	469	2,35,891
Mymensingh	Road Cess	19,079	14,958	4,121	1,46,139	1,15,994	30,145	34,266	.....	34,266	1,052	1,30,952
	P. W. Cess	14,983	14,610	373	1,41,149	1,11,589	29,560	29,933	.....	29,933	1,121	1,26,199
	Total ...	34,062	29,568	4,494	2,87,288	2,27,583	59,705	64,199	.....	64,199	2,173	2,57,151

Tipperah	Road Cess	3,021	2,953	68	85,698	78,582	7,116	7,184	1	7,183	633	81,535
	P. W. Cess	1,950	1,933	17	92,144	83,487	8,657	8,674	2	8,672	626	85,420
	Total ...	4,971	4,886	85	1,77,842	1,62,069	15,773	15,858	3	15,855	1,259	1,66,955
Noakholly	Road Cess	20,687	7,706	12,981	77,153	56,564	20,589	33,570	.....	33,570	128	64,270
	P. W. Cess	16,504	12,389	4,115	72,045	50,542	21,503	25,618	.....	25,618	128	62,931
	Total ...	37,191	20,095	17,096	1,49,198	1,07,106	42,092	59,188	.....	59,188	256	1,27,201
Chittagong	Road Cess	.....	.....	.....	89,797	51,582	38,215	38,215	.....	38,215	331	51,582
	P. W. Cess	.....	.....	.....	89,797	50,972	38,825	38,825	1,797	37,028	332	50,972
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,79,594	1,02,554	77,040	77,040	1,797	75,243	663	1,02,554
Patna	Road Cess	4,998	4,486	512	79,728	65,400	14,328	14,840	161	14,679	1,647	69,886
	P. W. Cess	6,342	5,879	463	1,59,456	1,31,129	28,327	28,790	.....	28,790	3,298	1,37,008
	Total ...	11,340	10,365	975	2,39,184	1,96,529	42,655	43,630	161	43,469	4,945	2,06,894
Gya	Road Cess	13,827	12,932	895	99,568	87,419	12,149	13,044	4	13,040	852	1,00,351
	P. W. Cess	35,416	34,772	644	1,99,137	1,71,901	27,236	27,880	4	27,876	1,703	2,06,673
	Total ...	49,243	47,704	1,539	2,98,705	2,59,320	39,385	40,924	8	40,916	2,555	3,07,024
Shahabad	Road Cess	17,515	10,648	6,867	1,48,093	1,35,003	13,090	19,957	2,911	17,046	1,722	1,45,651
	P. W. Cess	15,133	9,695	5,438	1,48,093	1,26,103	21,990	27,428	2,911	24,517	2,000	1,35,798
	Total ...	32,648	20,343	12,305	2,96,186	2,61,106	35,080	47,385	5,822	41,563	3,722	2,81,449
Mozufferpore	Road Cess	7,865	7,576	289	1,47,400	1,18,759	28,641	28,930	12	28,918	2,103	1,26,335
	P. W. Cess	11,811	11,356	455	1,40,398	1,10,992	29,406	29,861	12	29,849	2,093	1,22,348
	Total ...	19,676	18,932	744	2,87,798	2,29,751	58,047	58,791	24	58,767	4,196	2,48,683
Durbhunga	Road Cess	4,799	4,552	247	81,131	71,237	9,894	10,141	15	10,126	2,146	75,789
	P. W. Cess	5,611	5,510	101	1,69,110	1,49,376	19,734	19,835	20	19,815	4,303	1,54,886
	Total ...	10,410	10,062	348	2,50,241	2,20,613	29,628	29,976	35	29,941	6,449	2,30,675
Sarun	Road Cess	33,941	31,951	1,990	1,53,486	1,22,475	31,011	33,001	358	32,643	2,090	1,54,426
	P. W. Cess	31,033	28,380	2,653	1,53,996	1,16,535	37,461	40,114	265	39,849	2,090	1,44,915
	Total ...	64,974	60,331	4,643	3,07,482	2,39,010	68,472	73,115	623	72,492	4,180	2,99,341
Chumparun	Road Cess	3,117	3,052	65	75,457	72,839	2,618	2,683	.....	2,683	240	75,891
	P. W. Cess	2,763	2,742	21	75,626	72,964	2,662	2,683	.....	2,683	137	75,706
	Total ...	5,880	5,794	86	1,51,083	1,45,803	5,280	5,366	.....	5,366	377	1,51,597

I.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year* 1877-78—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Districts.		Arrears of 1876-77.	Arrears recovered during 1877-78.	Balance at the end of 1877-78.	Demand for 1877-78.	Collections of 1877-78.	Arrears of 1877-78.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Total collections of the year (column 3 + 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Monghyr	Road Cess	14,869	14,117	752	1,08,124	99,800	8,824	9,576	.....	9,576	2,076	1,13,417
	P. W. Cess	8,564	8,556	8	96,175	86,702	9,473	9,481	.....	9,481	2,076	95,258
	Total ...	23,433	22,673	760	2,04,299	1,86,002	18,297	19,057	.....	19,057	4,152	2,08,675
Bhagulpore	Road Cess	4,809	4,411	398	1,11,005	1,07,198	3,807	4,205	.....	4,205	2,815	1,11,609
	P. W. Cess	4,296	4,099	197	1,22,479	1,18,302	4,177	4,374	.....	4,374	2,814	1,22,401
	Total ...	9,105	8,510	595	2,33,484	2,25,500	7,984	8,579	.....	8,579	5,629	2,34,010
Purneah	Road Cess	2,064	1,034	1,030	70,561	68,160	2,401	3,431	934	2,497	881	69,194
	P. W. Cess	1,057	1,054	3	71,035	68,617	2,418	2,421	162	2,259	714	69,671
	Total ...	3,121	2,088	1,033	1,41,596	1,36,777	4,819	5,852	1,096	4,756	1,195	1,38,865
Maldah	Road Cess	3,901	3,869	32	25,664	22,380	3,284	3,316	.....	3,316	498	26,249
	P. W. Cess	3,890	3,867	23	24,738	21,474	3,264	3,287	.....	3,287	434	25,341
	Total ...	7,791	7,736	55	50,402	43,854	6,548	6,603	.....	6,603	932	51,590
Cuttack	Road Cess	1,268	1,268	.....	54,452	49,686	4,766	4,766	.....	4,766	.....	50,954
	P. W. Cess	.....	.....	.....	54,449	49,683	4,766	4,766	.....	4,766	.....	49,683
	Total ...	1,268	1,268	.....	1,08,901	99,369	9,532	9,532	.....	9,532	.....	1,00,637

Pooree	Road Cess	.....	.....	.....	19,124	18,859	265	265	200	65	662	18,859
	P. W. Cess	.....	.....	.....	24,822	24,562	260	260	200	60	95	24,562
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	43,946	43,421	525	525	400	125	757	43,421
Balasore	Road Cess	4,563	4,492	71	26,069	21,946	4,123	4,194	92	4,102	430	26,438
	P. W. Cess	.....	.....	.....	25,909	21,778	4,131	4,131	51	4,080	413	21,778
	Total ...	4,563	4,492	71	51,978	43,724	8,254	8,325	143	8,182	852	48,216
Hazaribagh	Road Cess	660	660	.....	30,891	30,237	564	564	.....	564	42	30,897
	P. W. Cess	472	472	.....	30,949	30,385	564	564	.....	564	42	30,857
	Total ...	1,132	1,132	.....	61,750	60,622	1,128	1,128	.....	1,128	84	61,754
Lohardugga	Road Cess	.....	.....	.....	34,478	33,793	685	685	.....	685	.....	33,793
	P. W. Cess	10,658	10,622	36	45,825	44,938	867	903	.....	903	.....	55,580
	Total ...	10,658	10,622	36	80,303	78,751	1,552	1,588	.....	1,588	.....	89,373
Manbhoom	Road Cess	6,272	6,272	.....	29,668	22,065	7,603	7,603	.....	7,603	6	28,337
	P. W. Cess	7,824	7,824	.....	34,055	25,800	8,855	8,855	.....	8,855	7	33,624
	Total ...	14,096	14,096	.....	64,323	47,865	16,458	16,458	.....	16,458	13	61,961
Total of all Districts	Road Cess	3,70,722	3,04,567	66,155	30,50,181	26,30,840	4,28,341	4,04,496	5,394	4,39,102	33,537	29,35,407
	P. W. Cess	3,27,831	3,01,243	26,588	35,63,350	29,71,489	5,31,870	5,58,458	6,068	5,52,390	36,216	34,73,732
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,98,553	6,05,810	92,743	65,62,540	56,02,329	9,60,211	10,52,954	11,462	10,41,492	69,753	62,08,139

It will be seen that the arrears with which the year opened amounted to Rs. 3,70,722 on account of road-cess and Rs. 3,27,831 on account of public works cess, or a total of Rs. 6,98,553. The demands of the year itself were Rs. 30,59,181 on account of road-cess and Rs. 35,03,359 on account of public works cess, or a total of Rs. 65,62,540. The aggregate demand therefore, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 72,61,093. Out of this the sum of Rs. 62,08,139 was collected and Rs. 11,462 remitted, so that the outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,41,492, viz. Rs. 4,89,102 on account of road-cess and Rs. 5,52,390 on account of public works cess.

Thus the arrears increased during the year by Rs. 3,42,939, but it would be incorrect to assume from this that the collection was unsatisfactory on the whole. The arrears must continue to accumulate till the collections on account of arrears, column 3, plus remissions, column 9, equal the amount uncollected from the current demand (column 5 less column 6). This cannot be the case (1) until the arrears attain a sufficient amount to admit of the collections of these also attaining the necessary level, and (2) until all really irrecoverable demands are freely written off as remissions. The public works cess has been so recently introduced that its arrear must increase for some time to come as it did during the year under report from Rs. 3,27,831 to Rs. 5,52,390. The road-cess also had been only recently introduced in some districts, still its arrears increased by a much less amount. And, as explained below, irrecoverable amounts have not yet been freely written off as remissions, which, during the year, amounted to Rs. 11,462 only, namely Rs. 5,394 on account of road-cess and Rs. 6,068 on account of the public works cess.

II.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Houses for the year* 1877-78.

The following statement shows the demands, collections, and arrears of road-cess and public works cess on houses for the cess year 1877-78 :—

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.	Circles.	Arrears of 1876-77.	Arrears recovered during 1877-78.	Balances at the end of 1877-78.	Demand for 1877-78.	Collections.	Arrears of the year.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	6	1,081	506	575	13,842	4,948	8,894	9,469	335	9,134
Bankoora	2	500	76	424	4,338	836	3,502	3,926	.....	3,926
Beerbhoom	3	85	23	62	4,204	2,478	1,726	1,788	62	1,726
Midnapore	2	2,031	1,608	423	32,330	14,107	18,223	18,646	59	18,587
Hooghly	4	1,890	355	1,535	35,104	15,565	19,539	21,074	917	20,157
24-Perganahs	6	1,301	1,152	149	19,016	9,940	9,076	9,225	.....	9,225
Nuddea	6	5	4	1	21,463	10,723	10,745	10,746	11	10,735
Jessore	6	581	55	526	11,188	4,492	6,696	7,222	817	6,405
Moorshedabad	3	884	150	734	9,715	4,011	5,704	6,438	.....	6,438
Dinagepore	9	4,802	3,541	1,261	18,394	15,085	3,309	4,570	.....	4,570
Rajshahye	3	2,272	1,670	602	5,155	1,801	3,354	3,956	98	3,858
Rungpore	4	10,420	8,754	1,666	25,602	10,513	15,089	16,755	450	16,305
Bogra	2	549	152	397	9,842	3,774	6,038	6,435	100	6,335
Pubna	2	3,221	1,796	1,425	14,352	3,294	11,058	12,483	490	11,993
Darjeeling	4	.....	.....	.....	2,136	1,076	1,060	1,060	.....	1,060
Julpigoree	2	210	96	114	3,964	1,639	2,325	2,439	403	2,036
Dacca	4	372	255	117	12,052	5,612	6,440	6,557	.....	6,557
Furreedpore	11	145	15	130	4,248	2,339	1,909	2,039	58	1,981
Mymensingh	4	1,400	1,180	220	17,924	8,234	9,690	9,910	.....	9,910
Tipperah	2	.....	.....	.....	6,144	2,899	3,245	3,245	173	3,072
Noakholly	3	1,297	1,260	37	2,580	941	1,639	1,676	2	1,674
Chittagong	80	.....	.....	.....	1,490	314	1,176	1,176	.....	1,176
Patna	3	185	74	111	12,393	3,940	8,453	8,564	.....	8,564
Gya	2	3,158	1,424	1,734	26,748	4,288	22,460	24,194	634	23,560
Shahabad	.....	3,879	2,212	1,667	10,502	64	10,438	12,105	.....	12,105
Mozufferpore	3	664	664	.....	10,882	4,858	6,024	6,024	.....	6,024
Durbhunga	3	637	564	73	5,284	2,128	3,156	3,229	48	3,181
Sarun	4	7,107	3,687	3,420	29,196	2,985	26,211	29,631	.....	29,631
Chumparun	2	76	43	33	1,996	904	1,092	1,125	39	1,086
Monghyr	3	746	494	252	4,607	2,812	1,795	2,047	.....	2,047
Bhagulpore	6	139	22	117	4,368	2,102	2,263	2,383	111	2,272
Purneah	6	622	361	261	5,504	2,440	3,064	3,325	.....	3,325
Maldah	2	31	29	2	4,926	2,353	2,573	2,575	105	2,470
Cuttack	.....	388	325	63	3,612	1,513	2,099	2,162	63	2,099
Pooree	3	.....	.....	.....	132	66	66	66	.....	66
Balasore	4	41	14	27	1,244	650	594	621	52	569
Hazaribagh	4	63	40	23	4,292	2,701	1,591	1,614	23	1,591
Lohardugga	2	.....	.....	.....	3,868	2,156	1,712	1,712	46	1,666
Manbhoom	2	3,475	2,855	620	12,416	1,112	11,304	11,924	6	11,918
Total ...	217	54,257	35,456	18,801	4,17,028	1,61,693	2,55,335	2,74,136	5,102	2,69,034

The levy of the cesses on houses falling due after the 1st April 1878 has been suspended for the reasons mentioned in last year's report.

The collections, therefore, of house-cess, which were solely on account of the first-half of the cess year 1877-78, were very small compared with those of previous years. The arrears of both cesses on houses at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 54,257, and the demand for the year itself to Rs. 4,17,028. The total collections were Rs. 1,97,149, and the remissions were Rs. 5,102. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,034, of which Rs. 2,08,514 belonged to the second half-year and were not recoverable, so that the recoverable arrears were only Rs. 60,520.

The amalgamation of the agencies for the collection of the two cesses, which dates from the 1st April 1878, has on the whole worked smoothly, and has led to a great saving of time and of cost of establishments. As the road-cess committees might fairly claim a contribution from the provincial revenues towards the cost of the joint establishment for collection of the two cesses, the Board were of opinion that one-third of the total cost should be borne by the provincial revenues and two-thirds by the road-cess committees. The Government, while accepting the principle, thought that, instead of dividing the cost of the establishment every year and paying certain portions to the road-cess funds, a more convenient plan would be to allot a fixed sum yearly from provincial revenues for each district, and thus obviate the necessity of making fresh calculations every year. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned the annual payment of a fixed sum in each district to the road-cess fund.

The quinquennial period for which the road-cess assessments had been made having expired in certain districts, it was thought advisable, instead of undertaking the entire re-valuation of those districts, to allow the old valuations to stand for the bulk of the estates in each district, a fresh valuation being made in respect only of estates for which such a measure might seem desirable. It has accordingly been decided that operations should commence in certain selected districts, and be limited to two classes of estates, namely, estates the proprietors of which might apply for re-valuation, and those which the Collectors might select under the belief that they were undervalued. No harassing valuations on a large scale were to be conducted, but each Collector's operations, except where re-valuation was applied for, should be confined entirely to estates which he had good reason to believe to be undervalued. Towards the close of the year, the Board were taking steps to re-value a limited number of estates in accordance with the above orders.

There has hitherto been no uniform practice in granting remissions, and it has therefore been ruled that in future no authority below the Commissioner of a division shall be competent to grant remissions, and that the Commissioner's power in this respect be limited to cases (1) where the lands cannot be traced; (2) where they have totally diluviated; (3) where by some mistake they have been doubly assessed; (4) where the lands assessed are within municipal limits; and (5) where the estates have been transferred to other districts. In all other cases the power of granting remissions has been reserved to the Board of Revenue. It has also been pointed out to the District Collectors that quarterly statements should be regularly submitted, showing all really irrecoverable

demands. Hitherto very few districts have taken steps to remove these outstandings from their registers.

As the road cess year terminated so far back as the 30th September 1878, the following statement is given to show the demands, collections, and arrears of the road and public works cesses on lands and mines from 1st October 1878 to 31st March 1879 :—

III.—*Statement of amalgamated Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the period 1st October 1878 to 31st March 1879.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICTS.	Demand for the year 1878-79.	Arrears remaining unrecovered at the end of the year 1877-78.	Total demand, current and arrear, for the first two quarters.	Total collections, current and arrear.	Remissions.	Arrears, unrecovered.	COLLECTIONS IN ANTICIPATION OF DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF FUTURE YEARS. Fourth quarter of this cess year.	On account of next cess year.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Percentage of collections (column 5) on demand (column 4).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	2,86,109	14,348	1,63,028	1,37,254	345	25,429	.....	.....	.....	84·1
Bankoora ...	36,714	5,414	25,192	17,902	...	7,230	.....	6	6	71·3
Beerbhoom ...	83,187	569	42,956	41,216	...	1,740	43	7	50	95·9
Midnapore ...	3,04,298	76,111	2,30,004	1,41,566	284	88,154	1,115	710	1,825	61·5
Hooghly ...	2,11,453	14,681	1,22,993	1,06,819	...	16,174	409	1,927	2,336	86·8
24-Pergunnahs	2,17,404	12,928	1,23,362	1,07,933	...	15,429	530	492	1,022	87·5
Nuddea ...	1,41,940	9,249	82,647	74,229	304	8,114	98	524	622	89·9
Jessore ...	2,04,950	19,349	1,23,904	95,627	4	28,363	777	1,102	1,879	77·1
Moorshedabad	1,57,415	8,484	90,864	76,126	...	14,738	50	371	421	83·7
Dinagepore ...	1,41,295	22,764	93,143	60,380	...	32,763	.....	.....	.....	64·8
Rajshahye ...	1,27,355	8,270	73,985	60,743	15	13,227	88	285	373	82·1
Rungpore ...	2,45,758	26,579	1,43,543	1,16,610	...	31,933	.....	.....	.....	78·5
Bogra ...	84,310	9,151	52,129	42,671	...	9,458	6	6	12	81·8
Pubna ...	92,772	14,788	66,057	43,392	...	22,665	140	729	869	65·6
Darjeeling ...	34,137	12,589	17,702	12,561	...	5,141	311	520	831	70·9
Julpigoree ...	64,816	3,709	38,019	36,554	...	1,465	1	2	3	96·0
Dacca ...	1,22,236	14,045	86,057	60,089	...	26,018	277	2,949	3,226	69·7
Furreedpore ...	1,04,286	21,580	80,164	41,639	...	38,525	52	16	68	51·9
Backergunge...	2,91,305	1,63,877	3,13,018	1,65,923	12	1,47,083	306	358	664	53·0
Mymensingh...	2,91,630	64,199	2,24,363	1,35,625	20	88,718	168	740	908	60·4
Tipperah ...	1,73,398	15,855	1,04,851	94,362	...	10,469	96	213	309	90·1
Chittagong ...	1,79,594	75,243	1,70,007	1,02,646	164	67,197	465	211	676	60·3
Noakholly ...	1,53,130	59,188	1,38,848	95,365	...	43,483	.....	.....	.....	68·6
Patna ...	3,18,912	43,469	2,20,275	1,65,122	...	55,153	2,044	1,070	3,114	74·9
Gya ...	2,98,701	40,916	2,01,198	1,83,943	...	17,255	1,426	2,151	3,577	91·4
Shahabad ...	2,90,364	41,563	1,85,759	1,51,988	...	33,771	132	488	620	81·8
Mozufferpore...	2,94,832	58,767	2,32,142	1,55,401	...	76,741	1,038	2,136	3,174	66·9
Darbhungw ...	3,22,334	29,941	2,20,460	1,68,710	...	41,750	3,265	4,197	7,462	80·1
Sarun ...	2,68,166	72,492	2,18,153	1,46,316	...	71,837	533	1,309	1,842	67·0
Chumparun ...	1,50,944	5,366	84,192	76,019	...	8,173	39	69	108	90·2
Monghyr ...	2,16,252	19,057	1,37,902	1,24,204	...	13,698	1,188	2,022	3,210	90·0
Bhagulpore ...	2,22,008	8,579	1,32,666	1,23,948	1,464	7,254	6,988	4,637	11,625	93·4
Purneah ...	1,41,122	4,756	78,295	72,779	323	5,193	33	406	439	92·9
Maldah ...	51,375	6,603	32,617	26,060	...	6,557	23	29	52	79·8
Cuttack ...	1,08,899	9,532	63,982	52,500	...	11,482	.....	.....	.....	82·0
Pooree ...	52,020	125	26,130	24,191	764	1,175	.....	.....	.....	92·5
Balasore ...	52,694	8,182	34,414	23,306	...	11,108	.....	.....	.....	67·7
Hazaribagh ...	62,132	1,128	32,232	31,738	...	494	20	10	30	98·4
Lohardugga ...	80,451	1,583	39,270	36,385	63	2,822	402	.....	402	92·6
Manbhoom ...	60,046	16,458	46,390	37,618	...	8,772	.....	.....	.....	81·0
Total ...	67,40,414	10,41,492	45,87,983	34,67,450	3,762	11,16,771	22,063	29,692	51,755	75·5

Land Revenue.

THE most important event of the year in connection with the land revenue administration was the passing of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, "an Act to define and limit the powers of settlement officers" in amendment of Act III (B.C.) of 1878. The new law will, it is hoped, lessen materially, if it does not altogether remove, the difficulties felt of late years by the Settlement Department in dealing with questions of enhancement of rent. It is expected to do this without interfering unduly with the just rights of under-tenants and ryots, and without injuring their legal position under the existing rent law. The local rent law of Chota Nagpore has also been amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1879, and has now been brought into harmony with the land system of that province.

Number of estates on the revenue roll.

The total number of estates on the revenue-roll during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
I.—Permanently settled estates ...	138,031	136,228	132,571
II.—Temporarily ,, ...	7,607	7,560	7,468
III.—Government estates ...	2,573	2,569	2,432
IV.—Ryotwari tracts ...	23	23	27
Total ...	148,234	146,380	142,498

The increase in class I was said to be due to partitions; and though the number of estates thus added to the roll is much less than in 1877-78, it would appear that the comparative decrease is only temporary, and caused by a partial suspension of partition proceedings pending the completion of operations under the Land Registration Act. The number of Government estates will, nominally at any rate, have to be very largely increased if each parcel of land in Chittagong bearing a distinct demand of land revenue is treated as an estate. At present it appears that each group of talooks, which until lately constituted a circle farm, is treated as one estate, and the whole number of Government estates in Chittagong is returned as 187, whereas they are really over 43,000. A very inadequate idea of the collectorate work in this district is given by the present mode of classification.

Current demand.

The current land revenue demand for the year stood thus for each class of estate, as compared with 1877-78:—

	1878-79. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Class I	3,23,46,686	3,23,37,283
„ II	23,98,229	24,01,457
„ III	17,21,152	16,38,545
„ IV	5,28,216	5,18,682
Total ...	3,69,94,283	3,68,95,967

The fluctuations, which were common to most districts, were nowhere considerable.

Arrear demand.

The arrear demand was Rs. 22,20,355, against Rs. 20,73,191: thus—

	1878-79. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Class I	8,07,106	9,18,606
„ II	4,15,716	3,92,458
„ III	8,25,260	6,48,654
„ IV	1,72,273	1,13,473
Total ...	22,20,355	20,73,191

The total demand of the year, current and arrear, thus aggregated Rs. 3,92,14,638.

Collections.

The collections, current and arrear, were as follow:—

CURRENT COLLECTIONS.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.	Percentage on demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	3,17,35,773	21,28,247	12,60,597	4,62,301	3,55,86,918	96·16
1877-78	3,16,24,007	21,63,506	10,63,036	4,20,244	3,52,70,793	95·59

ARREAR COLLECTIONS.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1878-79	7,49,327	2,94,989	4,60,588	1,50,821	16,55,725	74·57
1877-78	8,16,078	2,20,909	3,66,225	91,661	14,94,873	72·10

The current and arrear collections together were Rs. 3,72,42,643, or 94·97 per cent. of the total demand, against 94·34 per cent. in 1877-78. The general result was slightly in favour of the year under report. In eight districts the total collections were less than 90 per cent. on total demand. Their position will be noticed below in connection with the statement of outstanding balances.

Remissions.

The remissions granted during the year aggregated Rs. 98,686 : thus—

	1878-79.		1877-78.
	Rs.		Rs.
In Class I	13,683,	as against	8,598
„ II	31,074	„	3,888
„ III	47,068	„	58,363
„ IV	6,861	„	13,206

Classified according to character the figures are—

	1878-79.		1877-78.
	Rs.		Rs.
Nominal remissions	20,313,	as against	17,888
Remissions of right	55,656	„	44,306
Remissions of grace	22,717	„	21,862

There was an increase under every head, but the increase under remissions of grace was comparatively trifling. The other remissions were due to diluvion, adjustments in account, and the like, and did not indicate any unfavourable state of things among the revenue-paying class.

Unrealized balances.

The unrealized balances at the close of the year were as follow :—

	1878-79. Rs.		1877-78. Rs.	
Under Class I ...	6,55,009, or 1·97	per cent. of demand, as against	8,07,206, or 2·42	per cent.
„ „ II ...	3,59,635, or 12·78		4,05,612, or 14·51	„
„ „ III ...	7,78,159, or 30·56		7,99,575, or 32·96	„
„ „ IV ...	80,506, or 11·49		1,07,043, or 16·93	„
Total ...	18,73,309, or 4·77		21,19,436, or 5·43	„

There was thus a satisfactory reduction of balances by Rs. 2,46,127, the improvement being common to all classes of estates. Of the balances at the close of 1878-79, Rs. 17,29,229 were in process of recovery and Rs. 1,44,080 were classed as irrecoverable, and will probably have to be formally remitted.

Under the heading of class I *(permanently settled estates)*, the heaviest balances, as compared with demand, were, as last year, in the districts of—

	Balances.
Moorshedabad ...	... 9·81 of demand.
Chittagong ...	... 11·55 „
Noakholly ...	... 9·10 „

Large sums were outstanding also in Midnapore and Backergunge, while the percentages of collection in Darjeeling, Furreedpore, and Lohardugga were very unsatisfactory, though the actual outstandings were comparatively small in amount. As in former years, a large part of the balances was accounted for by unpaid revenue in wards' estates. There had not probably been time to give full effect to the

Government orders passed on the previous year's report during the last two quarters of 1878-79, and since the close of the year instructions have again been sent to the Board to see that arrears of this kind are not allowed to accumulate, and to insist on Collectors treating the Government revenue as the first charge on the estates after payment of the allowances fixed for the support and education of the ward and his family, and of the charges for management and supervision agreeably to section 48, Act IX (B.C) of 1879. Of the total arrears due on permanently settled estates, Rs. 2,04,328 have been realized since the close of the year, Rs. 95,055 were being recovered by process of law, and Rs. 2,67,593 were due from wards' estates.

Of the balance of Rs. 3,59,635 due from *temporarily settled estates*, Rs. 49,985 have been collected since the year closed, Rs. 57,996 were classed as doubtful or irrecoverable, and the rest was under realization by process. The heaviest balances were in—

	Rs.		Rs.
Midnapore	1,28,004	Furreedpore	38,629
Pubna	32,790	Backergunge	80,428

The large balance in Midnapore was mainly due to the sickness of the Deputy Collectors in charge of Majnamutha during the best part of the collecting season. In Pubna most of the balance will have to be remitted on account of diluvion. In Furreedpore diluvion and unfinished settlements each accounted for a fourth, and the rest was under recovery. The outstandings in Backergunge were not satisfactorily explained. The bulk of the arrears was said to be under recovery by the certificate procedure. The outstanding balance in Darjeeling was very heavy in proportion to the demand (36·31 per cent.). This was attributed to the fact that the sale laws were not in force in that district. The question of extending these is under consideration.

The balances in Government estates and ryotwari tracts are discussed in the chapter on Government estates.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The *miscellaneous revenue* of the year amounted to Rs. 1,91,435, against Rs. 2,13,277 in 1877-78. The decrease was due mainly to the less frequent sales of Government estates. The outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 76,636, mostly due on railway C lands, and have been since remitted.

The Estates' Improvement Fund had receipts aggregating Rs. 1,80,508, and disbursed Rs. 1,41,934 during the year. The receipts in 1877-78 were only Rs. 1,10,700. The increase was due to the treatment as Government estates of the noabad talooks in Chittagong, formerly under circle farmers. No account was given of the mode in which the Fund was utilized in each district. The question of doing away with the Fund altogether in its present form is now under consideration. In many districts small sums are credited to it, which it is impossible to spend to advantage, while its existence entails the making of complicated calculations on every payment of revenue from the estates contributing to the Fund. It would be far better that the imperial accounts should be credited with the whole of the revenue that reaches the treasury, and that the local Government should receive an addition to its allotment, which it could expend on

the improvement of Government estates in any part of the province as necessity arose.

Subordinate executive establishments.

During the year enquiries were made as to the strength and work of the subordinate executive establishments in each district with special reference to the orders given last year directing the more regular employment of these establishments in out-door duties. From 14 districts only were the replies received satisfactory. In many districts it is to be feared that no proper use is made of the Sub-Deputy Collectors and canoongoes, and that they are allowed to hang about head-quarters, the former trying petty cases and the latter doing miscellaneous clerical work. The question of allotting these establishments according to the actual requirements for field work in each district, instead of distributing them indiscriminately, without reference to that work, is under consideration.

Land registration.

The work of the registration of proprietary interests under Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 has continued to occupy much of the time of the collectorate establishments. Of 768,772 applications received up to the 31st March 1879, 275,275 were disposed of during the year, making a total of 519,085 since the passing of the Act. The balance was 249,687, and it is hoped that in all but five districts the files will be entirely cleared during the current year. In Sarun, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and Chittagong the files are peculiarly heavy. Indeed in Orissa and Chittagong it is difficult to say when the work will be closed, as the number of petty tenures, rent-free and revenue-paying, is abnormally great. The average cost of disposing of each application was 4 annas only, against 6·6 annas in 1877-78.

Operation of the sale laws.

Under the sale laws no fewer than 20,648 estates and shares defaulted during the year, against 8,077 in 1877-78, and the actual number of sales increased from 907 to 2,510. This apparently alarming increase was, however, explained by the fact that in Chittagong for the first time a vast number of petty talooks were thrown on the Collector's hands owing to the abolition of circle farms. The number of defaults in that district rose from 4,032 to 15,453, and more than four-fifths of the actual sales in the province took place there (viz. 2,050). In the other districts the increase of 1,150 was due to a more correct system of returns called for last year. The sales affected 2,450 whole estates, 58 shares, and two "rights and interests." The revenue demand on these was Rs. 95,491; the arrears causing sale, Rs. 47,244; and the purchase money realized, Rs. 7,72,179, or over eight times the revenue. Government bought in 264 estates, with a demand of Rs. 5,246, for Rs. 195; and one share, with a revenue of Rs. 24, for Re. 1. Appeals against sales were preferred in 57 cases, and in 23 instances the sale was annulled. In four cases the sales were set aside on the ground of hardship.

Partition of estates.

The number of partition cases disposed of was only 330, against 584 in 1877-78. There was a great increase in the number of institutions in the Patna Division, from 89 to 233, attributed to the fact that the Land Registration Act

has cleared the way for applications. The files of pending cases in the Patna Division were heavy, aggregating 680. Two special Deputy Collectors have been appointed since the close of the year in the Patna Division to clear the files.

Redemption of land revenue.

There were 78 cases of redemption of land revenue during the year, all in Calcutta and the suburbs. The revenue redeemed was Rs. 158, and the price paid Rs. 3,888. This brought the number of estates redeemed to the end of 1878-79 up to 16,341, and the price realized to Rs. 1,38,142, for a revenue of Rs. 10,288. There are still 42,148 estates open to redemption, bearing a revenue of Rs. 80,009, and expected to realize Rs. 20,00,227.

Acquisition of land for public purposes.

The area and cost of the lands acquired for public purposes during the year is shown below :—

	Area.			Revenue abated.			Total cost.		
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For Government departments.	105	2	8	11	4	10	1,52,222	7	11
For irrigation works ...	5,117	0	29	613	14	8	3,25,299	11	7
„ municipalities ...	14	2	22	19	4	2	69,829	7	2
„ railways ...	5,521	3	1	151	0	3	4,72,335	2	11
„ road committees ...	163	2	25	26	1	7	5,304	9	2
To replace service land	3	0	8	.....			182	12	7
Total ...	10,925	3	13	821	9	6	10,25,174	3	4

Most of the land required by municipalities was in Calcutta and Howrah, and this accounts for the high price per acre. The first item includes the sums paid for public buildings and Government offices at Darjeeling.

Lease of waste lands.

The only leases of waste lands given during the year were in Julpigoree, where 548 leases, covering 32,769 acres, were granted for a present revenue of Rs. 8,601, to rise eventually to Rs. 24,847. The lease rules for the Sunderbuns have been revised. The tea lease rules for Julpigoree have also been amended and extended to the Darjeeling district. Rules for the lease of lands in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong have been framed, and others for the district of Chittagong are under consideration.

Receipts and disbursements of sub-divisional treasuries.

The receipts and disbursements of sub-divisional treasuries stand thus for the last three years :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Receipts	1878-79 ...	1,32,98,586	Disbursements	1878-79 ...	1,16,52,180
	1877-78 ...	1,24,90,857		1877-78 ...	1,06,55,554
	1876-77 ...	1,30,89,657		1876-77 ...	1,16,18,939

The license-tax accounts for the increase in both receipts and disbursements last year.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

CUSTOMS.

THE returns of customs revenue show a very considerable falling off. The general dullness of trade, the removal of such special stimulating causes as operated during the Russo-Turkish war, the revision of the tariff, and the reduction in the duty on salt, all tended to cause the receipts for 1878-79 to compare unfavourably with those for previous years. In consequence, however, of the various alterations which have taken place in the import and export tariff, the revenue statistics of the different years afford no accurate gauge of their relative commercial activity. The gross and net amount of import and export duty realised in each of the past five years was—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	88,53,721	86,02,446	80,20,800	95,40,663	76,81,798
Import duty on salt	2,55,03,673	2,44,38,993	2,47,85,604	2,56,69,262	2,24,04,388
Export duty	20,00,583	21,25,578	21,91,722	22,44,339	21,89,826
Total gross duty ...	3,63,57,977	3,51,67,017	3,49,98,126	3,74,54,264	3,22,76,012
Refunds and drawbacks { Imports ...	3,10,901	3,06,028	2,90,965	3,33,957	2,34,327
Refunds and drawbacks { Exports ...	57,351	31,619	39,517	1,42,022	1,11,681
Total ...	3,68,252	3,37,647	3,30,482	4,75,979	3,46,008
TOTAL NET DUTY ...	3,59,89,725	3,48,29,370	3,46,67,644	3,69,78,285	3,19,30,004

Of the difference of Rs. 51,78,252 between the gross amounts of duty levied in 1877-78 and 1878-79, the reduction in salt contributed Rs. 32,64,874. The great falling off in the imports of piece-goods, and the modifications effected in the tariff in March 1878 caused the greater part of the decrease in the amount of general import duty levied. The amount realized from exports was only a fraction less than that received in 1876-77, and was considerably greater than the collections of 1874-75 and 1875-76. The decrease, such as it was, occurred chiefly under the head of indigo. From the returns for the different ports, it appears that while the net revenue in Calcutta showed a decrease of 14 per cent. on the previous year, there was an increase of 12 per cent. in Chittagong, and of no less than 244 per cent. in Cuttack. The gross duty levied at the Cuttack ports amounted to Rs. 55,393, against Rs. 20,634 in

1877-78. In Balasore there was a decrease, but this was the necessary result of an exceptional import of salt in 1877-78. The export trade from this port in 1878-79 showed a satisfactory increase.

The details of the trade of Bengal, both foreign and interportal, will be found in another section of the present report.

OPIUM.

OPIUM.

THE report for the opium year 1878-79, commencing with 1st September 1878 and ending with 31st August 1879, not being due till the 1st February 1880, the following paragraphs relate principally to the season 1877-78, regarding which detailed information has been received by Government since the publication of last year's report.

General results and weather.

The season of 1877-78 was an unfavourable one in both the Agencies of Behar and Benares. Owing to deficiency of moisture, caused by the scanty rainfall of 1877, the sowings were retarded, and a good deal of seed failed to germinate, especially in the districts of Behar north of the Ganges. Subsequently the crops were injured by unseasonably warm weather and hailstorms, and later on they were ravaged by myriads of caterpillars. The damage done by caterpillars was not confined to the poppy crops; and most of the cold weather crops also suffered severely. The appearance of these insects in such numbers was an exceptional phenomenon, but they belong to a common species which has frequently proved destructive to cotton crops.

General statistics.

The following statement, which is similar to that embodied in last year's report, contains all particulars of importance regarding the working of each Agency during the past five years. The figures do not in all instances tally with those given in last year's report, but the tables from which they are taken were revised by the Agents in the past year, and made more complete and correct.

Behar Agency.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Area cultivated.								Excise Opium.								
Year.	Irrigated.	Non-irrigated.	Total.	Advances for wells.	Gross weight of opium received, including confiscations.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Average produce per beegha at 70° consistence.	Net expenditure of the season.	Quantity supplied.	Value at Rs. 7-4 per seer.	Total number of chests manufactured on all accounts.	Average cost per chest on net expenditure.	Number of chests sent to Calcutta.	Number of chests sold.	Sale proceeds at Calcutta.	Average per chest on sale proceeds.	Rate paid to ryots per seer.
	Bgs.	Bgs.	Bgs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	S. c. k.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	3,33,879	76,399	4,10,278	1,25,760	56,336	60,861	5 15 0	1,32,49,827	4,846	12,60,354	33,936	390	30,856	26,244	3,25,96,305	1,242	5
1874-75	3,64,359	1,45,963	5,10,313	58,455	54,725	58,977	4 10 0	1,29,41,076	4,748	13,77,086	32,702	395	29,340	25,800	3,27,29,550	1,268	5
1875-76	3,57,010	1,13,916	4,70,926	84,846	63,350	68,704	5 13 1	1,48,26,616	4,438	12,87,216	33,168	395	34,957	26,800	3,50,85,850	1,309	5
1876-77	3,77,862	1,39,515	5,17,377	29,103	62,252	63,694	4 14 3	1,38,23,743	4,792	13,89,883	35,575	388	32,166	25,000	3,24,59,275	1,298	5
1877-78	3,30,078	75,544	4,05,622	45,229	31,645	34,002	3 5 2	68,50,145	4,660	13,51,545	*21,424	320	18,140	30,000	3,83,91,740	1,279	4—8

Benares Agency.

1873-74	3,19,056	376	3,19,432	1,587	43,113	43,000	5 6 1	96,25,656	1,811	5,25,349	25,068	384	23,860	18,756	2,25,02,175	1,199	5
1874-75	3,50,415	8,938	3,59,353	375	39,775	39,201	4 5 3	89,20,595	1,097	3,18,354	23,146	385	22,414	19,200	2,32,87,400	1,212	5
1875-76	3,70,955	7,287	3,78,242	260	60,457	60,113	6 5 3	1,32,16,018	1,522	4,41,546	34,109	387	33,094	20,200	2,51,23,300	1,243	5
1876-77	3,65,026	7,219	3,72,245	2,017	65,369	61,561	6 9 3	1,36,83,540	1,539	4,43,295	36,027	379	35,001	23,000	2,82,58,450	1,228	5
1877-78	3,42,653	.....	†3,42,653	15,082	46,257	45,381	5 4 3	‡92,60,629	1,729	5,01,547	26,153	§322	25,000	24,000	2,87,43,830	1,197	4—8

* Including 4,339 maunds received from Benares for manufacture.

† This represents the area actually cultivated. The sowings failed on almost the whole of the non-irrigated area, which was in this Agency very small. The precise area on which crop was raised was not given.

‡ This includes Rs. 8,20,510, cost of opium supplied to the Behar Agency.

§ The average has been calculated on Rs. 84,40,118, the net expenditure of the Benares Agency after deducting the cost of opium supplied to the Behar Agency.

Outturn.

The total area under cultivation in 1877-78 was 7,48,275 beeghas, as compared with 8,89,622 beeghas in 1876-77. The total produce at 70° consistence was 79,383 maunds, against 1,25,255 maunds in 1876-77. There was thus a marked falling off under both these heads; but while the cultivated area fell off by only 16 per cent., the decrease of outturn amounted to 37 per cent. In the Behar Agency both the cultivated area and the outturn were the lowest within the last five years. In the Benares Agency within the same period the area was smaller only in 1873-74, and the outturn in that and the following year.

The exceptional dryness of the soil in the early part of the season accounts for the heavy increase in the advances for wells. The character of the weather is indicated by the great reduction in the area of non-irrigated lands brought under cultivation in Behar. Its effect in raising the consistence and reducing the average produce per beegha was also most marked.

The number of chests turned out was the smallest reported within the last five years, being 47,577, against 71,602 in 1876-77. The average cost of production, however, fell from Rs. 388 in 1876-77 to Rs. 320 in the Behar Agency, and from Rs. 379 in 1876-77 to Rs. 322 in the Benares Agency. The decrease was chiefly due to the reduction of the rate paid to cultivators from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8. The prices realized at the sales in Calcutta were less favourable than they had been for some time previously, a fact which is, however, to a great extent explained by the increase in the number of chests offered for sale. Altogether 54,000 chests were sold, consisting of 30,000 chests of Behar and 24,000 chests of Benares opium. The average price per chest was Rs. 1,279 and Rs. 1,197 respectively for the two kinds.

The continued eagerness of cultivators to enter into engagements afforded satisfactory proof of the profitableness of poppy cultivation, even at the reduced price paid for the produce. The price paid to Nepal cultivators was also reduced to Rs. 4-8, but it could not be ascertained whether the reduction had any effect on the quantity of opium brought for sale, as the Agents' reports gave no information on the subject. Instructions have been given that the amount of Nepal opium purchased may be always stated in future reports. The practice prevailing in the Punjaub of granting passes to traders for the export of opium from Nepal through British territory was the subject of correspondence during the year. Arrangements can be made for supplying the Punjaub entirely from the Benares Agency.

Mr. Scott's deputation for the purpose of carrying on experimental cultivation has terminated. The results of these experiments have not been commensurate with the expenditure involved. Similar experiments made by the Sub-Deputy Agent of Faizabad appear to to have been equally unsuccessful.

Behar Agency.

The engagements for the year in this Agency were 4,94,010 beeghas, but crop was actually raised on only 4,05,622 beeghas. The Chota Nagpore Agency and Rohini Koti in Monghyr were abandoned. Their contribution to the total outturn was small, and they gave more trouble than they were worth.

The Sub-Deputy Agents continued to exercise greater care than formerly in testing the opium sent up, and attempts on the part of ryots to pass off impure and adulterated produce were fewer. There was, on the other hand, a large increase in the amount of rewards given to informers.

The outstanding balances at the end of the year were very heavy, amounting to Rs. 6,42,650. A portion has since been recovered, and orders have been issued to realize the remainder as early as possible, remissions being granted only in exceptional cases.

Timber supply and working of the saw-mill.

The Agent found some difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for the supply of sâl timber to the Agency. Three contracts were entered into, and it was hoped that no further trouble would be experienced. Tenders have also been invited for the supply of 'asna' wood. The saw-mill turned out a much larger number of planks than in the previous year, and the cost of manufacturing chests has been much reduced.

With regard to the conduct of cases in criminal courts, the Agent was instructed to avoid elaborate proceedings, and to insist on his Sub-Deputies taking greater care and interest in the prosecutions.

Benares Agency.

The abandonment of cultivation after settlement had been made was not so great in this Agency as in Behar. The settlements were 3,48,229 beeghas, and the area actually cultivated 3,42,653 beeghas. Considerable check was given to the tendency on the part of cultivators to sow in excess of their engagements, which was noticed for some years past. In the Fattehgarh Division, where the greater part of the excess sowings of last season occurred, it was considered expedient to put the provisions of the law in force against some of the cultivators most in fault. Further improvement will no doubt take place in this matter; but the Agent has rightly pointed out that great exactness is not to be expected, as all the cultivators have more or less vague ideas about the area of their fields.

The quantity of opium confiscated continued to contrast very unfavourably with that in the Behar Agency, although there was a very considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. The confiscations amounted to 43 maunds, against 104 maunds in 1876-77. The quantity of impure opium passed by the Sub-Deputy Agents, especially in the Gorakpore and Fattehpore Divisions, appeared to be susceptible of further reduction.

The number of cases instituted was 727, against an average of 364 since 1873-74. The increase was due to stricter enforcement of the provisions of the law on the part of the authorities, especially in Oudh. The new Opium (Act I of 1878) provides for sentences of rigorous imprisonment in certain cases. This provision, judiciously applied, combined with proper care on the part of the local officers in instituting prosecutions, should cause a reduction in the number of offences in future.

The introduction of the 'chalan' system of weighment into Ghazipore was sanctioned at the close of the year. There was no reason to believe that the circumstances of Ghazipore required the maintenance

there of a system different from that in force everywhere else, and no difficulties are likely to be experienced in working the new system.

The Agent has introduced a system of inspection and registration of opium lands, which will doubtless put the officers of the Agency in possession of valuable information in regard to these lands, and enable them to carry on their duties with greater ease and efficiency.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1878-79, as compared with the results of the official years 1862-63, 1863-64, 1872-73, 1876-77, and 1877-78. Some of the figures for 1877-78 differ from those given in the last year's statement, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1878-79 are open to correction.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to Rs. 55,500, being 6,000 chests in excess of the number sold during the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,98,00,209, and the charges to Rs. 1,68,48,536, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 5,29,51,673, being Rs. 1,51,89,523 more than that of the preceding year and Rs. 1,96,11,681 more than that of 1876-77. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,224-15-8, against Rs. 1,266-8-4 in 1877-78, showing a difference in the price per chest of Rs. 41-8-8 as compared with the previous year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63 ...	17,964	14,869	32,833	2,61,75,630	2,07,47,805	12,02,290	4,81,25,725	1,91,62,151	2,89,63,574
1863-64 ...	23,993	18,626	42,619	2,99,83,314	2,19,35,430	15,48,639	5,34,67,383	2,30,40,524	3,04,26,859
1872-73 ...	24,375	18,300	42,675	3,44,55,479	2,46,80,240	15,62,211	6,06,97,930	1,80,91,371	4,26,06,559
1876-77 ...	26,350	20,890	47,240	3,43,24,900	2,56,75,500	17,37,881	6,17,38,281	2,83,98,289	3,33,39,992
1877-78 ...	26,245	23,255	49,500	3,39,91,600	2,87,01,225	16,40,910	6,43,33,735	2,65,71,585	3,77,62,150
1878-79 ...	30,000	25,500	55,500	3,79,30,190	3,00,56,205	18,13,814	6,98,00,209	1,68,48,536	5,29,51,673

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase in both Agencies, as compared with the area engaged in the previous year, amounting in the aggregate to 71,857 beeghas.

Agency.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.
	Beeghas.	Beeghas.	Beeghas.
Behar ...	4,94,010	5,04,560	10,550
Benares ...	3,54,708	4,16,015	61,307
Total ...	8,48,718	9,20,575	71,857

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar Agency available for sale in 1880 is reported to be 29,786 chests, against 18,140 chests manufactured in 1877-78, being 11,646 chests more in the year under

review as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn in the Benares Agency is reported to be 20,175 chests, against 25,000 chests manufactured in 1877-78, or 4,825 chests less in the year under review.

It will thus be seen that the total quantity of opium manufactured during season 1878-79 is 49,961 chests. A total of 56,400 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1880, which will include the reserve (31,622 chests) of the manufacture of 1877-78.

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1872-73.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	4,69,23,435	5,19,18,744	5,91,35,719	6,00,00,400	6,26,92,825	6,79,86,395
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes.	11,68,784	14,65,344	863	9,154	5,057	5,623
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	.....	10,68,082	5,03,711	5,13,100	5,14,583
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	.....	4,84,262	11,29,457	10,58,045	10,48,959
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts.	33,506	81,433	8,999	95,551	64,701	2,44,648
Confiscations	.....	1,862	.....	8	7	1
Total Receipts. ...	4,81,25,725	5,34,67,383	6,06,97,930	6,17,38,281	6,43,33,735	6,98,00,209
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,70,867	8,03,813	7,80,839	8,26,046	8,02,180	7,72,588
Manufacturing charges ...	7,91,300	10,84,833	11,05,060	14,91,110	17,20,081	11,01,399
Payments for cultivation ...	1,75,99,984	2,11,25,513	1,61,99,552	2,60,74,810	2,40,42,779	1,49,68,546
Confiscations	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements.	.....	26,288	5,920	6,323	6,545	6,003
Total Charges ...	1,91,62,151	2,30,40,524	1,80,91,371	2,83,98,289	2,65,71,585	1,68,48,536
Net Revenue ...	2,89,63,574	3,04,26,859	4,26,06,559	3,33,39,992	3,77,62,150	5,29,51,673

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkari Opium for the following years.

YEARS.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862-63	16,56,905	20,347	16,36,558	* The practice of debiting to the Abkari Department the cost of opium at Rs. 7-4 per seer was discontinued from 1871-72.
1863-64	23,14,774	35,518	22,79,256	
1872-73	21,99,120	* 7,311	21,91,809	
1876-77	11,75,537	* 6,025	11,69,512	
1877-78	12,48,954	* 5,667	12,43,287	
1878-79	13,30,398	* 6,320	13,24,578	

New Opium Act and Rules.

The New Opium Act (I of 1878) was extended to Bengal in August 1878, and rules under it were framed and finally published in May 1879. The working of the Act and the rules will be noticed in next year's report.

EXCISE.

During the year under review the excise law of Bengal has been consolidated by Act VII (B.C.) of 1878, while a new opium law, Act I of 1878, has also been enacted. These laws remedy some inconveniences in administration that were experienced under the former laws, and augment the discretionary power of the revenue authorities in the scale of fees for licenses, but make no substantial alteration in the general excise system, which is still, for all practical purposes, the same as before, though considerable extension has been given during the year to the outstill system.

Excise was first made over to the local Government as a branch of its finance in the beginning of the year 1877-78. The income for which the local Government was made responsible was Rs. 64 lakhs. In that year, however, the revenue was administered with great care and ability, and the actual receipts of the year were over 68⅔ lakhs. For the year 1878-79 the Bengal Government is responsible for a revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs; but in spite of the great augmentation to the revenue in 1877-78, the excise yielded more than the estimated increment of one lakh, and the receipts amounted to about 70⅓ lakhs. The expenditure in collecting the excise has during the same period considerably decreased.

The revenue of the year as shown by the Board is thus distributed over the several excisable articles, and compared with the receipts for 1877-78 and the five years ending 1877-78:—

Articles.	Revenue.			In 1878-79 compared with 1877-78.		In 1878-79 compared with the average of 1873-78.	
	Average of 1873-74 to 1877-78.	In 1877-78.	In 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits... ...	25,17,788	28,90,460	29,70,911	80,451	.....	4,53,123	.....
Rum	2,87,537	2,92,107	1,98,839	.....	93,268	.....	88,698
Imported wines, &c. ...	91,932	1,04,501	1,15,846	11,345	.....	23,914	.....
Tari	6,17,762	6,36,693	6,53,832	17,139	.....	36,070	.....
Pachwai	1,15,119	1,33,529	1,32,424	.....	1,105	17,305	.....
Charas	2,854	3,141	3,657	516	.....	803	.....
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	12,814	12,756	16,264	3,508	.....	3,450	.....
Majum	2,392	2,818	2,684	.....	134	292	.....
Madat	64,257	68,178	74,166	5,988	.....	9,909	.....
Chandu	17,443	19,154	20,553	1,399	.....	3,110	.....
Spirits used for arts ...	3,987	1,338	712	.....	626	.....	3,275
Ganja	11,67,821	13,85,657	13,45,549	.....	40,108	1,77,728	.....
Opium	12,26,712	13,15,292	14,82,940	1,67,648	.....	2,56,228	.....
Miscellaneous	240	506	15,562	15,056	.....	15,322	.....
Total ...	61,28,658	68,66,130	70,33,939	3,03,050	1,35,241	9,97,254	91,973

It will be seen that excise opium yields almost to a rupee the net increase of the year, viz. Rs. 1,67,648, and that the increase and decrease in the other excisable articles balance one another; the chief increase being under the head of country spirits, Rs. 80,451, and the chief decrease under the head of rum, the revenue of which suffered much during 1878-79 as well as during 1877-78 from the importation of rum that had

paid duty in the North-Western Provinces. A similar complaint has been made by the Assam Administration that the Bengal rum is injuriously affecting the excise revenue of Assam. The increase in opium is mainly due to the selling price having been raised in December 1877.

The excise is a branch of the revenue to which different portions of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal contribute in very different proportions, as the following figures show:—

Division.	Population according to census.	Total excise revenue.	Incidence per 100 of population.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	7,193,389	6,90,092	9
Calcutta with suburbs and Howrah	786,229	14,22,313	180
Rest of Presidency Division ...	7,192,579	6,55,131	9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	7,377,063	4,92,067	6
Dacca	9,144,126	5,54,160	6
Chittagong	1,841,336	82,615	4
Patna	13,122,743	15,41,941	11
Bhagulpore	7,289,784	8,66,716	11
Orissa	3,162,490	3,78,829	11
Chota Nagpore	3,322,748	3,50,075	10
Total ...	60,432,487	70,33,939	11

Omitting Calcutta, the circumstances of which are of course exceptional, and which, under the head of rum especially, as well as under other heads, derives a large income from the mofussil consumption, it will be seen that the contribution from Eastern Bengal is far less per head than from Behar. The difference is mainly due to the far larger proportion of Musulmans in Eastern Bengal who consume much less spirits than the Hindus do.

The total revenue of Bengal from spirituous liquors and other excisable articles is not fully represented by the figures shown above. The import duty on wine and spirits last year amounted to Rs. 13,54,506, the whole of which is credited as customs revenue. This raises the total revenue raised in Bengal from wines, spirits, and drugs to Rs. 83,87,445.

The most important feature connected with the excise revenue during the year was the rapid progress made in returning from the central distillery to the outstill system. A commencement in this direction was made some years ago, but the progress made in closing distilleries and licensing shops under the outstill system was very rapid during the past year, as the following figures show:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of shops under sudder distillery system	3,512	1,938
Number of shops under outstill system ...	862	3,911
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts under sudder distillery system...	25,41,021	16,97,085
Ditto ditto outstill system ...	3,49,439	12,73,826
Ditto under both systems ...	28,90,460	29,70,911

The Board of Revenue in reporting on this subject remark that—

"The outstill system is beginning to show its superiority notwithstanding its imperfect development and the great difficulties arising from permitting the concurrent existence of the outstill and sudder distillery systems in the same or adjacent districts. During the past year, owing to the high price of food-grains and the scarcity which existed in some parts of the country, a diminution of the Government revenue might certainly have been expected under the sudder distillery system, as the high cost of the liquor produced in the sudder distilleries would have prevented many of the poorer labouring classes from satisfying even their most ordinary cravings. The outstill system has supplied the people with a cheaper and weaker liquor, which is comparatively free from intoxicating effects, and has led to no complaints of any increase of drunkenness. The financial results have been very satisfactory, and the settlements of the current year show even more favourable financial prospects."

It is satisfactory to notice that the Board are sanguine as to the financial results of the measure. There are reasons to fear that the excise revenue will exhibit a falling off during the current year, though it is premature to express any opinion as to whether this is in any way connected with the introduction of the outstill system, or is solely due to high prices or other causes. As regards the moral effect of the change, it is also premature to express a decisive opinion on the point at present. It cannot be disputed that the licensee has a more powerful interest in augmenting the sale of his spirit under the outstill system than when he pays according to the amount consumed. The spirit distilled is weaker, but also cheaper, and is drunk in larger quantities. In contrasting however, the moral effects of the two systems, it is essential not to lose sight of the important element of illicit distillation which necessarily flourished far more under the sudder distillery system than under that of outstills.

The experience of the year under review was very unfavourable to the experiment of levying the revenue from country spirits on the materials from which they are distilled. There was a marked decline in the revenue of every single distillery in which the system had been adopted, though the force of the evidence is much weakened by the undoubted fact that the falling off was also largely due to the competition of the outstills which everywhere proved detrimental to the distilleries when they came into competition with them. The question as to whether the experiment should be continued is under consideration.

The revenue derived from rum exhibits a very marked decline, a result, however, to be in no way regretted so far as it is due to the last of the causes specified by the Board in the extract below from their report:—

"The yearly consumption of rum during the last five years was on the average 72,920 gallons; in 1877-78 it amounted to 62,018 gallons; in 1878-79 it declined to 39,298 gallons. This heavy falling off is ascribed to a preference shown for country spirits in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Dacca; to less demand in Midnapore and Hooghly; and in Calcutta to the importation of cheap brandies and of Shajehanpore rum, which is sold at lower rates than those charged for

Calcutta rum. The decrease is also in some measure attributed to the improved condition of the sailors and seafaring class of persons visiting this port, among whom, it is stated, intemperance has been much checked by the establishment of coffee and reading-rooms in several parts of the town. The Sailors' Home is also represented as having contributed its share to this improved state of things."

The amount of Shajehanpore rum imported in 1878-79 was 11,566 gallons, against 12,572 gallons in 1877-78.

The excise revenue derived from imported wines and spirits consists merely of the license fees from their sale. This item of revenue rose during the year from Rs. 1,04,501 to Rs. 1,15,846.

The revenue from tari increased during the year from Rs. 6,36,693 to Rs. 6,53,832, while that from pachwai decreased from Rs. 1,33,529 to Rs. 1,33,424.

The ganja crop in Rajshahye in 1878-79 appears to have been very nearly a total failure, and the following statistics of its cultivation will be found interesting :—

YEARS.	Quantity of land estimated to have been cultivated with ganja.	Number of ryots engaged in cultivation.	Quantity of ganja estimated to have been produced.	Average production per beegha.
	Bgs. c.		Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
1874-75	2,278 14	2,003	11,885 34	5 8 10
1875-76	1,290 2	1,269	6,496 29	5 1 7
1876-77	1,816 18	1,908	10,814 12	5 37 9
1877-78	2,102 14	1,877	9,448 7	4 19 11
1878-79	1,446 7	1,308	3,768 0	2 24 3

With so small an outturn it was inevitable that prices should rise very considerably and consumption decrease. A considerable decrease in the revenue would have been the result were it not for the very successful manner in which the shops were settled at increased license fees. This reduced the loss from Rs. 69,778 to Rs. 40,108. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division this was especially marked, there being a decrease in consumption of 107 maunds and an increase in revenue of Rs. 24,284.

The high price of ganja is said to have caused an increased consumption of charas and siddhi, the receipts from which increased by Rs. 516 and Rs. 3,508, respectively, while majum showed a slight decline of Rs. 134.

The large increase in the revenue derived from opium is ascribed not only to the increase in the selling price, but also to the system, adopted from the 1st April 1878, of putting up the licenses to auction. With reference to the question of the absence of any appreciable revenue from opium in the poppy-growing districts, the following remarks were made in last year's Report :—"The question of how to obtain a fair revenue from the opium consumed in those districts has long occupied the attention of many officers of ability and experience, but without receiving a

satisfactory solution. It seems probable that a moderate increase of revenue would be obtained by the introduction of a modified system of farming." The Board of Revenue have eventually accepted the proposal of Government to revert to the farming system which was tried some thirty or forty years ago, but unsuccessfully.

Under this system the district in which it is to be tried is divided into circles corresponding with the sub-divisions or the police thanas, and the right to open a group of shops within the circle is put up to auction. The number of shops is determined beforehand and announced at the time of auction. An upset price is fixed, and it is made a condition of the license granted to the farmer that he must purchase all his opium from the Government treasury, and that his purchases must not fall below a certain quantity, to be determined by the Collector. The farmer is allowed to locate the shops wherever he pleases within the circle, and the only restriction imposed upon the shop-keepers is as to the quantity to be sold to a single purchaser, with the other general conditions contained in a license. On this plan the system of farming out the opium revenue has, in consultation with the Commissioner of Patna, been introduced as an experimental measure from the 1st April 1879 in the districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. The results of the arrangements will be awaited and noticed in the report for next year; but it may be remarked that, while no doubt there is every facility to obtain illicit opium for personal consumption, and that a certain amount of illicit opium is consumed in the districts in which the poppy is grown, there is also good reason to suppose that the greater portion of the Behar population do not consume opium, and that the revenue to be obtained from its consumption in those districts will never bear any appreciable proportion to that derived from some other parts of Bengal. Behar, with the exception of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, contributes a disproportionately large revenue from country spirits, and it is believed that the same people that consume country spirits rarely, if ever, consume opium, and *vice versâ*. In some districts, such as Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, there is a considerable consumption of both; but where the population that uses excisable articles is addicted to country spirits, the sale of opium is almost always nominal, and where it is addicted to opium, the consumption of country spirits is almost nil. In general the great opium-consuming districts are those along the seaboard, or else with a very relaxing and depressing climate, such as Rungpore and Assam. Western Behar is certainly not the climate which develops a taste for opium.

The contrast between the consumption of country spirits and the consumption of opium in districts where one or the other is most resorted to will appear from the following statistics obtained from the annual report of the Board of Revenue.

The entire revenue from country spirits in the year under report was Rs. 29,70,911, and from opium and its preparations Rs. 15,77,659. The population of Bengal according to the census of 1871 was 60,432,487, so that the average revenue from country spirits per 1,000 of population was Rs. 49, and from opium Rs. 26. Omitting Calcutta which of course has a large spirit-drinking as well as a large opium-eating population, the averages would be Rs. 37 and Rs. 22 respectively.

Now the districts in which the highest revenue is derived from country spirits are—

	Revenue per mille in 1878-79.			Revenue per mille in 1878-79.
	Rs.			Rs.
Darjeeling	318	Lohardugga	117
Patna	199	Gya	84
Hazaribagh	126	Monghyr	81

while the revenue derived from opium is—

	Rs.		Rs.
Darjeeling	19	Lohardugga	10
Patna	3	Gya	less than 1 Re.
Hazaribagh	2	Monghyr	3

Darjeeling is altogether exceptional in the character of its population, which it is probable has increased considerably since the census. Taking the figures, however, as they stand, its consumption of opium is below the average, and in all the other districts the contrast is complete.

On the other hand, among the great opium-consuming districts are—

	Revenue per mille in 1878-79.			Revenue per mille in 1878-79.
	Rs.			Rs.
Balasore	184	Rungpore	48
Cuttack	63	Chittagong	45
	Revenue from country spirits per mille.			Revenue from country spirits per mille.
	Rs.			Rs.
Balasore	5	Rungpore	7
Cuttack	9	Chittagong	5

It is true that in some districts, such as Maldah, Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Moorshedabad, there is a large consumption of opium and of country spirits, but it is probably due to their containing a large proportion of inhabitants of both classes.

It may be presumed therefore that the consumption of opium in most of the Behar districts is as small as it is in the other dry districts in the Lower Provinces; and though some revenue must undoubtedly be lost, it is not so large as might at first sight be expected.

The statistics of prosecutions show a slight falling off in the year 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78, aggregating 2,842 persons prosecuted, against 2,916: of these 2,442 were convicted.

The arrests include—

	By aid of police.	By excise-officers.	Total.
Licensed vendors for breach of rules	386	218	604
Excise-officers	1	18	19
Other persons	1,674	545	2,219
Total ...	2,061	781	2,842

The largest number of arrests were in the districts of—

Beerbhoom	253	Calcutta...	186
24-Pergunnahs	214	Moorshedabad	182
Midnapore	188	Patna	153

The experiment was tried in November 1877 of appointing four excise-inspectors, who are reported to have "done good service by detecting illicit dealings, prosecuting the parties concerned, checking smuggling, introducing uniformity of practice, assisting in the settlement of shops, and making suggestions for the improvement of revenue." The number of inspectors has since been reduced to three.

SALT.

SALT.

Financial results.

The most important measure of the year in connection with the administration of the salt department was the reduction of the duty on salt in furtherance of the policy of equalizing the duty throughout India, which the supreme Government had kept in view for many years. The rate of duty on imported salt, which had been fixed at Rs. 3-4 per maund in 1875 and reduced to Rs. 3-2 in December 1877, was further reduced to Rs. 2-14 by a notification issued on the 31st July 1878. Under another notification of the same date the rates of duty on salt manufactured in Orissa were revised and reduced to the scale of Rs. 2-8 for the whole of the districts of Pooree and Cuttack, Rs. 2-10 for the portion of the Balasore district lying between Cuttack and the Kansbans river, and Rs. 2-12 for the rest of the district. The receipts of the past year showed a decrease of Rs. 32,45,045 in the amount of duty realized on imported salt, due to the reduction of duty, and of Rs. 91,335 in the rents received from the bonding golahs. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 2,14,815 in the revenue from excise salt and of Rs. 7,660 in the miscellaneous receipts. The net decrease of revenue for the year was Rs. 31,13,905. At the same time a reduction of Rs. 3,08,447 was made in the charges. The receipts of the past five years have been as follow:—

	Rs.
1874-75	2,64,87,143
1875-76	2,53,41,925
1876-77	2,56,90,656
1877-78	2,68,77,604
1878-79	2,37,63,699

Salt supply.

The following statement shows the salt supplies of the past five years:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Stocks at commencement of year ...	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816	21,28,566
Imported and manufactured during the year	82,88,081	1,00,24,736	82,66,990	64,63,127	76,77,764
Cleared for consumption	81,99,389	79,14,513	81,07,022	84,82,362	84,57,247
Wastage, &c.	60,793	43,660	63,032	1,03,213	87,473
Balance at close of year	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816	21,28,566	12,61,850

The total quantity imported during the last year was 70,92,645 maunds. The importations were confined to Calcutta and Chittagong, and, as compared with those of the previous year, showed an increase

of 8,00,654 maunds. Balasore received no imports by sea. No salt came to Calcutta from Egypt, but the importations from all other places of supply increased. Chittagong imported 1,67,696 maunds, the whole quantity coming from the United Kingdom, against 1,19,545 maunds in 1877-78. The increase was attributed to the chance importation of 3,000 tons by two European vessels which came to the port for jute cargoes. It was also due in some measure to a larger demand caused by the low stocks with which the year opened.

Consumption of salt.

The clearances for consumption in the last two years were as follow :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Sales of imported salt from shipboard ...	54,59,877	1,69,59,194	57,49,843	1,60,15,755
Ditto from bond	26,51,799	82,78,811	22,42,659	61,59,594
Sales of excise salt	3,70,686	10,03,065	4,64,745	12,22,555
Total ...	84,82,362	2,62,41,070	84,57,247	2,33,97,904

The total clearances of the past year were less than those of 1877-78 by 25,115 maunds. This small decrease made no appreciable difference in the consumption of the two years. The increase of consumption which occurred in 1877-78 was thus maintained. The clearances from shipboard increased by 2,46,516 maunds in Calcutta and by 53,450 maunds in Chittagong. This was naturally accompanied by a reduction of the clearances from bond, with the result, in Calcutta, of diminishing largely the income from golah rents.

Excise salt.

There was a marked increase in the manufacture of excise salt, the quantity produced being 5,84,395 maunds, against 1,70,986 maunds in 1877-78. Of the total produce only 7,750 maunds were manufactured in the 24-Pergunnahs, the rest being entirely manufactured in Orissa. In this Division there was an increase in every district, but it was particularly large in Pooree, where the outturn was 4,01,436 maunds, against 47,839 maunds in 1877-78. In Cuttack 27,653 maunds were produced, against 10,996 maunds in 1877-78, and in Balasore 1,47,555 maunds, against 94,127 maunds. The increase was partly due to favorable weather, but manufacture was chiefly stimulated by an increase in the duty on Ganjam salt, which competes with Orissa salt, and by the fact that Government defrayed the cost of the preventive establishments. It has lately been decided that the cost of these establishments shall be borne by Government on all works yielding duty equal to twenty times the charges, and that on smaller works the establishments must be paid for by the manufacturers themselves.

Sales of excise salt increased during the year from 3,70,686 maunds, yielding Rs. 10,03,065, to 4,64,745 maunds, yielding Rs. 12,22,555. In Pooree 1,02,116 maunds, and in the 24-Pergunnahs 1,225 maunds, were sold in excess of the quantity in the previous year, but the sales fell off by 436 maunds in Cuttack and 8,846 maunds in

Balasore. The large transactions in Pooree were, no doubt, developed by the ability of the local traders to compete successfully with Ganjam manufacturers, the duty on Ganjam salt having been raised by three annas, while that on Pooree salt remained at Rs. 2-8. The decrease in Balasore was nearly made up by larger clearances of Madras salt from bond and by the importation of Liverpool salt from Calcutta through Midnapore.

Sale of salt in the saliferous districts.

The quantity of salt sold in the saliferous districts showed a net increase of 16,064 maunds. Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Noakholly, and Balasore, were the districts in which an increase occurred. In the first two the result was partly due to increased exertions on the part of the police to prevent the consumption of illicit salt. In Backergunge and Noakholly it was attributable to renewed prosperity of the people in the tracts which suffered most from the cyclone of 1876. The Collector of Balasore was unable to account for the increase in his district. The largest reduction of sales occurred in Chittagong and Cuttack. In Chittagong it amounted to 2,680 maunds, and was attributed partly to a misconception of an order issued by the Commissioner permitting manufacture in small quantities for home consumption, and partly to the introduction of supplies from the Arracan side of the border. The decrease of 17,773 maunds, or 8·6 per cent. in the quantity sold in Cuttack, indicates the prevalence of illicit manufacture in that district, for the prevention of which the local officers have been instructed to take proper measures.

Seizures and prosecutions.

The number of cases in which salt was seized was 256 in excess of that in the previous year. The quantity of salt seized amounted to 3,657 maunds. Of the total quantity under attachment, including the balance of the previous year's seizures, only 634 maunds were confiscated. A comparison of the quantity attached with that eventually confiscated gives decidedly unsatisfactory results in Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Pooree. Prosecutions under the salt law increased by 330, the total number being 1,452, against 1,122 in 1877-78. The number of persons apprehended was 1,597, against 1,189, and convictions were obtained in 1,400 cases, against 1,057. The offences were, as usual, of a petty character. The largest increase took place in Midnapore (64), the 24-Pergunnahs (253), and Jessore (31). The fines and forfeitures realized amounted to Rs. 11,853, but only Rs. 2,894 were paid to informers and police-officers. The attention of district officers has been called to the importance of making prompt payment of rewards to the persons entitled to them. On the whole the police worked fairly well for the protection of the salt revenue during the past year. In Chittagong and Pooree, however, there is much room for improvement.

Internal routes of salt supply.

The quantity of salt conveyed into the interior from Calcutta by rail and water was 77,06,653 maunds, as compared with 79,41,633 in the previous year. The despatches by water fell off by 1,94,769 maunds. There was a slight increase in the quantity conveyed by the East Indian Railway, but a decrease of 44,459 maunds in the despatches by

the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and the Chitpore Canal.

Effect of changes in rowannah system.

The experience of the past year was again favorable to the scheme of restricting the rowannah system introduced on the 1st April 1877. The increased sales in the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Backergunge show clearly that the measure has had no evil effects on the revenue. In Pooree the Commissioner reported that it had in no way proved injurious. The only unfavorable report came from Chittagong. The Commissioner remarked that illicit salt made in the saliferous tracts was notoriously sold or exchanged for goods in places where the rowannah system has been withdrawn. This matter has since been made the subject of special enquiry, and it has been decided to make no change in the district.

Bonding warehouses.

A further heavy decline in bonding took place during the past year. Bonders availed themselves but slightly of the concession of bonding any quantity less than 5,000 maunds without being liable for the rent of an entire golah which was accorded to them during the year.

Salt protective establishments in Behar.

The question of improving the salt protective establishments in Behar has been under discussion for a considerable period. A report on the subject was received from the Board during the past year, and orders have been issued for the preparation of a final scheme for establishing an effective control over private manufactories and refineries, the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces being adopted as far as suitable.

STAMPS.

The following statement shows the gross revenue in Bengal from the sale of the different denominations of stamps, the receipts from which are provincial, during each of the last six years:—

YEARS.	STAMPS SOLD UNDER THE GENERAL STAMP ACT.				Total.	Court-fee stamps.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	Non-judicial stamp paper.	Special adhesive stamps.	One-anna revenue, share-transfer, and foreign bill stamps.	Hundi and bill-of-exchange stamps.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	16,80,665	5,22,322	1,81,687	96,731	24,81,405	60,12,581	84,93,986
1874-75	16,93,308	5,58,256	1,91,761	97,914	25,41,239	62,46,787	87,88,026
1875-76	17,71,571	5,45,353	1,86,604	99,786	26,03,314	65,79,555	91,82,869
1876-77	17,03,845	5,46,324	2,00,989	88,378	25,39,536	68,52,158	93,91,694
1877-78	18,43,199	6,03,856	2,20,508	1,10,788	27,78,351	78,53,311	1,06,31,662
1878-79	19,89,374	5,47,114	2,07,934	1,03,375	28,47,797	77,52,775	1,06,00,572

It will be seen that there has been during the year a falling off under all the denominations of stamps except impressed stamps. The increase under the latter description of stamps is Rs. 1,46,175, or 7·9 per cent., which more than covers the deficiency under all other denominations of non-judicial stamps.

On the other hand, the revenue from judicial stamps, which since the passing of the Court Fees' Act has been steadily increasing, has, during the year under review, fallen off by Rs. 1,00,536, or 1·2 per cent. This, however, is less than might have been expected. The receipts from court-fee stamps in 1877-78 were abnormally swollen by the operation of the Land Registration Act, under which, as the Board report, 714,927 petitions were filed. Each of these was, as a rule, accompanied by a *mokhtarnamah*, and the value of each petition to the stamp revenue may thus be estimated at one rupee. This accounts for over seven lakhs of the increase of ten lakhs on the sale of court-fee stamps in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77.

In the year under report only 57,845 such petitions were presented, and a falling off in the revenue of much more than one lakh might have been anticipated. The License Tax Act partly conduced to this result. 260,200 petitions under this Act were presented on a one-anna stamp. The direct receipts on this account would only be Rs. 16,362, but no doubt in very many cases they were accompanied by a *mokhtarnamah* on a higher stamp.

The total amount realized during the year on account of the sale of all classes of stamps that contribute to the provincial revenue being Rs. 1,06,00,572, and the amount payable to the Government of India on account of stamps under the new financial arrangements being Rs. 1,01,25,000, the Board remark, in paragraph 11, that stamps thus yielded a net profit of Rs. 4,75,572 to the provincial revenue. This, however, is incorrect, and understates the profit. Under the budget head of stamps is included the revenue derived from the sale of papers, which during the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,880. This raises the total stamp revenue to Rs. 1,07,65,452, and the profit over and above the amount for which the local Government is responsible to Rs. 6,40,452.

Calcutta, as usual, stands foremost in the list, as having contributed by far the largest share of the revenue. The following twelve districts show receipts exceeding three lakhs of rupees :—

Districts.	General stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Total.	Incidence of revenue per head of population.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta	7,51,295	10,10,098	17,61,393	4·10
24-Pergunnahs	1,10,909	4,03,798	5,14,707	·23
Mymensingh	1,29,678	3,50,936	4,80,614	·20
Jessore	84,304	3,67,916	4,52,220	·21
Dacca	1,33,153	3,12,267	4,45,420	·24
Backergunge	86,369	3,21,349	4,07,718	·21
Midnapore	73,661	2,65,847	3,39,508	·13
Mozufferpore	58,594	2,71,074	3,29,668	·15
Nuddea	66,194	2,62,875	3,29,069	·18
Tipperah	75,626	2,45,823	3,21,449	·20
Burdwan	69,283	2,50,569	3,19,852	·15
Patna	95,173	2,07,180	3,02,353	·19

In 1877-78 thirteen districts returned receipts exceeding three lakhs, namely, all the districts above named, and Chittagong, which now shows a falling off by over Rs. 20,000. In the remaining districts the receipts were more than two lakhs in ten districts, more than one lakh in ten, and below one lakh in twelve. Singbhoom shows the worst results, with an aggregate receipt of only Rs. 7,281.

The incidence of stamp revenue per head of population ranges from ·01 in Singbhoom to ·34 in Noakholly. In Calcutta, which is an exceptional district, the incidence is 4·10; and taking the population at 60 millions, that for the whole province is ·17 per head. But the actual pressure on the lower classes is much lighter than these figures represent. The burden in a great measure falls on those who can afford it, as the high *ad valorem* court-fees affect only those concerned with large estates, and the charges on ordinary business transactions fall on those who have extensive dealings. The new Stamp Act (I of 1879), which came into operation immediately at the close of the year under review, will, it is hoped, contribute to the expansion of the revenue from stamps, as it provides for a direct increase of duty on a number of instruments, imposes a new duty on the entry of names of advocates, vakeels, and attorneys on the rolls of the High Court, and contains more stringent provisions to enforce the observance of the law.

The following is an analysis of the sales of the various descriptions of stamps, and the causes which led to fluctuations in the same.

Impressed Stamps.—The receipts under the head of impressed stamps during the year were 7·9 per cent. in excess of the receipts of 1877-78. The increase was almost general, as it spread over forty districts; only four districts, viz. Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Calcutta, and Durbhunga showing a decline. The principal decrease occurred in Darjeeling, 18·2 per cent. As regards Calcutta, there seems to be a discrepancy in the accounts furnished by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Superintendent of Stamps, the former showing an increase of 1·1 per cent., while the latter a decrease of 1·8 per cent. The causes of the fluctuations in the different districts have been variously explained by the several district officers, but the Board are of opinion that the increase in the revenue derived from this class of stamps is due to general causes. They add:—"The population and wealth of the country advance year by year, and, as education spreads, a preference is developed for written and legal contracts, rather than verbal agreements. We may expect to see these agencies continue to work in the future as in the past, producing not a large, but a fairly certain, increase in this part of the revenue."

Special adhesive stamps are not sold to the public, but are affixed by the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, to documents brought to him for the purpose of "denoting." The realizations from these stamps during the year show a great falling off, owing, it is believed, principally to the stagnation of trade which prevailed throughout the year.

Other adhesive stamps.—The most important of these stamps are the one-anna revenue stamps used for receipts, &c. The gross collections under this head for the last four years are given below:—

	Rs.
1875-76	1,53,755
1876-77	1,62,821
1877-78	1,84,021
1878-79	1,76,066

Leaving out of comparison the collections of 1877-78, which were abnormal, the receipts of 1878-79 were satisfactory. There have been improved collections in twenty-four districts and a decline in twenty. The decrease in Calcutta (4·7 per cent.) is believed to be due chiefly to

the depression of trade and stagnation of commerce during the year, and partly also to a large quantity of stamps brought to Calcutta for sale from Ajmere, where the rates of discount on sales of stamped papers are higher than in Calcutta.

Share transfer stamps are used only in Calcutta in the transfer by endorsements of the shares of the Bank of Bengal and the Bonded Warehouse Association, and the receipts are consequently regulated by the number of such transactions. In 1878-79 the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,460, against Rs. 5,205 in the previous year. The receipts under this head would have been higher if it were not the fact that the stamp dues are largely evaded by the use of blank share-transfer deeds. There is no remedy for this, as the Legislature, while recently revising the Stamp Act, declined to provide against such evasions.

Foreign bill stamps, i.e. adhesive stamps used for bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes, drawn or made out of British India, yield a revenue of Rs. 25,408, against Rs. 31,282 in 1877-78. This shows a falling off of 18·7 per cent., which the Board attribute to the importations from Ajmere, and to evasions of the law by native bankers, who cash bills-of-exchange without first affixing the proper stamp.

Hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps.—The realizations under this head amounted to Rs 1,03,375, against Rs. 1,10,788 in 1877-78, showing a falling off of Rs. 7,413, or 6·6 per cent. The decrease is ascribed to evasions of the law by the shroffs, to the stagnation of trade, and partly also to the sale of Ajmere stamps.

Court-fee stamps.—The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 77,52,775, against Rs. 78,53,311 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,00,536, or 1·2 per cent. There was an increase of revenue in eighteen districts, and a decrease in twenty-six. The decrease, as compared with the year 1877-78, is accounted for by the diminished operations under the Land Registration Act, which in many districts were almost closed. Compared, however, with the average of the four previous years, the income under this head shows a steady increase.

The sales of plain paper and the discount allowed on it during the last two years are shown below :—

	Sales.	Discount allowed.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	1,52,931	8,695
1878-79	1,64,880	10,240

Turning now to the denominations of stamps the receipts from which are not provincial, it appears that the receipts from sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps in Bengal and Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and British Burmah during the past two years were as follows :—

YEARS.	Postage.	Service.	Telegraph.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877-78	19,57,415 13 0	4,78,312 9 0	22,28,957 10 0	46,64,686 0 0
1878-79	21,20,710 1 0	4,61,567 5 6	21,58,391 11 0	47,40,669 1 6

In addition to the above, telegraph stamps of the value of Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 25,000 were supplied during the year by the Superintendent of

Stamps, Calcutta, to Bombay and Madras, respectively, to replenish the stocks in those Presidencies. The sales of Assam are included in the return of sales in Bengal, but the Board of Revenue have instructed the Superintendent of Stamps to show the sales in these two provinces separately in future.

It will be seen from the above table that the sales of postage stamps show an increase over the sales of 1877-78, while the sales in service and telegraph stamps show a decrease. The increase in the sale of postage stamps has been steady, and is attributed by the Board to the normal progress of the country in the distribution of wealth and the spread of education, as well as to the improvements effected by the Postal Department. The decline in the sale of service stamps was chiefly owing to the reduction in the official postage rates, the extended use of zemindari dâk lines, and the falling off in the operations under the Land Registration Act. The decrease in the sale of telegraph stamps was probably due to the dullness of grain traffic, owing to the cessation of the Madras famine.

In the Financial Resolution No. 299, dated 30th April 1879, the Government of India directed that a statement should be appended to each annual report upon the stamp revenue, showing the receipts on account of general stamps separately from those of court-fee stamps, and exhibiting the net revenue from each class by apportioning the total charges between them in proportion to the amount of revenue realized from each, so far as such charges could not be definitely traced to one or the other head of stamps. In this resolution the Government of India passed no orders on the objection of the Board of Revenue as to the apportionment of the salary of the Superintendent, who controls the issue of stationery as well as of stamps, while he and the establishment under him are employed in the supply of stamps of all kinds, imperial as well as provincial, to many other provinces besides Bengal. A similar objection was raised as regards certain small establishments employed at Dacca, Patna, Jessore, Calcutta, and the 24-Pergunnahs, which sell postage and telegraph as well as judicial and non-judicial stamps. Failing any orders on this point, the Board have charged the entire expenditure to Bengal, and divided it rateably between judicial and non-judicial stamps. This seems to be the best and simplest solution of the difficulty, but it obviously increases the expenditure unduly. On this basis the Board append to the present report a statement in the new form of receipts and charges for the past five years, as shown below :—

Years.	General Stamps.			Court-fee Stamps.		
	Income.	Refunds and other expenditure.	Net revenue from general stamps.	Income.	Refunds and other expenditure.	Net revenue from court-fee stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	25,70,160	1,29,570	24,40,590	62,55,056	1,21,475	61,33,581
1875-76	25,42,959	1,42,822	24,00,137	66,67,167	1,38,422	65,28,745
1876-77	24,77,969	1,22,430	23,55,530	69,40,576	1,39,706	68,00,870
1877-78	28,36,688	1,27,863	27,08,825	78,23,702	1,60,930	76,62,772
1878-79	28,02,064	1,33,583	26,68,481	78,17,650	2,14,094	76,03,556

The above statement does not include recoveries of stamp fees in pauper suits and the charges incurred on that account, as such recoveries and charges are now adjusted under "Law and Justice." It does not also include the sale proceeds of plain paper used with court-fee labels. The heavier expenditure against non-judicial stamps is due to the refunds being proportionately larger, and to the rate of discount allowed to vendors being higher.

The following table shows the number of cases in which duty was realized by civil courts and by Collectors under sections 20 and 24 of Act XVIII of 1869, respectively, and the amount of duty recovered:—

Years.	Number of cases in which duty was realized by		Duty realized by	
	Civil court, under section 20.	Collectors under section 24.	Civil courts.	Collectors.
			Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	761	1,036	1,906	3,325
1878-79	748	1,228	665	3,202

The results of the year under review contrast rather unfavourably with those of the preceding year. The amount of duty realized shows a falling off, especially in the civil courts.

The prosecutions for offences against the stamp law were generally successful, as shown below:—

Years.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Fines realized.	Paid to informers.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877-78	161	269	223	46	2,591 2 0	152 8 0
1878-79	185	358	309	49	4,229 1 0	Nil.

The increase is attributed to the more active enforcement of the provisions of the stamp law. In the districts noted in the margin, however, there were no criminal prosecutions, owing probably to lack of exertion on the part of the Collectors in this direction. The absence of any prosecutions in Calcutta is especially noteworthy. The Board have been asked to remind the Collectors of the above districts of the responsibility attaching to them in this matter, and of the necessity of displaying more energy and ability in enforcing the provisions of the law, and the Lieutenant-Governor will rely generally on the Board to watch carefully the working of the new Act.

Beerbhoom. Calcutta, Jessore, Bogra, Furreedpor, Mymensingh, Patna, Shahabad, Sarun, Monghyr, and Balasore.

To afford greater convenience to the public, the Board have issued instructions to the Commissioners to increase the number of licensed vendors as much as possible. The salaried vend system in Calcutta has also been abolished, and, as an experimental measure, the right to sell stamps at the High Court and the Calcutta Collectorate was put to

auction. The successful bidders have lately commenced work, and the Collector has been asked to watch carefully the trial of the new system. The result of the experiment will be awaited, as well as of the reference which the Board has made to the Commissioners on the subject of the introduction of the auction system in the interior of the country.

LICENSE-TAX.

Results of the tax.

The total demand of the tax under all classes is shewn as Rs. 47,34,937. This, however, as well as the total number of the assessees and the aggregate amount of remissions, is misleading, as it was found necessary, for convenience of account, when an assessee was reduced on objection from one class to another, to show him first as assessed under the higher class, then to show the whole of that amount as remitted, and a fresh assessment as made in a lower class. This necessarily leads to the same assessee being shewn twice over, and to gross instead of net remissions being exhibited. The actual collections up to 31st March appear to be Rs. 20,85,156; remissions up to 31st March Rs. 14,39,635, including Rs. 25,397 as refunds. The figures, however, are not accurate, as they do not agree with the returns furnished by the Accountant-General.

Act different for Calcutta and the rest of Bengal.

The License-tax Act I (B.C.) of 1878 provides a separate procedure for the collection of the tax in Calcutta and in the rest of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor, and the classification even is different, below the first three classes. In the rest of Bengal the fee for class IV is Rs. 20; for class V, Rs. 5; and for class VI, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. In Calcutta the fee for class IV is Rs. 25; for class V, Rs. 12; and for class VI, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, or Re. 1. The following chapter therefore treats separately of the measures taken to assess and collect the tax for the districts in the interior and for Calcutta.

Administration of the Act in the interior.

Taking first the administration of the Act in the districts in the interior, the Board point out that, while the law charges the District Collectors with the duty of assessment, no subordinate agency was in existence which could be utilised for the purpose of making the necessary local enquiries and preparing the lists. It was necessary to create such an agency, and also to organise it at a cost which would not absorb any undue proportion of the collections. This was an obvious difficulty, especially in the first year of the tax; and while some cases have no doubt been brought to light in which the circle officers, as the newly-created assessors were called, have abused their powers, and others in which they have displayed great want of judgment, it may be said that, as a body, considering the onerous nature of the work entrusted to them, its novelty, and the unpopularity necessarily inherent in their office, they have discharged their difficult duty with success and credit.

Work of circle officers.

The number of circle officers appointed in Bengal was 264, and they had to select the assessees from among a total population of 60,415,224, inhabiting 177,045 villages. On an average, therefore, each circle officer had a population of about 230,000 persons, living in about 680 villages, as the ground-work

of his enquiry. The number of villages visited by these officers in shewn as 154,634, which gives an average of about 590 a head; and the average number of assessments made, including double assessments, was 3,170. These figures are sufficient to show that the circle officers had no light task; and if in many cases their assessments had to be largely revised on objection, it would not be fair hastily to conclude that their work was under the circumstances badly done. Allowing for the very disagreeable nature of the duties which they had to discharge, the wonder is, not that so many complaints against them were made, as that relatively the complaints were so few. The Board bring out very clearly the reasons of the excessive number of objections which were inherent in the nature of the tax the first year. The tax was to be essentially non-inquisitorial, *i.e.* the circle officers were to make a hypothetical assessment, and persons complaining were to prove the grounds of their complaint. Since enquiry was not to be made before assessing, and in no other way could either speed be secured or inquisition avoided, it was a foregone certainty that objections must be numerous, and many of them justifiable; in other words, the assessments were essentially tentative, to be corrected by objections. These conditions must be remembered as accounting for much of the dissatisfaction and the large number of remissions; but they are mainly restricted to the first year's working of it, and may be expected to greatly diminish, if not to disappear, in the following years.

Use made of municipal agency.

The above figures do not allow for the assistance derived from municipal agency under section 27 of the Act. The earliest intention seems to have been to appoint enumerators under the circle officers for the purpose of preparing the first lists of persons chargeable. The village punchayets under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 were to be regarded as equivalent to enumerators and their returns were to be made to the circle officers. Eventually few, if any, enumerators were appointed, as it was thought dangerous to entrust them with so much power; and the Board report that, where the chowkidari punchayets were employed to assess villages, the work was so badly performed that it had to be done over again. As far, therefore, as the enumerators and the village punchayets are concerned, the circle officers received little or no help; but the assessments made by the municipal committees and union punchayets, under Act V (B.C.) of 1876 were returned direct to the Collectors, and apparently in these, the largest and most important places liable to taxation outside Calcutta, the circle officers had little, if anything, to do. It is a defect in the forms and statistics prescribed by the Board that they furnish no information regarding the extent and quality of the work done by municipal committees and union and village punchayets. It is not possible, therefore, to estimate the assistance received from them by the circle officers.

It appears that this the first attempt to employ municipal agency in assessing imperial or provincial taxation has not been very successful; and though unquestionably such agency has at its disposal more perfect means of information than any available to the ordinary circle officers, yet, when the municipality derives no benefit from the tax, and when the sympathies of the assessors are entirely on the side of the assessees, it is to be feared that the knowledge is not used in the

interest of the general tax-payer so much as for the benefit of clamouring fellow-townsmen.

System of assessment, objection, and appeal.

The circle officers' original assessments were not, as has been said, intended to be inquisitorial. They were to estimate on general information, and any assessee who was aggrieved was to be allowed to lodge an objection on an anna stamp. These objections might, under section 32 of the law, be made over to any Assistant or Deputy Collector, or such other officer as the local Government might from time to time appoint. As a fact, it appears that the rule was for the circle officer himself to hear all objections under classes V and VI, while those in higher classes were heard by the Collector or his deputies. When an objection was heard by any officer subordinate to the Collector, an appeal lay to the Collector. The total number of objections preferred was 277,681, or 33 per cent. on the aggregate of assessees, 840,507. As these figures include double assessments, the true percentage would be somewhat higher.

Of these 277,681 objections, 141,613 were disallowed, 131,089 wholly or partly allowed, and 4,979 were pending at the close of the year. The frequency of these objections has already been explained, but the number of objections wholly or partly allowed shows that the circle officers were not unwilling to modify their original assessments.

The number of appeals to Collectors was only 4,473 out of the 277,681 objections out of which an appeal might arise. There could be no appeal, however, when a Collector heard an objection himself; and it is evident that some Collectors heard objections themselves; and also, as no figures are available shewing how many of the 131,089 objections were wholly and how many partially allowed, it is impossible to make out any precise percentage of appeals on objections liable to appeal, as in the case of objections compared with assessments; but the number of appeals was comparatively small, and indicates that, as a rule, the orders passed on objections gave satisfaction.

The supervising agency.

It seems that where the Act has worked badly in any district of Bengal, it has been greatly due to the want of adequate primary supervision by the Collector of the district. When a number of officers are deputed to carry out a new and difficult duty, such as the assessment of traders under the License-tax Act, it may safely be anticipated that the action of each can be improved and strengthened by a comparison with the work of others, and that it will be a great assistance to each assessor to know how others are working. For this assistance the assessors were evidently in the main dependent on the Collectors. Each Collector had under him on an average six circle officers, and it was important that he should, at an early stage in the proceedings, contrast their work and check those who were comparatively over-assessing, while correcting the undue leniency of others. Some Collectors appear to have discharged this duty with much care and with the best results, and the Collectors generally gave much of their time and attention to the revision of the assessment of the tax; but in some districts the circle officers were left too much to their own resources, and on the whole it is certain that, whether from pressure of other business, or from trusting to the possibility of correcting errors at a future stage of proceedings, many Collectors failed to

give sufficient time and attention to the guidance of circle officers in the first instance, and thus led to much unnecessary trouble at a subsequent stage of the work. The law, as already remarked, allowed the Collector to make over his duties to his subordinates; but the rules and the Board's orders required the Collectors and subordinate officers to do the work of supervision and even of checking the assessment lists, as far as possible, personally. That they could not satisfactorily perform this duty themselves in all districts may be accepted; but where their duties were too onerous to permit this, it would perhaps have been better had an experienced Deputy Collector been told off to supervise the work of the circle officers, as in the case of the road cess valuations, and the Collectors' duties been thereby lightened.

Incidence of the Act in different districts.

The total number of persons assessed, including double assessments, was 840,507, and the total estimated population 60,415,224. This represents an average of one assessee to every 71 persons. The proportion in different districts is, however, very different, and indicates great diversity of assessment. Thus in Manbhoom only 1 in 239 was assessed, but in the adjacent and poorer district of Singbhoom 1 in 22; in Sarun 1 in 171; in Maldah 1 in 31; in the Patna Division, as a whole, 1 in 112; in the Bhagulpore Division 1 in 67; in Bogra 1 in 169; in Rungpore 1 in 58. Similar inequality is manifest in dealing with the objections that were preferred and the amounts eventually collected. In Beerbhoom the assessments were about the average, and the percentage of objections small—18·6 per cent. But, of these, 1,442 were altogether disallowed, and only 315 partially or wholly successful. In Midnapore, on the contrary, where the Board consider that the Act was very well supervised, the objections were 22·3 per cent., and 6,023 were successful, against 3,761 unsuccessful. In Hooghly the objections were very numerous, 38·3 per cent.; and yet 11,288 were allowed, against only 3,648 rejected. In Patna, as remarked below, the results were still more unequal; while in Singbhoom, again, where the assessees were so numerous, only 14·6 per cent. objected, and 1,368 were unsuccessful, against 740 successful.

Collections in the several districts.

The License-tax Act of 1867, with a minimum of Rs. 200, produced Rs. 15,45,541, or less than five-ninths of the present Act. Under that Act income derived from land was exempted, but official incomes were taxed. In the district of Mozufferpore, however, the present Act produced nearly seven times as much as that of 1867; in Furreedpore six times as much; in Bhagulpore five times as much; and in Maldah and Balasore nearly four times as much. In Bogra, on the contrary, it produced only in the ratio of 2 to 3; in Chittagong 10 to 19; and in Patna 7 to 9; while in Manbhoom and Noakholly it was nearly the same. All these five districts the Board consider to have been underassessed, especially Patna.

Cost of collection.

The total cost of collection up to the 30th June was Rs. 3,34,069, or 12·1 per cent. on the total income. There are no means of checking this by the Accountant-General's figures; but up to the 31st March that officer shows the total cost under the Act as Rs. 2,79,340. In Noakholly the percentage

of cost on collections was 40·1; in Chittagong 38·2, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 34·2. The expenditure was thus made up—

	Rs.
Salaries of circle officers and their subordinates, including peons	2,68,753
Travelling allowances	57,270
Postage	1,931
Stationery	506
Contingencies	5,609
Total ...	3,34,069

Assessments and collections in Calcutta.

Turning now to the town of Calcutta, which, as above remarked, was assessed under separate rules and with some difference of classes, it appears that the results were almost as unsatisfactory as at Patna. The License-tax Act of 1867, with a minimum of Rs. 200, brought in a revenue of Rs. 4,66,286, and the assessments under the present Act originally stood at Rs. 12,19,357, including double assessments. The number of assessments made was 32,833, and the number of objections only 5,789, or about 19 per cent. But it appears that 6,600 assessments had also to be cancelled as irrecoverable for reasons other than limitation. These reasons were that the assessees were dead, or had left the place, or were undiscoverable, and, in the absence of further explanation, this circumstance, in a city where house-rate and license-tax are collected for municipal purposes, involves a far severer condemnation of the negligent manner in which the assessments were originally made than any official censure could convey. Eventually, therefore, Rs. 8,07,744 were remitted, or two-thirds of the entire demand; and the collections were only Rs. 3,35,331, leaving uncollected Rs. 76,283, which lapsed on the 30th June.

Causes of over-assessments and large remissions.

The Chairman ascribes the wholesale remissions to the following causes:—*(a)* Tea companies and other companies paying road cess were declared exempt by Government. Nearly all these exemptions were in the highest classes. *(b)* The bad state of trade. Many large houses and traders, who would as a rule pay in the highest class, were working during the year at a loss or at a nominal profit, and whenever they cared to claim exemption, they were in a position to substantiate their claim. *(c)* The law required certain classes of occupations to be assessed, in the first instance, in the first, second, or third class, and hence the assessors were compelled to place them higher than their income justified. *(d)* The assessments, making every allowance for the above causes, were badly made.

The Lieutenant-Governor would make a liberal allowance for causes *(a)* and *(b)*. The income from Calcutta is derived to a great extent from European companies, firms, houses, and traders, and the stagnant state of trade must have considerably diminished the legitimate productiveness of the Act. The third cause *(c)* is not entitled to much weight, as the assessments in class I may be in the first or second grade, and the largest remissions were in class I, grade 1.

Be this as it may, however, it is admitted that the assessments were also carelessly done; but, before finding fault with the late Chairman on this account, it must be remembered that he was left alone to bear the burden of supervision by himself. The Commissioners whose aid was invited by him rendered very valuable and praiseworthy assistance in hearing appeals; but they declined to assist the Chairman in revising the assessments, on account of the invidious character of the duties, and because the position of both assessors and judges in appeal would be anomalous. It is to be regretted that the local knowledge which the law expressly intended to be available in making assessments in municipalities was thereby lost. The result was that the entire work of supervision was thrown upon the Chairman, who, being at the same time Commissioner of Police, had clearly no leisure to discharge the duty satisfactorily.

Mr. Souttar seems to be of opinion that, all things considered, the orders passed on objections were right and proper, and not unduly lenient, and in any case the Municipal Commissioners, who gave their time gratuitously to the tedious and thankless task of hearing appeals, are deserving of the best thanks of Government. Whether undue leniency was displayed or not, it is difficult for Government to judge. The outturn of the tax in Calcutta was undoubtedly very disappointing; but it is not easy to determine how far the exemptions and the depressed state of trade, which would evidently act upon Calcutta profits more than upon that of traders in the interior, justified the result.

Unpopularity of the License-tax Act.

The Divisional Commissioners remark generally that the license-tax was very unpopular because it was a direct tax, and all direct taxes must be unpopular; but that it would have been less so had its incidence on all classes been more equal, and had the assessments been more carefully made. On the other hand, the Commissioners of Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong, while admitting the unpopularity of the tax, seem to think that it did not give rise to so many complaints as might have been expected. The Board point out that the recent orders exempting all persons with incomes of less than Rs. 250 per annum will remove much of the disgust with which the Act was received, and also express an opinion that, "as a rule, the tax was imposed generally with sufficient leniency and consideration to prevent any real ground for complaint of gross unfairness or oppression."

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

As noticed last in last year's report, the attempt to secure the general registration of births was in the first instance ordered by this Government to be deferred, as being too imperfect and of too little service to warrant its continuance. The Government of India, however, requested a reconsideration of these orders, and it was accordingly directed that births should be registered in all first-class municipalities. As a fact, however, they have been registered in 51 second-class municipalities and 13 unions besides the 25 first-class municipalities. Hence the births among a population of 2,314,625 only (according to the last census) have been registered this year, against the births among a population of 58,281,453 last year. As regards the registration of deaths, however, there has been no practical change; the mortality has been registered of a population, according to the last census, of 59,998,435, against 59,993,332 in 1877.

Births. The births registered were 1,785 still-born and 45,288 born alive, giving a ratio of 19·56 per mille. Although the female population in the towns under registration is only estimated at 47·5 per cent., and consequently some reduction in the birth-rate is to be expected, still it is evident that the number registered can hardly exceed half the number of actual births. Even in Calcutta, where the organization is so much more complete, it is found impossible to obtain correct, or even approximately correct, birth statistics. It is useless therefore attempting to make any use of these figures as a whole. It appears, however, that among the 89 towns in which births were registered six registered over 40 births per mille, including one (Jamalpore) in which the births reached 55·67 per mille. As births are undoubtedly more numerous proportionately in the rural tracts, it seems probable that 45 per mille would not be at all too high a rate for the province as a whole: in fact, looking to the enormous mortality among children in the first year, the rate can hardly be less in a normal year.

Deaths. The registered deaths only amounted to 17·73 per mille; but in judging of the value of this record, a wide distinction must be drawn between urban and rural registration. In the 429 urban circles the ratio of registered mortality

was 35·13 per mille, while in the 1,295 rural circles it was only 17·01. The urban registration shows an increase upon last year, when the rate of recorded deaths was only 32·49 per mille, but rural registration fell off from 17·39 to 17·01, and consequently, owing to the vast preponderance of the rural over the urban populations, the rate of mortality registered over the whole province declined from 17·96 to 17·73.

Falling off in the registration of deaths in 1878.

This is the first year in which there has been a decline, the ratio having gradually risen from 3·92 per mille in 1870 to 17·96 in 1877. The Sanitary Commissioner contends that the diminished registration is solely due to the termination of the cholera epidemic in Chittagong, Noakholly, and Backergunge, where the registered deaths from that scourge were only 3,023 in 1878, against 49,733 in 1877. As this gives a difference of 46,710, and the falling-off in registered deaths in the whole province only mounted to 13,485, there is, as he points out, under other heads and in other districts, a considerable increase.

There is, however, every reason to suppose that while cholera was less prevalent in 1878 than in 1877, the former year was on the whole much the more unhealthy of the two, and the aggregate mortality in it was greater. This is certainly the general impression, based upon the widespread prevalence of fevers of a malarious type; and it is fully borne out by the statistics of registration where they can be relied upon. Thus in Calcutta the registered mortality in 1878 was 38·1 per mille, as against 31·9 in 1877, and this in spite of deaths from cholera having declined from 1,418 to 1,338. In the suburbs the registered mortality was 66·94 per mille, against 62·38 in 1877; cholera, however, increased in this municipality from 2,018 in 1877 to 2,364 in 1878.

Still more to the point, however, is the evidence of the mortality in jails, cantonments, and lunatic asylums, as these are spread over the province, and therefore furnish a test to a certain extent of the death-rate in all parts of the Lower Provinces. In jails the average mortality in 1878 was 71·7 per mille on average strength, as against 50·6 in 1877; in cantonments 30·85 per mille in 1878, against 24·25 in 1877; and in lunatic asylums 95 per mille in 1878, against 65 in 1877. These statistics, all converging as they do to the same conclusion, and corroborating the *á priori* probability that high prices would conduce to an anæmic condition among the poorer classes with fixed incomes, and especially among the very old or very young and pauper community, seem to be almost decisive in proof of an increase of general mortality in 1878 as compared with 1877, and show that accurate registration in the rural circles has fallen off relatively even more than it has done absolutely.

Indeed this result need not cause any surprise, looking to the very inadequate machinery available for rural registration and to the influences on which its success has to depend. The primary registrars are with very few exceptions the village chowkidars, over whom, especially in all the smaller villages not brought under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, the district officials can exercise but a very slender control. When a stir is made by the Magistrate or the District Superintendent,

a certain portion of the chowkidars, the more amenable to influence, exert themselves and bring in returns approaching to correctness; others, however, especially those who receive no regular pay, cannot be brought to exert themselves. Up to a certain point if the pressure from above is sustained, improvement will continue; but after reaching the point at which it becomes apparent that little if anything results from their exertions, the zeal both of officials and subordinates must decline. Thus it is almost evident that where registration is not compulsory, and where the chowkidars are badly and irregularly paid, registration can only be brought up to a certain degree of accuracy after which further progress will necessarily be very slow.

Comparative accuracy in Orissa.

It cannot be expected that rural registration in the Lower Provinces will attain even to the approximate accuracy which is reached in the Central Provinces, or even in the Punjab or North-Western Provinces. The village machinery in Bengal, and the hold of Government officials over this machinery, is infinitely weaker than in temporarily settled provinces. The only part of Bengal which at all corresponds with the Central Provinces in this respect is Orissa, where the greater part of the land is temporarily settled, rent suits are still decided by the Collectors, chowkidars have service lands, and patwaris and canungoes are general; and though Orissa is in many respects a backward province, and the conservative tendencies of the Uriyas might be expected to prove unmanageable, it is precisely in these districts that rural registration is least imperfect.

It should also be remembered that, looking to the objects of registration, it is much more important for the present to secure an approach to accuracy in towns than in the country. One of the chief objects of correct registration is to draw the attention of the Government officials and of the more intelligent residents to the insanitary condition of places where mortality is exceptionally high, and thus, as far as possible, to remedy the evil: or, as the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India expresses it in reviewing the results in 1877—"The object of registration is to localize disease, so that the causes which produce it may be sought out, and if possible removed; to bring to the notice of the people any excessive mortality occurring, so that they may be impressed with the importance of bestirring themselves in sanitary reform." But while this object is to some extent attainable in towns, it must be for many years to come altogether unattainable in the interior. In the case of a town, the area which forms the unit of registration is comparatively small, the town itself is regulated by sanitary rules of more or less efficiency, it has a governing body to enforce these rules, and municipal funds to admit of carrying out improvements. If it is shown, therefore, that any particular town is exceptionally unhealthy, some good effect may reasonably be looked for.

On the other hand the rural units of registration are almost always thanas extending over areas of from 100 to 300 square miles, and containing from 200 to 600 villages; in each of these villages nothing is done, nothing can be done for sanitation except by the spontaneous adoption of improved habits among the people. If registration were sufficiently accurate to prove that in any thana the mortality had been excessive,

little or nothing would have been thereby gained. It would still be a matter of difficulty to ascertain to which villages of the thana the excess was due; and even if this were ascertained, there is hardly a village in Lower Bengal the sanitary arrangements of which would not be condemned *in toto* by an inspecting officer; and the carrying out of his most elementary recommendations would cost more than the heaviest rate imposed upon the village and devoted to this sole purpose would realize even were such a measure possible. There is no staff of officers to superintend the work, no village authority that could be relied upon to enforce attention to orders. As the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India remarks—"The Government can never cleanse India by any legislative enactment or remove the many defects which more or less affect the inhabitants of every town and village throughout the country. This must be the work of the people themselves acting individually and through municipalities;" and where there are no municipalities, and individual action has to be relied upon, it must evidently be a work of time and education.

It is therefore gratifying to observe that registration appears to be much more accurate in the towns. Deaths are at present registered in 93 municipalities and unions, containing a population of 2,370,803 inhabitants, and the rate of deaths registered in them as a whole was 35·13 per mille. The rate in Calcutta during the same period was 38·1, and if the death-rate in provincial towns is not on the whole greater than in Calcutta, a fair standard of accuracy would appear to have been attained. Of these 93 towns, however, 11 registered less than 15 per mille, and 5 more registered between 15 and 20 per mille; the registration in the former must have been, and in the latter probably was, defective. If these are omitted, the average would be raised to very nearly the rate recorded in Calcutta.

In other provinces of the Bengal Presidency the death-rate registered in towns in 1877 was as follows:—

Central Provinces	35·86
Burmah	34·73
Punjab	33
Assam	32·3
Berar	31·4
North-Western Provinces and Oude	29·43

It appears therefore that in all parts of the country either towns are much more unhealthy than villages, or urban registration is much more perfect. Looking to the accuracy said to have been attained in the Central Provinces, it appears probable that if registration could be improved in the few towns referred to above in which it is still defective, urban registration in Bengal might be considered to be fairly correct.

The more the prospect of obtaining accurate registration in towns and municipalities appears attainable, the more important it becomes to test these figures and detect the points in which they are still imperfect; more especially it appears desirable to do this as regards the ages and sexes of persons recorded as deceased. And as the urban statistics are evidently far more accurate than the rural, and also as accuracy in them is of more importance, the Sanitary Commissioner

has been asked to exhibit in his future reports urban circles and rural circles separately as regards age, sex, and class.

Taking the figures for Bengal as a whole, the mortality among males was 20·00 per mille, and among females 15·47; while the percentage of deaths among children below one year of age to total deaths was 12·75. As the experience of 20 years in England gives about 20 to 18·35 as the relative mortality of males and females, and 24·23 as the percentage of deaths under one year to total deaths, this would seem to indicate defective registration as regards female and infant mortality. As it is far from certain that the proportion of living males to females is as great in England as in India, the inference regarding female mortality is not very decisive; but so far as infant mortality is concerned, the subject well deserves special attention. Dr. Payne has clearly shown from the statistics of Calcutta that in this city at any rate the extent of infant mortality is appalling. He calculates the ratio of deaths under one year to births at 320 per mille in 1876, 348 per mille in 1877, and 364 per mille in 1878, this being exclusive of children born dead. Moreover, about half of these deaths occur within 15 days of birth. The causes of this mortality which is peculiar to native children—European infants not dying at more than one-fourth of the above rates—are fully discussed at paragraphs 19 to 34 of his report as Health Officer of the municipality for 1876. On the other hand it is admitted that were it not for the marvellously injudicious treatment of infants the climate of India would be more favourable to infant life than that of England. If, as is supposed, registration in the Central Provinces is accurate, the mortality there during the first year of life is 147 per mille boys and 143 per mille girls, or an average of 145 per mille, which is not very different from the English rate.

In cantonments, the mortality among natives was 30·85 per mille in 1878, against 24·25 in 1877.

The number of sailors visiting Calcutta during the year is estimated at 18,965 of all nationalities, as against 29,819, exclusive of foreigners, reported in 1877. Of these 3,292, or about 175 per mille, were admitted to hospital, but only 80, or 4·21 per mille, died. The mortality was not so high, as was to be anticipated; but as many of the sailors who visit the port only remain a few days, and most of them only a few weeks, it is of course very much higher than it looks. As regards the locality from which the sickness occurred, the Sanitary Commissioner states that the Hastings Ghât moorings were the unhealthiest, and next to that the Esplanade and Jetty moorings; but he bases this opinion on the absolute number of seamen admitted to hospital from the ships. But this datum alone, without any reference to the number of ships anchored off each place, and the number of sailors in them, is insufficient.

Emigration.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

THE marked increase in colonial emigration which occurred in 1877-78 was in great measure maintained in the past year. The number of emigrants despatched to the colonies fell off, but the decrease may be attributed rather to the fact that the demand of the colonies was not so large as in the previous year than to any difficulty experienced in securing emigrants in the recruiting districts. In both years the operations of recruiters were facilitated by the prevalence of high prices in the districts in which they were employed, and the number of emigrants who actually left Calcutta for the colonies was much in excess of that for which requisitions were received by the Emigration Agents. The demands of the colonies and the number of emigrants despatched during the last three years stand thus:—

	Statute adults required.	Statute adults despatched.	Souls.
1876-77	12,965	7,138	7,734
1877-78	15,036	16,032	18,488
1878-79	13,095	14,224	15,865

Emigration to Fiji was permitted for the first time last year, and 498 emigrants were sent to that colony during the season. Continued attention was given by the Protector to the removal of abuses and to the introduction of measures calculated to prevent their recurrence, and there is reason to believe that his efforts have effected some improvement in the working of the department.

Agencies.

There were nine agencies in operation during the year, the number being the same as in the previous year. No recruiting for Grenada was carried on, but the place of that agency was filled up by the new agency opened for Fiji. With the exception of the Mauritius depôt, which is at Bhowanipore, the depôts are all situated at Garden Reach, and three of them are on the river-side. Their sites are well chosen, and they are said to afford ample accommodation for large bodies of coolies and facilities for embarkation. The management of the depôts generally during the year was satisfactory.

Admissions into depôt.

The total number of emigrants admitted into depôt was 18,485, against 22,544 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of 4,059. Admissions fell off from 3,044 to 1,316 in the Mauritius depôt; from 9,668 to 7,263 in the Demerara depôt

from 1,156 to 232 in the Jamaica depôt; from 724 to 263 in the St. Lucia depôt; and from 2,733 to 2,515 in the Guadeloupe depôt. The depôts in which admissions increased were those for Trinidad (from 2,821 to 3,093), Natal (from 1,315 to 2,161), and Surinam (from 504 to 1,045). The number admitted into the Fiji depôt was 597.

Mortality in depôt.

The mortality in depôt was less than that which occurred in 1877-78, the number of deaths in all the depôts together being 97, and the general death-rate ·52 per cent., as compared with 168 deaths and a death-rate of ·74 per cent. in 1877-78. The Natal depôt, with a percentage of ·97 against ·15 in the previous year, showed the highest death-rate. This serious increase was caused by an outbreak of cholera, which was, however, promptly checked. The lowest death-rate was returned for the depôts of Trinidad, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. The Trinidad depôt, which showed a mortality of 11 only out of 3,093 admissions, or ·35 per cent., was particularly healthy. A very satisfactory improvement occurred in the rate of mortality among children and infants in all the depôts. The percentage of deaths, calculated on the total strength of each group admitted into depôt in the past two years, has been—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Among the men	0·25	0·22
Ditto women	0·48	0·33
Ditto children	1·68	0·20
Ditto infants	3·77	0·31

Cholera, dysentery, and chest affection, carried off the largest number of persons last year, and an outbreak of measles caused 13 deaths in the Demerara depôt. Only one case of small-pox was reported, against 18 in 1877-78.

Detention in depôt.

Except in the Jamaica, Natal, and Guadeloupe depôts, the average detention in depôt showed a reduction. In the Jamaica depôt the average detention rose from 37 to 62 days, owing to delay in the arrival of the return ship which had been chartered for the double voyage, and difficulty in procuring ballast cargo. The number of emigrants detained was fortunately small, and no fatal outbreak of sickness occurred during their detention, as only one death was returned for the whole season. There were, as usual, some cases of prolonged detention in most of the depôts on account of ill health or other unavoidable causes.

Recruitment.

The number of licenses granted during the year was 286, against 375 in 1877-78 and 306 in 1876-77, while the percentage of cancellations was 14·68, against 4·26 in 1877-78 and 3·92 in 1876-77. The large increase of cancellations in the past year was the outcome of vigorous efforts made by the Protector to check the irregularities of recruiters. Among other irregularities brought to light, it was found that the employment of unlicensed assistants was freely resorted to by licensed recruiters, and that some sub-agents and recruiters habitually removed intending emigrants from their own to other districts for the purpose of registration, with the object, it would seem, of placing them quickly beyond the influence of their relatives and friends, who might object to their emigrating.

These practices are distinctly contrary to the law, and all the men found guilty of them were deprived of their licenses. At the instance of this Government, instructions were also issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to its district officers to supervise carefully the proceedings of recruiters, so as to check completely the employment of unlicensed recruiters, and to make registration possible only in the districts in which the emigrants are recruited. As a further means of controlling the operations of the agencies, revised forms of the register of emigrants to be kept at each depôt, of the report of arrivals, and of the return of casualties, were prepared during the year, and have since been introduced.

Terms offered by the colonies.

No change has been made in the terms offered to emigrants by the several colonies. The colony of Fiji, which, as already remarked, started operations for the first time last year, offers wages at the rate of one shilling a day to adult males, and nine pence a day to adult females, above the age of 15 years. Children will receive remuneration according to the amount of work done by them. In all other respects the terms of engagement are identical with those for Trinidad. It was stated in the last report that a representation had been made to the Government of India in regard to a provision of the law of the French colonies, under which the Indian immigrant, though entitled to a return passage under the convention entered into between the French and British Governments in 1861, might be deprived of his right to such passage in case of criminal or corrective condemnation in the local courts. An assurance has since been given by the French Government that the colonial law will in no case be enforced in contravention of the terms of the convention, and this has been accepted as a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Number despatched.

The total number of statute adults indented for by the colonies, and the number actually despatched during the year, has been stated. The number shipped was larger than the demand in every case except Natal, to which only 955 men were sent, against a demand for 1,000. Return emigrants who re-emigrated were 472 in number, the majority going to Demerara and Trinidad. Demerara took 255, of whom 191 had previously been in the colony, and 91, including 66 old emigrants of the colony, went to Trinidad. Mauritius would seem to stand next in popularity with this class of emigrants, 48 out of 120 of its old emigrants who re-emigrated having gone back to the island.

Registration, and losses through rejection and other causes.

Great discrepancies were again observed between the number of emigrants registered in the recruiting districts, as shown in the returns of the registering officers, and the number admitted into depôt, as reported by the Agents. From the registering officers' returns it appears that 20,117 persons were registered during the year, while the Agents' returns account for only 18,485 persons. It is to be feared that of the remaining 1,632 persons not a few were turned adrift by the recruiters after registration without adequate provision for their return to their homes. One such case, in which 287 people were thus rejected, was actually brought to the notice of Government

during the year. Instructions were issued to all registering officers in October 1878 to forward to the Protector a copy of every registration under official endorsement, and to furnish him as soon as possible after the close of each month with a list of all registrations effected during the month. The Government of the North-Western Provinces was requested simultaneously to issue similar instructions to its officers. These instructions apparently reached the registering officers too late to produce any material effect on the returns for the past year; but if they have been carefully complied with since, a marked improvement may be inspected in the returns of the current year.

Inclusive of 193 remaining from the previous year, the number of emigrants in depôt during the past year was 18,678. Of these, 15,848 were despatched to the colonies, leaving a balance of 2,829, which was accounted for thus:—rejected as unfit to labour, 1,168; dependents of those so rejected, 448; unwilling to emigrate, 96; claimed by relatives, 10; desertions, 549; deaths, 97; transferred to other agencies, 165; and remaining in depôt at the close of the year, 296. The percentage of emigrants rejected on the ground of unfitness continued large, and was especially high in the agencies for Natal, Surinam, Guadeloupe, and Fiji. The recruits of the Natal agency were all examined and passed by the civil surgeons of the recruiting districts during the year, and the Surinam and Guadeloupe agencies have also since made arrangements for a similar examination of their recruits. The numerous rejections which are nevertheless made in Calcutta indicate, however, that the medical examination in the recruiting districts is frequently inefficient. The introduction of a provision in the law rendering medical examination prior to registration compulsory is again under the consideration of Government.

The percentage of recruits who finally declined to emigrate, and of those who were claimed by their relatives, was smaller than in the previous year. Desertions also, showed a satisfactory falling off, the percentage on the total number of emigrants in depôt being only 2·93 as compared with 4·59 in 1877-78. There was a marked change for the better in the Mauritius agency, and some improvement also took place in the Surinam agency, although the percentage in the latter was still very high. Of the 296 emigrants remaining in depôt at the close of the year, 134 were waiting for a vessel to convey them to Mauritius, seven were orphans maintained by the Natal Government, and the remainder have since been released from their engagements and sent back to their homes.

Proportion of women shipped.

More than the prescribed minimum proportion of 40 women to every 100 men despatched during the season was secured for every colony, and all deficiencies of the previous season were also made up. Altogether 4,202 women and 9,213 men embarked during the year, and the proportion of women to every 100 men was thus 45·60.

Sources of supply.

Of the emigrants of the year, 8,603 were recruited from the North-Western Provinces, 4,266 from Oudh, 2,524 from Behar, 203 from Bengal, 120 from Central India, 58 from Madras and Bombay, 40 from the Punjab, 38 from native States, and 13 from Orissa. Oudh contributed 100 more than in the

previous year, while the number received from Madras and Bombay fell off very largely, apparently on account of the termination of the famine in those provinces. As regards the remaining provinces, allowance being made for the reduced demand of the colonies, the proportion of the emigrants of the season contributed by each may be considered to have been the same as in 1877-78. It will be observed that more than one-half of the emigrants came from the North-Western Provinces, more than one-fourth from Oudh, and nearly one-sixth from Behar, and that only 472 emigrants altogether were recruited elsewhere. The recruits from Bengal were, as usual, few in number. Of the total number of emigrants, 2,179 were Mussulmans and 13,686 Hindoos, and of the latter, 1,450 were returned as Brahmins, 5,296 as agriculturists, 595 as artizans, and 6,345 as belonging to low castes.

Vessels.

One steamer and 32 sailing vessels were engaged in the conveyance of emigrants during the year, against one steamer and 37 sailing vessels in 1877-78, and the average number of emigrants carried by each vessel was 444, against 486 in 1877-78. The death-rate was, on the whole, less than in the previous season. The highest percentage (4·46), which occurred on board the *Plassey*, was ascribed to an outbreak of measles. Cholera made its appearance on three vessels, causing 15 deaths in all. The disease was most fatal on the *Leonidas*, on which nine deaths occurred among 18 emigrants attacked. The voyages were made in good time, except in the cases of the *Jorwar* (111 days to Guadeloupe) and the *Lightning* and the *Sylhet* (111 days and 108 days, respectively, to Demerara). In all other cases the voyage to Guadeloupe and Demerara occupied less than 100 days. The steamer employed during the year was despatched with 709 emigrants to Surinam, and accomplished the voyage in 66 days.

Return of emigrants.

The number of emigrants who returned from the colonies during the year, the amount of their acknowledged savings, and the mortality during the voyage, are shown in the following statement:—

Colonies.	Number of ships.	Number of souls.	Average percentage of mortality.		Savings.	
					Aggregate amount.	Average amount.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mauritius	4	1,402	13	0·92	2,37,567 0 0	162 5 0
Demerara	3	1,599	38	2·37	3,88,949 15 10	243 3 11
Jamaica	1	227	11	4·62	25,217 0 0	111 1 4
Natal	1	36	4	11·11	123 2 0	3 6 8
Total ...	9	3,264	66	2·03	6,51,857 1 10	199 11 4

In 1877-78 the number of return emigrants was 2,544, the aggregate savings amounted to Rs. 4,72,927, and the average savings to Rs. 185-14-4. The very high percentage of mortality shown against the vessel which brought back the Natal emigrants last year was due to the small number of passengers on board, the number of deaths having been four only.

EMIGRATION TO THE TEA DISTRICTS.

The provisions of the Labour Districts' Emigration Act were extended to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts at the end of the previous year by Act II of 1878; the Magistrate of Chittagong and the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts were made *ex-officio* Inspectors of Labourers; and an annual rate of 12 annas was fixed as the rate to be paid by all employers of labour for each labourer serving in those districts under a contract to labour. Various modifications of the rules under the Act were effected during the year, the most important being designed to reduce the risks to health to which emigrants are exposed during the river passage to the labour districts.

Contractors and recruiters.

The number of contractors licensed to recruit and forward labourers was twenty, or six less than in the previous year. Three men retired from business during the year, and two were refused a renewal of their licenses, while two others had their licenses practically suspended for considerable periods, in consequence of the unsatisfactory manner in which their business was conducted. Some of the Calcutta firms interested in the supply of labour to the tea districts have adopted a system of establishing depôts and obtaining contractors' licenses for their own special agents, which appears likely to produce marked results on the character of recruiting operations in Bengal. This system places the supply of labour more immediately in the hands of those interested in the work for which the labourers are wanted, and has for this reason decided advantages over the system of employing professional agents hitherto in vogue.

The number of recruiters licensed during the year was 222 less than in the previous year. Some improvement took place in the proportion of licenses cancelled, the percentage being 3·40, against 4·10 in 1877-78.

Number of emigrants recruited and transmitted through depôts to the labour districts, and casualties on the way.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants and their dependents registered and transmitted through the Calcutta depôts, and the casualties attending their progress from the time of registration to that of arrival at their destination :—

	Class A.	Class B.	Total.
Number registered in the recruiting districts	13,795	11,917	25,712
„ detained, discharged, deserted, and died	388	116	504
„ despatched to Calcutta depôts ...	13,407	11,801	25,208
„ left behind, deserted, or died ...	294	203	497
„ born on the way	1	1	2
„ arrived from recruiting districts ...	13,114	11,599	24,713
„ remaining in depôt at close of preceding year	959	821	1,780
Total number in depôt during the year ...	14,073	12,420	26,493
Number rejected, discharged, deserted, or died	1,970	968	2,938
Remaining in depôt at close of the year ...	254	547	801

		Class A.	Class B.	Total.
Leaving for despatch to labour districts ...		11,849	10,905	22,754
Number despatched to Goalundo, &c., for—	Assam ...	8,920	6,705	.....
	Cachar ...	1,830	3,810	.....
	Sylhet ...	86	194	.....
Assam *viâ* Dhubri		990	196	.....
Chittagong		23	.....	.....
		11,849	10,905	22,754
Number deserted or died on the way to Goalundo		1	3	4
Number arrived at Goalundo		10,835	10,706	21,541
,, awaiting embarkation at close of year		12	286	298
Total number at Goalundo during the year ...		10,847	10,992	21,839
Number left behind, &c., or died at Goalundo		94	126	220
Number embarked for—... ...	Assam ...	8,880	6,633	15,513
	Cachar ...	1,787	4,042	5,829
	Sylhet ...	86	191	277
Total number embarked		10,753	10,866	21,619
Total deserted, died, or left sick *en route* to—	Assam ...	350	246	596
	Cachar ...	80	178	258
	Sylhet ...	.....	2	2
Total born on the way to— ...	Assam ...	2	.....	2
	Cachar ...	1	3	4
Total number landed at destination in—	Assam ...	8,532	6,387	14,919
	Cachar ...	1,708	3,867	5,575
	Sylhet ...	86	189	275
	Chittagong	.....	.....	23
Total number landed at destination		10,349	10,443	20.792

The emigrants despatched to Assam from the Calcutta depôts *viâ* Dhubri have been excluded from the last totals, owing to absence of information regarding the casualties between Dhubri and their final destination.

The following statements show the number of emigrants recruited by garden-sirdars and forwarded to the labour districts independently of contractors' depôts, the losses by the way, and the total numbers reaching their final destination:—

(1).—Forwarded *viâ* Goalundo—

Number recruited in recruiting districts		1,064
,, deserted or died before reaching Goalundo ...		35
Number arrived at Goalundo		1,029
,, awaiting embarkation at close of preceding year		5
Total ...		1,034
Number discharged, deserted, or died at Goalundo ...		23
Number embarked for— ...	Assam ...	982
	Cachar ...	29
Total ...		1,011

Number died on road to—	Assam	...	35
	Cachar	...	.....
Landed in—	Assam	...	947
	Cachar	...	29
	Total	...	976

(2).—Forwarded *vid* other routes, probably Kooshtea :—

Number recruited in recruiting districts ...		...	1,375
„ left behind, deserted, or died for—	Cachar	...	78
	Sylhet	...	3
„ landed at destination for—	Cachar	...	1,149
	Sylhet	...	145
	Total	...	1,294

These statements exhibit in a comprehensive form the losses from all causes at various stages of the journey sustained by the different recruiting and contracting agencies, from the time when the coolies were collected together till the time when they landed in the labour districts. The losses were due to detention by the authorities, to discharges, to rejections for unfitness, to incapacity to proceed on the journey on account of sickness or other infirmity, to desertions, and to death. It appears therefore that out of a total of 30,229 persons collected for the purpose of emigrating to the tea districts, 5,193 persons, or about one-sixth, were lost for the object for which they were collected owing to the casualties enumerated above. Of the total number of persons so collected 14,766 were brought together by depôt recruiters, who make this business their means of livelihood, and 13,024 by garden-sirdar recruiters, who act directly in the interest of the tea companies, the remaining having been recruited by garden-sirdars and forwarded to the labour districts independently of the depôts. Of the 20,792 coolies forwarded through depôts who arrived at their destination, 10,349 belonged to the first and 10,443 to the second class; that is, 70 per cent. of the depôt recruiters' coolies and 80 per cent. of the garden sirdars' coolies arrived at their destination. This may be accepted, though perhaps not absolutely, as an indication of superiority of the latter method of recruiting over the former, and it is satisfactory to find that the system is gaining favour. The numbers recruited in this manner were—

In 1876-77	4,313
„ 1877-78	6,487
„ 1878-79	11,917

Mortality among emigrants transmitted through depôts.

The recorded mortality among emigrants transmitted through depôts was as follows :—

Out of 25,712 registered in the districts, 18 died, giving a death-rate of 0·07 on the whole, 0·04 on class A emigrants, and 0·10 on class B emigrants.

Out of 25,208 despatched to Calcutta, 32 died, giving a death-rate of 0·12 on the whole, 0·14 on class A, and 0·11 on class B emigrants.

Out of 26,493 in the Calcutta depôts, 602 died, giving a death-rate of 2·27 on the whole, 2·17 on class A, and 2·36 on class B emigrants.

Out of 21,839 in the Goalundo depôts, 167 died, giving a death-rate of 0·76 on the whole, 0·54 on class A, and 0·98 on class B emigrants.

The numbers embarked for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet were respectively 15,513, 5,829, and 277. Out of the Assam emigrants, 589 died; out of those for Cachar, 232; and out of those for Sylhet, two died. The percentages were as follow:—

	On the whole.	Class A.	Class B.
For Assam	3·79	3·88	3·67
„ Cachar	3·98	3·30	4·28
„ Sylhet	0·72	...	1·04

These comparisons, on the whole, tell unfavourably on the class B emigrants, as under nearly all conditions their death-rate was higher than in the case of the class A emigrants.

Emigrants recruited by contractors' agents.

The total number registered by licensed recruiters (class A) was less than that of the previous year, being only 13,795, as against 18,377 in 1877-78. The districts of Chota Nagpore were the chief sources of supply, 60·48 per cent. having been registered there, and the rest in other districts. Of the whole number registered, 13,114, including one born on the way, were admitted into depôt in Calcutta. In the interval between the registration of the coolies and their arrival at the Calcutta depôts—

209, or 1·51	per cent.	...	...	... were detained.
44 „ 0·31	„	...	...	... „ discharged.
29 „ 0·21	„	...	...	... „ left behind.
376 „ 2·72	„	...	...	... deserted.
24 „ 0·17	„	...	...	... died.

A loss of 682, or nearly 5 per cent. of the total number, thus occurred before the coolies reached Calcutta.

Emigrants recruited by garden sirdars and passed through depôts.

Of the 11,917 coolies registered by garden-sirdar recruiters (class B), 11,599, including one born on the way, arrived at the Calcutta depôts. Of the remaining 319—

35, or 0·29	per cent.	...	...	... were detained.
27 „ 0·22	„	...	...	... „ left behind.
231 „ 1·93	„	...	...	... deserted.
26 „ 0·21	„	...	...	... died.

In 1878-79 the proportion of those under this class who absconded during the year was nearly double, while the death-rate was only a fourth of that of 1877-78.

Casualties in depôt.

Altogether 26,494 coolies, as against 24,068 in 1877-78, were temporarily accommodated in the Sealdah and Entally depôts in the course of the year. The following statement shows some of the chief points in connection with them :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Rejections, including relatives ...	1,203	5·0 nearly.	852	3·21
Ditto, excluding ditto	869	3·61	449	1·7 nearly.
Transferred to other depôts	496	2·06	64	0·24
Discharged, exclusive of transfers ...	892	3·70	711	2·7
Absconded	1,007	4·18	707	2·63
Deaths from cholera	202	0·83	468	1·76
Total deaths	315	1·30	602	2·27

Rejections.

It is satisfactory to find that the percentage of emigrants rejected at the Calcutta depôts as physically unfit to emigrate diminished from nearly five per cent. in 1877-78 to 3·21 per cent. in 1878-79. In the last report it was stated that the very large percentage of rejections was due to some serious defect in the system of examination of the coolies in the mofussil, and that the particular attention of the emigration officers had been directed to the subject. The measures subsequently adopted to secure greater strictness in the examinations in the mofussil have, apparently, produced very favourable results; and the Superintendent was able to report that, from the coolies sent down from many places during the past year, there were no rejections in Calcutta.

Mortality in depôt.

The mortality in the Calcutta depôts during the year was considerably larger than that in the preceding year. The percentage of deaths from cholera was 1·76, and from other causes 2·27, against 0·83 and 1·30 respectively in 1877-78. This increase was attributed to the general unhealthiness of these provinces during the year rather than to any special circumstances connected with the system of conducting emigration operations. The acknowledged unhealthiness of the Sealdah and Entally depôts has, however, recently been the subject of special consideration by Government, and attention has been given to the improvement of the water-supply and other arrangements at these depôts.

Emigrants recruited by garden sirdars and forwarded independently of depôts.

The number of class C coolies, or those recruited by garden sirdars authorized to recruit not more that 20 labourers and to proceed independently of the licensed depôts, was only 2,439, as against 12,259 in 1877-78. The majority of them were recruited in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of these, 1,064 proceeded by way of Goalundo, some for Assam and others for Cachar, but none for Sylhet; and the rest, or 1,375, proceeded by other routes, probably *viâ* Kooshtea, to Cachar and Sylhet. The losses on the way are shown in the statements given on a preceding page.

The mortality in the depôts was, as has been shown above, very heavy; that on the river passage was still heavier. The mortality on

board steamers and flats is exhibited in the report under consideration in the form given below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Total number of trips	65	71	63	75
Ditto ditto without cholera	39	53	35	35
Ditto of souls conveyed ...	16,464	14,646	17,366	16,495
Average percentage of total deaths ...	1·70	1·46	2·96	3·78
Ditto length of passage in days ...	16	17	18	16
Ditto number carried each trip ...	253	200	275	219

The Superintendent of Emigration has been requested to submit a special report on the mortality on river steamers employed in the transport of emigrants, and further information on this subject will be supplied in the next Administration Report.

Improvements on river steamers.

With the view of lessening the mortality on board steamers, many useful suggestions made from time to time have been adopted. At the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner for Assam, the diet scale of the coolies has been altered, in the hope that the revised proportion of the different articles allowed will prove more suitable to the coolies than that formerly prescribed. The arrangements for the water-supply of coolies have been remodelled, in order to reduce the chances of the coolies drinking impure water to a minimum. For this purpose the number of tanks was increased from two to four; and the number and size of these taps were also increased, and their covers better secured to preserve the water in them from risk of contamination. An improvement was also made in the system of supplying water for latrine and bathing purposes; and a special apparatus, consisting of a water-trough with a range of taps and a board for washing clothes on, and a couple of pumps for the supply of an abundance of fresh water for drinking and washing, were introduced. Measures have also been adopted to secure that the water-supply arrangements are constantly inspected and reported on, and by this means the dangers arising from impurity of the water-supply will, it is hoped, be practically eliminated.

Emigration *viâ* Dhubri.

The total number of emigrants who used the Dhubri route was 10,417, against 9,952 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 465 emigrants in the past year. The aggregate number of emigrants received by the districts of Assam in 1878-79 being reckoned at 24,939, as compared with 26,536 in 1877-78, it appears that in the former year about 40 per cent., and in the latter about 36 per cent., of the emigrants to Assam passed through Dhubri, thus showing a relative, as well as an absolute, increase in the number that selected the Dhubri route in the past year. The number of emigrants who were embarked fell off as compared with the preceding year; but the deficiency was more than made up by the number of those who marched up. Only 75 deaths from cholera occurred in the Dhubri depôts among over 10,000 emigrants who passed through, the rate of mortality being under 0·75 per cent. About 90 per cent. of the deaths at depôts were among patients who arrived ill with the disease, or were attacked shortly after arrival. Of the total number, 6,995, that embarked at Dhubri during the year, 170, or 2·43 per cent., died on the passage chiefly of cholera. The death-rate during the previous year was 1·72.

Medical Relief.

Calcutta Medical Institutions.

THE table given below shows the different hospitals and dispensaries in the town of Calcutta and the suburbs, and the extent to which the public resorted to these institutions, during the past three years. There was an increase of 3,849 in the number of in-door patients, and a decrease of 7,925 in the number of out-door patients. The total number of persons treated at all the institutions, although less by 4,076 than the number in 1877, was greater than that attained in any previous year. The falling off is more than accounted for by the closing of the out-door department of the General Hospital, and the consequent absence of out-door patients at that institution during the year. The number of in-door patients shows that the hospitals have not fallen off in popularity.

	1876.			1877.			1878.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,352	44,679	49,031	4,967	47,506	52,473	5,148	48,986	54,134
2. General Hospital ...	3,999	16,293	20,292	5,144	20,248	25,392	4,280	.....	4,280
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries.	2,029	187,661	189,690	2,127	187,903	190,030	2,127	188,637	190,764
4. Campbell Hospital ...	6,640	.....	6,640	6,953	.....	6,953	11,001	.....	11,001
5. Municipal Police Hospital.	2,261	.....	2,261	2,859	.....	2,859	3,396	.....	3,396
Total Calcutta Hospitals	19,281	248,633	267,914	22,050	255,657	277,707	25,952	237,623	263,575
6. North Suburban Hospital.	635	.....	635	732	4,059	4,791	641	3,935	4,576
7. Sumbhoonath Pundit Dispensary.	.....	6,475	6,475	.....	7,465	7,465	.....	12,802	12,802
8. Alipore Dispensary ...	110	4,495	4,605	113	4,188	4,301	112	5,372	5,484
9. Arratoon Apcar Dispensary.	.....	9,559	9,559	.....	9,508	9,508	.....	12,142	12,142
10. Howrah General Hospital.	2,340	18,488	20,828	2,463	19,327	21,790	2,502	20,405	22,907
Total Suburban Hospitals	3,085	39,017	42,102	3,308	44,547	47,855	3,235	54,656	57,911
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,366	287,650	310,016	25,358	300,204	325,562	29,207	292,279	321,486

The closing of the out-door department of the General Hospital led to a general increase in the number of out-door patients treated at the other hospitals and dispensaries, the increase being greatest at the Sumbhoonath Pundit and Arratoon Apcar dispensaries. There was a very large increase of 58 per cent. in the number of patients treated

at the Campbell Hospital. This institution is the pauper hospital of Calcutta, and the increase is in a great measure explained by the high prices of the past year and an increase in diseases induced by bad and insufficient food. To some extent also the increase may be attributed to increasing confidence in the treatment which the poorer classes receive at the hospital.

The following statement shows the race and sex of all persons treated during the past two years:—

Race.	Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Europeans ...	8,638	8,005	1,665	1,356	1,739	1,015	12,042	10,376
Eurasians ...	10,801	9,948	8,211	7,614	15,419	14,588	34,431	32,150
Mahomedans ...	62,306	66,919	13,799	13,431	31,823	29,955	107,928	110,305
Hindoos ...	110,596	111,314	23,685	20,777	27,489	24,377	161,770	156,468
Other castes ...	2,795	3,221	2,438	3,112	4,158	5,305	9,391	11,633
Total ...	195,136	199,407	49,798	46,290	80,628	75,240	325,562	320,937*

* Exclusive of 549 cases treated in the dental dispensary in the Medical College Hospital, particulars of which are not given.

It appears from this statement that notwithstanding the general decrease in the number of patients, there was an increase of 2,377 in the number of Mahomedans treated and of 2,247 in the number of persons classed as of 'other castes.' Of the total number treated 62·13 per cent. were adult males, 14·42 per cent. adult females, and 23·44 per cent. children; the proportion of adult males being higher, and of adult females lower, than in any of the previous five years. While there was an increase of 4,613 in the number of adult Mahomedan male patients and of 718 in the number of adult Hindoo male patients, there was a fall of 368 in the number of adult Mahomedan female patients and of 2,908 in the number of adult Hindoo female patients.

Mortality.

The following table shows the health of the town and suburbs during 1878 and the previous ten years as exhibited in the hospital returns:—

Years.	All Diseases.			Cholera.			Death-rate excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the Municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1868	16,996	3,386	199	1,224	563	460	179	13,736	32
1869	18,035	3,043	169	1,144	558	487	147	12,795	29·8
1870	15,816	2,250	142	605	258	426	131	10,462	24·4
1871	17,325	2,288	132	255	112	439	127	10,299	24
1872	2,805	2,761	132	488	217	484	125	11,923	27·8
1873	18,896	2,706	143	492	264	536	132	11,558	26·9
1874	2,331	3,197	157	666	339	509	145	12,641	29·4
1875	22,806	3,815	167	787	405	515	154	15,069	35
1876*	21,832	3,226	147	740	399	539	134	12,964	30·2
1877*	24,822	3,308	133	574	294	512	124	13,704	31·9
1878*	28,661	4,611	160	603	335	555	152	16,396	38·1

* Exclusive of cases treated in the eye infirmary.

The returns of deaths registered by the Municipality show that the town was exceptionally unhealthy during the past year, the mortality being 38·1 per thousand of the population, against an average of 27·9 for the preceding ten years. Not only was the mortality higher than the average, but it was higher than in any one of the years from 1868 to 1877. The hospital statistics of mortality correspond very closely with those of the general population. The mortality from all diseases was 160 per thousand of those treated, against an average annual hospital death-rate of 152·1 per thousand during the previous ten years. The hospital death-rate of 1878, although very high, was not, however, like the death-rate of the general population, higher than in any of the previous ten years, as it compares favorably with the death-rates of 1868, 1869, and 1875. Excluding cholera cases, the mortality among patients was higher than in any of the preceding ten years except 1868 and 1875.

Prevalent diseases.

The statement of the principal diseases among house-patients shows that there were 8,412 cases of malarious fever with 660 deaths, against 6,706 cases and 483 deaths in 1877. There were 603 cases of cholera and 335 deaths as compared with 574 cases and 294 deaths in the previous year. Small-pox was very prevalent, and 319 cases treated resulted in 135 deaths; while there were only 19 cases and 2 deaths from this disease in 1877. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 1,816 deaths out of 5,386 cases, against 1,131 deaths out of 4,060 cases in the previous year. In all 832 important surgical operations were performed, as compared with 916 in 1877 and 669 in 1876. The total mortality in 1878 was only 59, or 7·09 per cent. of those operated on, against 77 deaths, or 8·4 per cent., in 1877, and 74, or 11·06 per cent., in 1876. The results of the 24 most important and difficult surgical operations were even more satisfactory than those just given. In 1878 there were 467 operations belonging to these classes, and the death-rate was only 4·92 per cent., against corresponding death-rates of 7·25 and 12·01 in 1877 and 1876 respectively. The number of operations on the eye was 318—the same number as in the previous year; but not a single case ended fatally in 1878. There were 35 cases of lithotomy in 1878 with only 2 deaths, against 24 cases and 5 deaths in 1877 and 18 cases and 4 deaths in 1876.

Medical expenditure.

The reforms introduced into the several hospitals on the recommendations of the committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure resulted in a great saving to Government. Excluding the salaries of the medical officers attached to the Medical College Hospital, and the expenditure on European medicines and instruments, which has not been accurately ascertained, the total amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 3,65,497, against a corresponding expenditure of Rs. 4,83,973 in 1877; and this saving of more than a lakh of rupees in a single year was effected notwithstanding that there was an increase of 3,849, or 15 per cent., in the number of in-door patients. The expenditure on account of instruments and medicines was also less during the past year than in previous years. The actual cost of medicines for the General Hospital cannot, on account of the closing of the out-door dispensary, be

usefully compared with the cost in 1877; but in the Mayo Hospital the expenditure for European and bazar medicines was Rs. 7,922, against Rs 8,743 in 1877; while in the Police Hospital the expenditure was Rs. 1,067, against Rs. 2,194, although in each of these institutions the number of patients in 1878 exceeded the number in 1877. The cost of establishments was less by Rs. 6,225 than in 1877; but this decrease was partly accidental. The expenditure on bazar medicines was Rs. 9,189, against Rs. 10,395; and the outlay on buildings and repairs was Rs. 18,679, against Rs. 27,955 in the previous year. The principal heads, however, under which the large saving noticed above was effected were 'miscellaneous charges' and 'diet.' Under the former head there was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 59,177, and under the latter of Rs. 42,593, notwithstanding that there was, as already stated, an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of in-door patients treated. In the orders of Government passed on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into medical expenditure in Bengal, the maximum limit for the diet of Europeans and natives, inclusive of extras and stimulants, was fixed at eight annas for the former and three and a half annas for the latter; and the actual cost of diets during the past year in the different hospitals showed conclusively that these limits afford an ample margin for any extras that the medical officers may consider it necessary or even desirable to give. In the Medical College Hospital the average cost of each diet for Europeans was six annas, in the General Hospital seven annas and six pies, and in the Howrah Hospital nine annas and four pies. For natives it was in the Medical College three annas eight pies, in the General Hospital three annas five pies, in the Howrah Hospital one anna seven pies, in the Mayo Hospital two annas two pies, in the Campbell Hospital two annas six pies, and in the Police Hospital two annas ten pies. In the North Suburban Hospital and in the Alipore Dispensary the cost was one anna ten pies. Taking all the institutions together, the average cost of European diets was seven annas seven pies, and of native diets two annas six pies.

The subscriptions to the various medical institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 25,134, against Rs. 35,075 in 1877 and Rs. 11,291 in 1876. While the subscriptions from Europeans fell from Rs. 31,609 to Rs. 11,134, those from natives rose from Rs. 3,465 to Rs. 14,000. Of the whole amount subscribed, Rs. 17,495 was received by the Mayo Hospital. The Mayo, the North Suburban Hospital, and the Alipore Dispensary, all invested surplus funds during the past year.

Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution and Lady Canning Home.

The scheme of out-nursing, which was the main object of the amalgamation of the two institutions, was successfully introduced during the year, and many applications for out-nurses were received, even in anticipation of the formal opening of the out-nursing department. The institution has now a nurse in constant attendance on the sick in each ward of the Medical College and General Hospitals. A new building erected for the accommodation of the out-nurses and the nurses attached to the General Hospital was opened at the close of the year.

Exclusive of 546 house-patients in the ophthalmic hospital, there were 4,602 in-door patients treated during the year, of whom 2,541 were Christians and 2,061 natives. The death-rate was 13·56 per cent., as compared with 10·83 in 1877 and 13·62 in 1876. Excluding moribund cases, the death-rate was 11·2 per cent. of the number treated. One hundred and eighty-four surgical operations, classified as capital operations, were performed during the year or remained under treatment at the end of 1877, and of these only 22 died. The death-rate per cent. was 11·96, as compared with 17·03, 21·81, 22·72, 19·75, and 25·92 in the five preceding years. Adopting the system of classification used in the general statement of important operations performed in all the Calcutta medical institutions, it appears that the death-rates per cent. in the Medical College Hospital were 11·08 in 1876, 8·3 in 1877, and 4·7 in 1878, as compared with corresponding death-rates of 11·06, 8·4, and 7·09 in all the Calcutta hospitals in the same three years. The number of out-door patients who attended the dispensaries was higher even than in the previous year, there being 48,986 cases treated, against 47,506 in 1877. In the surgical dispensary 6,197 operations were performed as compared with 5,585, 3,617, 2,705, and 1,476 in the preceding four years. This steady rise, with a corresponding increase in the number of patients attending the surgical dispensary, is a good test of the increasing success and popularity of the institution. There were 5,964 new patients at the ophthalmic dispensary, against 5,464 in 1877, and the average daily attendance was 83·42.

Medical College Hospital.

The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 4,164, against an average for the previous ten years of 2,987. Out of the 4,280 patients treated, 66 per cent. were seamen, the proportion having increased steadily since 1873, when it was 45 per cent. The number of Europeans was 4,164, and of natives only 116, as compared with 4,613 and 531 respectively in 1877. There were 40 cases of cholera treated in the hospital, against 73 in 1877 and an average of 76 for the previous ten years. The mortality was 75 per cent. of the total number of cases, most of the patients having been admitted in an advanced state of collapse. Only three of the 40 cases were from the general European and Eurasian community, the remaining 37 cases being from the shipping. The financial returns of the hospital for the past year show that under every head of expenditure except 'taxes' there was a decrease much in excess of the decrease of 16 per cent. in the number of in-patients. Under the head of 'diet' alone there was a decrease of Rs. 20,179 on the expenditure of 1877, and this was accompanied by a decrease in the mortality from 4·43 to 3·55 per cent. of those treated. The receipts from paying patients were Rs. 7,094, or more than twice the sum received in 1877. The contribution from the Hospital Port Dues Fund was Rs. 47,485, against Rs. 24,711 in 1877; but the amount received on this account was still less by Rs. 32,335 than the sum actually expended for the maintenance and treatment of seamen.

General Hospital.

The number of admissions was 10,604, against 6,004 in 1877 and 6,279 in 1876; the daily average number sick was 414·08, against 343·16 and 365·41 in

Campbell Hospital.

the two preceding years. Small-pox prevailed to some extent during the whole year, and assumed an epidemic form from February to June. Of the 295 cases admitted, 262 were natives and 33 Europeans and Eurasians; among the former there were 124, and among the latter 11 deaths. During the last three and a half months of the year the average daily number of inmates was 519·31, or more than 50 in excess of the number for which there was proper accommodation. A temporary shed was built last year for small-pox patients, and it will probably soon be possible to permanently increase the accommodation of the hospital. The total expenditure for diet during 1878 was Rs. 22,575 for a daily average of 414 patients, against Rs. 20,306 for a daily average of only 343 in 1877; and this was notwithstanding that the price of rice was much higher last year than in 1877. The expenditure on extras and stimulants fell from Rs. 11,043 in 1877 to Rs. 1,302 in 1878. Extras and stimulants were given in every case in which they were considered necessary, and the sole cause for the great decrease in expenditure was the careful supervision exercised by the Superintendent and the teachers. The returns of the year show that the mortality among the patients has been in no way increased by the recent careful and economical administration. In 1875, when the average cost per diet was three annas eleven pies, the death-rate was 28 per cent.; in 1876, when the diet cost three annas nine pies, the death-rate was 25 per cent.; while in 1878, when the diet cost only two annas six pies, the death-rate was still 25 per cent., notwithstanding all the unfavorable circumstances of a year of exceptionally high prices and great sickness. The very high mortality of this pauper hospital in every year is due to the enormous number of moribunds admitted in a state in which no diet in the world could help them.

Mayo and Chandney Hospitals.

In all 190,764 persons received treatment in these hospitals during the year, as compared with 190,030 in 1877, the number of in-door patients being the same in the two years—2,127. The death-rate among the in-door patients was 13·9 per cent., against 12·04 per cent. in 1877.

Howrah Hospital.

The number of European and Eurasian in-door patients fell from 953 to 828, and of out-door patients from 4,998 to 4,100. On the other hand, the native in-door patients increased from 1,510 to 1,674, and out-door patients from 14,329 to 16,305. Both among Christians and natives the mortality was far higher than in the two preceding years; the percentage of deaths among the former being 5·56 of those treated, and of the latter 34·64, as compared with 3·99 and 25·23 respectively in 1877, and 3·46 and 21·8 in 1876. The very heavy mortality in this as in the Campbell Hospital is in a great measure due to the admission of a large number of destitute and neglected sick, who seek admission only when recovery is impossible. Of the 580 deaths among the native in-door patients of the Howrah Hospital during the past year, 200 occurred within 48 hours after admission, and nearly two-thirds of the whole number of deaths were from diarrhœa and dysentery.

Other institutions.

Notwithstanding a decrease of 250 in the strength of the police force, the admissions to the Police Hospital were 474 in excess of those of the previous year. The

daily average sick fell, however, from 124·93 in 1877 to 111·40 in 1878, and the total number of deaths was only 31, against 63 in 1877 and 52 in 1876. These results are due to the fact that most of the old and inefficient men were discharged during the year, their places being as far as possible filled up by younger and stronger recruits. The scale of diets was raised above that of the previous year, but owing to increased supervision and economy the average cost of each diet, including extras, fell from three annas six pies per day to two annas ten pies. There was a slight falling off in the number of both the out-door and in-door patients of the North Suburban Hospital. Owing chiefly to the closing of the out-door department of the General Hospital there was an increase of 5,337 in the cases treated at the Bhowanipore Dispensary, the average daily attendance rising from 67·4 in 1877 to 115·8 in 1878. The same cause explains the increase in the number of out-door patients of the Alipore Dispensary from 4,188 in 1877 to 5,372 in 1878. The number of patients treated at the Arratoon Apcar Dispensary in Garden Reach was 2,634 more than in 1877.

Mofussil Dispensaries and Hospitals.

The number of permanent dispensaries and hospitals at work in the interior of Bengal at the close of the year 1877 was 239. Eight new dispensaries were established during the year under review, and three, including a new dispensary, were closed. Thus 244 dispensaries remained open at the close of the year, and of these 166 were under the rules of 1872. Six temporary dispensaries, established in consequence of the outbreak of epidemics, were in existence in the Midnapore district for very short periods during the year, and one was opened in the Beerbhoom district on the 28th December.

Number of patients.

The number of patients treated in the 243 dispensaries during the year 1878 was 921,252, a higher number than in any previous year, and 46,988 more than in 1877. Of those treated 27,720 were in-patients and 893,532 out-patients. Although the total number of in-door patients was thus greater by 3,867, and the number of out-door patients greater by 43,121 than in 1877, the average daily attendance of both in-patients and out-patients at each dispensary was lower in 1878 than in the previous year, being 7·75 and 33·72, as compared with 7·92 and 35·75 in 1877. The dispensaries which treated the largest number of patients were Dacca (19,305), Mozufferpore (16,491), Burdwan (15,738), Patna (14,730), and Midnapore (14,006). The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries, permanent as well as temporary, both in Calcutta and in the interior of Bengal, was 1,245,776, against 1,225,852 in 1877. Of the patients treated, 60·46 per cent. were male adults, 19·57 per cent. female adults, and 19·96 per cent. children; ·11 per cent. were Europeans, ·39 per cent. Eurasians, 31·44 per cent. Mahomedans, 66·29 per cent. Hindus, and 1·76 per cent. persons of other races and religions. These proportions were nearly the same as in previous years.

Results of treatment.

Of the total number of in-door patients treated, 54·30 per cent. were cured, 11·07 per cent. were relieved, 20·22 per cent. died, and 14·4 per cent. were returned as otherwise accounted for. These results compare unfavourably with

those of the previous year, when 55·03 per cent. were cured, 12·25 per cent. relieved, and 17·38 per cent. died. As in 1877, the chief diseases treated in mofussil dispensaries were fever, goitre, diseases of the skin, diseases of the spleen, rheumatic affections, and ulcers.

Operations.

Altogether 48,970 surgical operations are reported to have been performed in mofussil dispensaries during the past year, and of these 2,791 are classified as major and 46,179 as minor operations. The number of major operations reported to have been performed during 1877 was 2,301, and of minor operations 37,908. As in 1877, the greatest number of major operations were performed in the dispensaries of Monghyr (416), Dacca (176), Mozufferpore (105), and Dinapore (95). Of the patients who underwent major operations 86·7 per cent. are shown to have been cured or relieved, against 83·4 per cent. in the previous year; while the mortality was 4·1 per cent. in 1878, against 4 per cent. in 1877 and 3 per cent. in 1876. These figures, however, require qualification, as in a recent memorandum by the Committee on Medical Expenditure in Bengal it was shown that most of the so-called major operations performed in dispensaries are such as would be classified as minor operations, or not counted as operations at all at the Medical College Hospital. The present classification is in accordance with the prescribed form, but in many of the dispensaries operations which involve no danger to life or to an organ or limb are classed as major instead of minor operations.

Income.

The total income of all the mofussil dispensaries for the past year, excluding the balance on the 1st January 1878, the cost of medicines, forms, and registers supplied by Government, and the sale proceeds of medicines, was Rs. 3,96,885. This is less than the receipts of 1877 by Rs. 3,275, but is greater than those of any previous year. The contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 1,18,945, or 29·97 per cent. of the whole income; Rs. 1,29,599, or 32·65 per cent., was contributed by Native subscribers; and Rs. 22,412, or 5·64 per cent., by Europeans; the interest from invested capital amounted to Rs. 31,240, or 7·87 per cent. of the total income; municipalities and town committees contributed Rs. 30,918, or 7·79 per cent.; and Rs. 63,771, or 16·07 per cent., was derived from other local sources. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the proportion of income derived from private and municipal contributions and from interest on invested capital, and a slight decrease in the proportion of receipts from Government and from local funds other than those of municipalities. In order to avoid the waste of expensive drugs and the constant irregularities in the issue and custody of medicines under the present system, by which European medical stores are supplied gratuitously by Government to dispensaries, it has been decided to adopt in Bengal the system in force in Madras and Bombay, under which dispensaries pay for all medicines and instruments they receive from the Government stores. Enquiries have recently been made through the Commissioners to ascertain the exact financial condition of each dispensary, and the future status of each institution will be definitely determined. Dispensaries that cannot

afford to pay for their own medical stores will be closed, unless there are some very special circumstances to render their maintenance necessary.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year, excluding surplus funds invested, was Rs. 4,16,342, against Rs. 3,83,198 in 1877. In two dispensaries, viz. those at Ramporehat and Doolye, the expenditure exceeded the income. The former showed a deficit also in the previous year, and the latter dispensary has now been closed. The accounts of 32 dispensaries showed no balance at the end of the year, while 21 dispensaries invested a portion of their income after the payment of all expenses. The total amount invested was Rs. 24,501, against Rs. 17,097 in 1877 and Rs. 16,342 in 1876. The mean balance at the credit of each dispensary in the province was Rs. 2,906.

Sale of medicines in the mofussil.

The amount realized by the sale of medicines at dispensaries in the financial year 1878-79 was Rs. 3,509, against Rs. 11,989 in 1877-78 and Rs. 6,539 in 1876-77, the falling off being accounted for by the sale of sulphate of quinine being stopped and the substitution of the cheaper cinchona febrifuge manufactured at the Government plantation at Rungbee, of which 67lb were sold to the public during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Population.

For the first time since the year 1872 the number of lunatics in confinement in the Bengal asylums fell below a thousand. The number on the 31st December 1878 was 991, against 1,077, 1,131, and 1,147, respectively, on the corresponding day in the previous three years 1877, 1876, and 1875. The reasons for the decrease in the asylum population during the past three years have been given in the Administration Reports of the last two years, and the principle appears to be now thoroughly understood and acted upon, that only those lunatics should be detained at the public cost whose release would be dangerous, or who are in the acute stage of lunacy, in which there is most hope of successful treatment. Several recovered criminal lunatics, who could not, on account of their previous history, be safely released, have now been transferred to jail for employment as work-overseers, servants, or on light labour; and it is improbable that Government will again have to provide accommodation in asylums for even so many as a thousand lunatics. The total number of lunatics discharged was 213, against 266 in 1877 and 263 in 1876, the decrease being entirely due to the care now taken not to admit harmless lunatics who can safely be entrusted to their friends, and to the large number of persons of this class discharged in 1876 and 1877. A committee was appointed last year to consider the question of the distribution of lunatics among the various institutions, and in accordance with their recommendation the Hazaribagh Asylum was selected for abolition. The local wants of Chota Nagpore are very small, only nine lunatics having been admitted last year, and its inaccessibility renders it very unsuitable as a place of confinement for lunatics collected from all parts of Bengal. After the abolition of the Hazaribagh Asylum there will still remain accommodation for 1,027 patients, allowing each patient a capacity of 50 superficial feet. The average daily number of inmates in all the

asylums during the year 1878 was 831 men and 220 women, against 889 men and 228 women in 1877.

Criminal lunatics.

The returns for the past year show a further increase in the number of criminal lunatics in confinement, the number of this class on the 31st December 1878 being 288, against 278 in 1877, and a daily average of 196·3 during the ten years from 1868 to 1877. The admissions for the past ten years have been nearly constant, having been 70 in 1878, 68 in 1877, and an average of 66 for the ten previous years. The question of segregating *bonâ fide* criminal lunatics from ordinary insane patients was referred for consideration to a committee, who, in their report, pointed out that, however desirable it might be to have a special asylum for criminal lunatics, the object was practically unattainable in Bengal. It would be scarcely possible to assemble in any one building all classes of insane criminals—those under trial, those acquitted on the ground of insanity, and those under sentence in jails—scattered throughout the whole province. The proposal for a special asylum for criminal lunatics has therefore been abandoned. Recovered criminal lunatics, who cannot, with reference to their previous history, be safely discharged, will in future be transferred to jail for confinement under section 430 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and be employed on the jail establishments or on light labour. The presence in the asylums of these recovered lunatics, whom it was impossible to discharge, has long been found to be detrimental to discipline and good management, and with their removal the principal reason for a special criminal asylum will have disappeared. The transfer to jail of 15 recovered criminal lunatics has been ordered by Government since the close of the past year. In each case the visitors certified that the prisoner had for years shown no sign of insanity, and could safely be removed to jail; while the history of the case showed that the man's release would not be right, though while kept in confinement, away from the temptation of intoxicating drugs, there was no reason to fear a fresh outbreak of insanity. In such cases as these the removal of the prisoner from the depressing surroundings of a lunatic asylum by his transfer to active life in jail is an act of humanity to the prisoner as well as desirable in the interests of good discipline and economy.

Types and causes of insanity.—Cures.

Of 1,264 persons who were under treatment during the year, 259 were suffering from acute mania, 487 from chronic mania, 114 from melancholia, 61 from acute dementia, and 297 from chronic dementia. There were 11 cases of idiocy and 5 of imbecility in each of the past two years; one case of amentia in 1878, against two in 1877; and 29 cases were described as "not insane," against 36 similarly entered in 1877. The predisposing cause of insanity was ascertained in 123 cases of new admissions. In 111 of these, insanity was produced by physical, and in 12, by moral, circumstances. Of the former, 85 cases were attributed to the excessive use of ganja, bhang, and churrus, 5 to spirits, and 3 to opium. In 5 cases the cause assigned was hereditary predisposition, and 9 cases were attributed to grief. Out of the 405 lunatics treated in the asylums in 1878 whose insanity was attributed to the excessive use of ganja, bhang, churrus, spirits, and opium,

only 69 completely and 14 partially recovered during the year. The total number of complete cures was 148, against 147 in 1877. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was last year 65·2, against 51·57 in 1877 and 42·03 in the ten years 1868–77, although the ratios of recoveries to the total number of persons treated and to the average number of inmates were only 11·34 and 14·07 respectively, as compared with averages of 14·23 and 20·12 for the ten preceding years.

Health of patients.

The health of lunatics in confinement was better during the past year than in any of the three previous years. The average daily number of sick in the asylums was only 60, or 5·7 per cent. of mean strength, against 68·99, or 6·17 per cent. of mean strength in 1877, and 8·02 and 7·75 per cent. in 1876 and 1875 respectively. The numbers in hospital, as well as the percentages on the mean strength, were, as in 1877, highest in Hazaribagh, Dacca, and Patna. Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, the Dullunda Asylum was remarkably healthy during the past year. With a daily average population of 204 persons, the average number of sick was only 3·15. Out of 784 cases treated in the hospitals of the different asylums during the year, 240, 111, and 119 were respectively cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa; while in Dullunda only one case of fever and one of diarrhœa, and not a single case of dysentery, occurred. This remarkable freedom from disease was probably due to the arrangements made to prevent patients having access to any but pure water, and the absence of any such arrangements was clearly the cause of the great sickness and mortality in the Hazaribagh Asylum. Out of 242 cases treated in the hospital of the latter asylum during the year, 90 were cases of cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa, and 31 of fever. Of 189 cases treated in the Berhampore Asylum, 110 were cases of fever and 55 of dysentery. The Dullunda and Patna Asylums were entirely free from cholera; in each of the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums there was one case; in Berhampore there were 4, and in Hazaribagh 10 cases. There were 49 cases of bodily injuries sustained by patients in all the asylums, and of these 47 occurred at Dacca and Hazaribagh. In Dacca, out of 21 such cases 14 were caused by other patients; and of the cases in Hazaribagh, 15 were caused by other lunatics and four were self-inflicted. In all the asylums taken together there were 100 deaths, or 9·5 per cent. of average strength, against 73, or 6·5 per cent., in 1877, and 119, or 9·7 per cent., in 1876. The increased mortality of 1878, as compared with the previous year, is more than accounted for by the heavy death-rate in the Hazaribagh Asylum, where there were 43 deaths with a daily average strength of only 207. In all the asylums together there were 20 deaths from diarrhœa, 17 from dysentery, 10 from cholera, 10 from pneumonia, and 7 from phthisis. Seven out of the ten deaths from pneumonia occurred at Hazaribagh, and four out of the seven cases of phthisis at Dullunda.

Receipts and expenditure.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of each Native Asylum:—

Asylums.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from friends of patients.	Actual profits from manufacture department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 2.	Average cost of each patient deducting columns 3 and 4.	Average cost of each patient in relation to				
							Establishment.	Diet.	Bazar medicines.	Contingencies.	Clothing.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	204·31	28,074 0 4	1,828 12 0	1,513 11 0	137 6 6	121 0 10	56 11 8	55 12 7	0 0 11	20 12 7	4 0 9
Dacca	196·58	23,405 0 6	132 7 6	3,923 2 11	119 0 11	98 6 10	45 13 1	65 1 3	0 1 5	3 10 1	4 7 1
Patna	202·26	22,674 15 3	194 10 6	3,218 8 8	112 1 8	95 3 8	42 11 4	54 12 2	0 2 4	8 0 11	6 6 11
Cuttack	47·86	5,225 7 7	253 10 0	372 7 3	109 2 11	96 1 7	67 11 3	35 10 1	0 0 11	3 2 1	2 10 7
Berhampore	193·19	16,727 14 0	99 0 0	1,458 0 4	86 9 4	78 8 5	37 0 8	44 6 0	0 0 11	1 12 9	3 5 0
Hazaribagh	207·10	18,521 9 0	39 9 2	772 15 0	89 6 11	85 8 1	41 9 5	39 13 3	0 5 1	2 10 3	5 0 10
Total ...	1,051·30	1,14,628 14 8	2,548 1 2	11,258 13 2	109 0 6	95 14 5	45 14 3	51 2 9	0 2 1	7 4 2	4 9 3

The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,14,629, with a daily average of 1,051 lunatics, against Rs. 1,13,458, with a daily average of 1,117 in 1877. The gross average cost was Rs. 109, against Rs. 101 in 1877. The amount realized from the relations or friends of lunatics was Rs. 2,548, against Rs. 1,704; and the profits from manufactures were Rs. 11,259, against Rs. 12,237 in 1877 and Rs. 8,177, in 1876. In the Cuttack Asylum alone was the cost per patient lower than in 1877. The high cost at Dullunda is explained by the heavy charge for superintendence, and by the inclusion under the head of contingencies, of expenditure on account of an iron shed over the pumps, a new shower-bath, and other improvements which would ordinarily be debited to the Public Works Department. The great divergence in the proportion of keepers to lunatics in the different asylums was noticed in the Administration Report for 1877-78. The scales of establishment have since been more nearly equalized. Excluding the Hazaribagh Asylum, the proportion of male keepers to male patients now varies only from 1 to 7·4 at Dacca to 1 to 8·76 at Patna. As regards the proportion of female keepers to female lunatics there is, however, still a great divergence, there being 1 to 5·6 patients at Dacca, 1 to 5·96 at Cuttack, while at Patna 1 to 10·68, and at Berhampore 1 to 12·3, are found to be sufficient. The number of paid water-carriers employed in the six asylums has been reduced from 15 to 9.

The average cost of each diet was at Cuttack 1 anna $6\frac{3}{4}$ pies; at Hazaribagh, 1 anna 9 pies; at Berhampore, 1 anna 11 pies; at Dullunda, 2 annas 5 pies; at Patna, 2 annas 5 pies; and at Dacca, 2 annas 10 pies. In accordance with the orders of Government no uniform scale has hitherto been adopted, but the differences in the cost of diets cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by the variations in the price of food or by the different requirements of lunatics in the several asylums. The whole question of the cost of diet in asylums has been referred for the consideration of the Committee appointed to enquire into Medical Expenditure in Bengal.

Manufactures.

The average daily number employed on the various classes of work during the year was 889, or 84·61 per cent. of the total asylum population, against 911, or 81·64 per cent., in 1877. The profit earned by each inmate employed was Rs. 12-10-6, against Rs. 18-13-3, the falling off being apparently due to some extent to the larger proportion of inmates engaged in manufactures, many of whom were not efficient workers. Compared with the average daily population of the asylums, the profits were Rs. 10-11-4 per head, against Rs. 10-15-3 in 1877.

Bhowanipore Asylum.

There were only 23 new admissions to the Bhowanipore Asylum, against 34 in 1877. Of the 50 inmates treated during the year 5 died, 6 were discharged as cured, 2 were transferred to the military authorities as partially cured, 5 were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, and 12 were made over to the care of their friends. In 26 out of the 50 cases treated insanity was hereditary, and 5 of the remaining cases were attributed to intemperance. The number of paying patients (29) treated during the year was the same as in 1877, and from these the asylum recovered Rs. 15,475. In

addition to this amount a sum of Rs. 791 was charged to the Port Dues' Fund on account of the maintenance of sailors treated in the asylum. The net cost of the asylum was Rs. 8,840, and the average cost per patient Rs. 316, against Rs. 16,607 and Rs. 572 respectively in 1877.

Working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta and its suburbs.

The number of women on the registers at the close of the year 1877 was 7,505, against 7,507 on the 31st of January in that year. During the year 1878 the names of 161 women who died, of 95 who were permanently exempted from attending examination, and of 779 who absented themselves for over six months from examination, were struck off; while 749 fresh names were entered, and 198 defaulters, who returned after their names had been struck off, were again brought on the registers. The number of registered women at the close of 1878 was thus 7,417.

Out of 665 women arrested for prostitution without being registered, 641 were registered, 12 were discharged by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and 8 by the Magistrate, 2 were fined, and 2 imprisoned. The total number of women brought on the register for the first time was 749, against 816 in 1877. Of these 30·05 per cent. were found to be diseased, against 27·69 in 1877 and 29·1 in 1876. The high percentage of disease among unregistered prostitutes shows how necessary it is that those public women who have hitherto escaped detection should be discovered and brought on the register; but under the law as it at present stands there are difficulties in the way of securing the conviction of women arrested for practising prostitution without being registered, while those convicted generally refuse to register themselves, as the requirements of the law are fulfilled when they have undergone the term of imprisonment or paid the fine imposed.

The number of women reported by the medical officers for absence from periodical examination was 6,305, against 6,123 in the previous year. There was a great improvement observable during the past year in the manner of dealing with the absentees. Forms were issued for the arrest of all reported as defaulters, and 4,197 of them were arrested and brought up before either the Deputy Commissioner of Police or a Magistrate, against 1,039 in the previous year and 3,708 in 1876. Of the whole number arrested, 2,758 were warned by the Deputy Commissioner and discharged, and 1,439 were placed before the Magistrate, against 999 in 1877. The numbers fined and imprisoned were 932 and 114, against 461 and 102 in the previous year. In each of the past two years the percentage of disease among detected defaulters was 9·7, against 1·5 and 1·9 among those who attended the periodical examinations in 1877 and 1878; and there can be no doubt that the percentage of disease among the total number of defaulters is far larger even than among those who are detected. The defaulters, finding themselves diseased, hide themselves from the police until they are cured, or at least until they think they have recovered sufficiently to avoid detention in hospital. Howrah and its vicinity form the chief retreat for these women.

The admissions of women to hospital were 3,662, as compared with 3,067 in 1877 and 3,322 in 1876. This increase in the number

of sick, which was most marked in the Fenwick Bazar and Watgunge sections, was attributed to the importation of disease by vessels from other ports, the average number of vessels lying in the river having been greater in 1878 than in either of the two preceding years. In the comparative statement of disease and default furnished by the Superintendent of Lock-hospitals, the Bow-Bazar, Fenwick Bazar, and Watgunge sections showed the worst results. Notwithstanding the large increase in the total number of cases of disease detected by examination, the Lock-hospital returns showed very satisfactory results. The increase was solely in the number of minor affections, while there was a marked decrease in every form of serious disease. A comparison of the statistics of the past nine years shows a great decrease in the number of cases of each form of serious venereal disease. The total number of serious cases fell from 1,708 in 1870 to 446, 222, and 152 in the past three years; while constitutional syphilis appears to have been practically stamped out of Calcutta, the number of cases having fallen from 437 in 1870 to 12 in 1877 and 2 in 1878. The returns of venereal cases treated in the civil hospitals also bear most favourable testimony to the improvement effected. The total number of cases treated at the Medical College, Chandney, and Mayo Hospitals, and the Sookea's Street, Alipore, Park Street, Chitpore, and Bhowanipore Dispensaries, was nearly 12,000 in excess of the number of the previous year; while the number of venereal cases was less by 931 than in 1877. This general diminution in venereal disease was accompanied by a decrease of more than 20 per cent. in cases of primary syphilis. There was a decrease in the number of cases at the Mayo Hospital, due apparently to a more vigorous enforcement of the law against defaulters in the Jorabagan and Jorasanko sections.

The returns of the general health of the women in hospital show that there were altogether 329 cases of disease, of which nine ended fatally. According to the figures given by the Commissioner of Police, the gross cost of supporting the Lock-hospital and examination wards was Rs. 39,864-3-9, against Rs. 41,424-5-3 in 1877. The mean daily number of sick was 305·7, against 288·6 in 1877, and the average cost per patient per annum was Rs. 130-6-0, against Rs. 143-8-0. The gross cost of the preventive establishment was Rs. 19,494-6-0, against Rs. 16,957-6-3 in 1877. There was an increase of Rs. 261 under the head "Extraordinary Charges," and an expenditure of Rs. 2,269 on "Repairs and Construction of Buildings."

The health of the garrison of Fort William, though still comparing favorably with that of British troops elsewhere, was less satisfactory during the past year than in 1877 and several previous years. At the close of the year 1877 the 54th Regiment replaced the 2-12th, in which, as noticed in the last Administration Report, much disease had resulted from clandestine prostitution among women in the Fort. Most of the disease in the new regiment appears to have been imported by the men themselves in December 1877, by the drafts that subsequently joined, or by parties detached on escort duty. A few of the cases in the latter part of the year were, however, traced to registered women whose diseases had temporarily escaped detection. The health

of the Artillery in the Fort was very satisfactory, there being, with a mean strength of 79·83, only two cases of syphilis and six of gonorrhœa during the whole year.

Cantonment Lock-hospitals.

The following statement shows the general working during the past year of the cantonment Lock-hospitals in Bengal, and of the rules in force in and around the cantonments :—

STATION.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated native population within this area.	Strength of European troops.	Average number of prostitutes on the register.	Number reported to Cantonment Magistrate or other civil authority for non-attendance.	Number of women found diseased and admitted to hospital.	Number of men found diseased and admitted to hospital.		Number of admissions of men per thousand of average strength.	Total expenditure.
							Syphilis.	All venereal diseases.		
										Rs.
Dinapore ...	4 sq. miles ...	91,169	826	100·4	14	307	68	165	200	3,017
Barrackpore ...	5 miles round cantonment on the Barrackpore side of the river and 2 miles on the Serampore side.	82,144	432	122·41	78	136	46	97	225	1,346
Dum-Dum ...	31 sq. miles ...	60,462	581	36·47	42	64	67	129	222	1,501
Hazaribagh ...	5 sq. miles ...	11,050	106·53	13·83	3	15	1	12	103	608
Darjeeling ...	19 sq. miles ...	6,000	248	7·45	.....	.....	26	38	153	406

Lock-hospital at Dinapore.

Although there were some unsatisfactory features in the working of the rules and the Lock-hospital, yet, with reference to the previous condition of the station, there was progress during the past year, and the improvement noticed in the last Administration Report continued during 1878. With an average strength of 826 soldiers, the admissions into the hospital were 165, or 200 per thousand of strength, as compared with 203, 226·75, and 217 per thousand of strength in 1877, 1876, and 1875. There was a remarkable difference between the number of cases admitted to hospital during the first half and the second half of the year. From January to June the number of admissions was 110, while from July to December the number was only 55.

The total number of women sent to hospital in 1878 was 307, against 357 in the previous year, and the number of diets supplied at Government expense was 7,291 out of a total of 7,987. The number of women on the register on the 31st December was 93, against 92 at the close of 1877. The names of 52 women were struck off, and of 53 added to the register during the year; and of those struck off, a large number are said to have gone to other stations. The average number of prostitutes on the register during the year was 100·4; the average number attending the periodical examinations was 99·16; and the number reported for non-attendance only 14, against 20 in 1877 and 40 in 1876. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of primary syphilis among both men and women, the returns showing 68 cases among the troops and 31 among registered prostitutes, against 76 and 49 cases respectively in 1877.

As stated in the Administration Report for 1877, the examinations by the medical officer are now made fortnightly, on the 15th and last day of each month, instead of weekly as formerly; the *chuckla dhais* are supposed to examine all the women at their quarters every third or fourth day, or more frequently if they have any reason to suspect disease, and the matron visits the *chucklas* periodically to detect cases overlooked intentionally or accidentally by the *dhais*.

At Barrackpore.

There was a decrease of disease among the European soldiers as compared with 1877, but the health of the troops was not so good as in 1876. Inclusive of re-admissions and of cases of disease contracted outside the station, the number of admissions to hospital was 225 per 1,000 of strength, against 283 per thousand in 1877 and 164 per thousand in 1876. Exclusive of the cases said to have been contracted elsewhere, the ratio was 125, against 184 and 101 in 1877 and 1876 respectively. In 1877 the medical officer attributed a great amount of disease to unregistered women coming from Serampore to ply their calling. Since then, however, the Cantonment Magistrate has instituted a strict system of supervision by placing constables at all the ghâts to keep watch, so that it is difficult for any unregistered prostitute to cross the river and visit Barrackpore. The establishment of a separate Lock-hospital at Serampore as an auxiliary to the institution at Barrackpore has been delayed owing to the local municipality having declined to incur the expenditure necessary to start the hospital. Since the close of the year the expenditure has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The opening of this hospital will remove the difficulty experienced in enforcing the law at Serampore, and it will no longer be necessary for women to cross over to Barrackpore for registration and examination.

The three special policemen sanctioned in 1877 for the purpose of enforcing the Lock-hospital rules at Barrackpore succeeded in bringing a considerable number of unlicensed women under registration, and the Government of India have authorized the retention of one of these officers for another year with a view to watching the immediate neighbourhood of the cantonment.

There was an average of 122 names on the register of prostitutes during the past year, against 76·83 in 1877 and 56·81 in 1876. The average attendance at examination was 115·08, against 68·41 in the previous year. There were 136 admissions of women to hospital in 1878, against 166 and 57 respectively in the two years 1877 and 1876. Altogether 61 women were arrested during the year—22 for unlicensed prostitution, and 39 for breaches of Lock-hospital rules. Only 27 of those arrested were convicted, and the total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 73. The results of the past year show on the whole a slight improvement on those of 1877, but the amount of disease is still very high, and compares unfavorably with that given in the returns of the years preceding the establishment of the Lock-hospital.

At Dum-Dum.

The total number of cases of venereal disease among the European troops was 129, or 222 per thousand, against 125, or 180 per thousand, in the previous year. Eleven cases of disease are said to have been contracted by the new drafts from

England on their journey from Bombay, and excluding all cases in which disease was contracted outside Dum-Dum there were 59 cases, against 61 in 1877. The number of prostitutes on the register at the end of the year 1877 was 32; to these 39 names were added during 1878 and 29 names were removed, leaving 42 at the close of the year. It is, however, extremely improbable that this represents even approximately the actual number of prostitutes in the area of 31 square miles round Dum-Dum in which the rules were in force; and on the recommendation of the Local Government and the local military authorities the Government of India have, since the close of the year, sanctioned the withdrawal of thana Barranagore from the operation of the Lock-hospital rules, thus diminishing the area which the police are required to watch. Owing to several men being found to be diseased at the beginning of May, the examinations of women were made weekly instead of bi-monthly, and this arrangement was maintained during the rest of the year.

The average number of women on the register during the year was 36·47, against 34·83 in the previous year, and the average attendance at examination was 35·24, against 30·25 in 1877. The number of women reported for non-attendance was 42, against 44 in 1877. Of the 42 absentees, only 12 were apprehended. In all 41 women were arrested for unlicensed prostitution and breaches of the Lock-hospital rules, and of these 37 were convicted and 4 acquitted; the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 121. The expenditure on the Lock-hospital during the year was Rs. 1,501, against Rs. 1,521 in 1877. Owing to the high price of provisions it was found necessary during the third quarter of the year to raise the diet allowance of patients from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 9 pies per day.

At Hazaribagh.

The average strength of the detachment at this station was 106·53, against 103 in 1877, the number of admissions to hospital being 12, or 103 per thousand, against 21, or 204 per thousand, in the previous year. Of the 12 cases of disease, only one was syphilis, the rest being cases of gonorrhœa. The average number of prostitutes on the register was 13·83 as compared with 22·3 in 1877. The average attendance was 13·73, only three women being reported during the year for non-attendance. Altogether the working of the rules and hospital showed very satisfactory results.

At Darjeeling.

The average strength of soldiers during the year was 248·50, against 244·93 in 1877, and there were 38 cases admitted into the hospital, against 24 in the previous year. The admissions per thousand of average strength were 153, 97·98, and 71·04 in the three years 1878, 1877, and 1876, and all the disease during 1878 was clearly derived from unregistered women who are beyond control. While disease has been steadily on the increase during the past three years, the average number of women on the register has fallen from 10 in 1876 to 8·41 in 1877 and 7·45 in 1878, and not a single woman on the register was found during the past year to be diseased. Out of the 38 cases of disease among the soldiers, 15 were primary and 11 secondary syphilis.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

The work done in the Chemical Examiner's Office during the year consisted of 1,114 analyses performed in connection with medico-legal cases, 136 analyses of potable waters, and 398 general analyses, made on applications from the various departments of the public service or from private individuals. The number of analyses of each of the three classes performed during the previous year was 739, 45, and 398, respectively. The total number of analyses shows an appreciable increase of work in the year under review as compared with previous years; in 1878-79 there were altogether 1,648 analyses performed; during the preceding year there were only 1,182; in 1876-77, 1,172; and in 1875-76, 1,215. There was a still more marked increase in the number of analyses of potable waters, which has risen from 23 in 1875-76 to 39 in 1876-77, 45 in 1877-78, and 136 in the year under notice. Only four deaths from poisoning by strychnia came under the notice of the Chemical Examiner; and of these, three were accidental and arose from strychnia having been mistaken for santonin. There is a strong resemblance between strychnia and santonin, and both are used in India to a great extent. The number of accidents from strychnia is not, however, sufficiently large to justify any restriction being placed upon its sale.

Sanitation.

THE influence which defective and impeded drainage is supposed to have upon the prevalence of fever was referred to in last year's report. Among other instances of the evil caused by impeded drainage, the town of Dinagepore was mentioned. That town has for a long time been known as very liable to fever, and for the past year or two it had been exceptionally unhealthy, work being much impeded owing to the number of Government officers suffering from fever. In the middle of March 1878, a committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of the unhealthiness of Dinagepore, and to suggest any measures that might appear necessary for improving its sanitary condition. The committee found that the health of the locality was at a very low ebb; that, consequently, there was a great amount of suffering, and the deterioration of the people in body and mind was very marked. They represented that the need of adopting measures to ameliorate the evil was urgent. Their report was to the effect that, while the unhealthiness of the town was to some extent due to defects connected with conservancy, latrines, disposal of night-soil, tanks, &c., its chief cause was defective drainage. They therefore proposed to clear out the channels of the Kachai and Gogra nullahs which drain the town; to make an embankment at the present mouth of the Gogra where it joins the Purnabhaba river, in order to prevent the floods of the latter from running up the Gogra and flooding the town; and to cut a new main drainage channel seven miles long to fall into the Purnabhaba, and by this means to carry off all the drainage of the town. The scheme was approved by Government. Its estimated cost was about Rs. 50,000. As an encouragement to local bodies who are willing to undertake drainage schemes, the Lieutenant-Governor gave a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from provincial revenues to the Dinagepore Municipality in aid of the project, and since the year closed the Municipality has been authorized to contract a loan of Rs. 10,000 from the estate of Maharani Shyammohini of Dinagepore to meet in part the cost of the scheme. The services of a Government engineer have also been lent to the Municipality free of charge for carrying out the works. Meanwhile, before the contemplated measures could be adopted, the health of the town suddenly improved, and during the year under review the mortality has been small, and the condition of the people is already much better.

Dinagepore.

Rungpore also has long held a notoriety for endemic fever of a bad type, and to sanitate the town it was determined to drain the *beels* or marshes within it and its vicinity. These cover an area of over three thousand beeghas.

Rungpore.

Most of the owners of these marshes have made a free and liberal gift of them to the Rungpore Municipality, which has undertaken to bear the cost of reclaiming them from its own funds, supplemented by public subscriptions. By this scheme the *beels* on the north and east of the town are to be joined by connecting cuts, and one long cut from the lowest of them will carry the drainage into the old bed of the Ghoghat, which is to be followed down, cleared wherever silted up, and cut wherever the fall is lost, until its junction with its flowing portion is reached. It is also intended to clear its upper portion, which lies on the south of the station, and to utilize it as a channel for the surface drainage of the portion of the town lying south of the embanked road that goes through its whole length, while the *beels* will catch and pass on the water from the south of this road. The work was taken in hand and partially carried out during the year under report with the help of prison labour under the orders of Government. The results already appear to be satisfactory, and promise all the relief expected, though, as in the case of the adjacent district of Dinagepore, this may of course be due to more favourable climatic conditions of which we know nothing.

Moorshedabad district.

As remarked last year, the extensive *jheels* in the Moorshedabad district, which are parts of the old bed of the Bhagiruthi river, are a source of sickness on account of the effluvia which rise from their stagnant water and decaying vegetation, and on account of the height of their banks, which interfere with the natural drainage of the country. Of these *jheels* the largest and most obnoxious is reported to be the horseshoe-shaped one north of Cossimbazar, the drainage of which would certainly be a great benefit to the neighbourhood. It was suggested that a channel should be cut allowing the water of the *jheel* to flow off into the Gobrah nullah, the main arterial drain of this part of the country which ultimately falls into the Jellinghi river, and that an embankment should be made to prevent the waters of the Bhagiruthi from running into the *jheel*, which they do when the river becomes full. But this scheme has been kept in abeyance, pending the determination of the course of a proposed line of railway from Bhagwangola *viâ* Berhampore to Ranaghat, which will almost certainly pass across this *jheel*, in which case the works that will be needed for the protection of the line will be the same as those required to keep the waters of the Bhagiruthi from overflowing into the *jheel*.

As regards the low land on the south-eastern portion of the district of Moorshedabad known as the Kullunter, referred to last year as a malaria-generating tract, it has been reported to Government that very extensive and expensive works would be necessary to protect it from the annual inundations of the Jellinghi and to effect its proper drainage, while it is very doubtful whether such works would be of any real benefit. It is represented that the heavy annual inundations are very beneficial and fertilizing to the land, and are gradually raising its level. The question was not finally settled, but was occupying the attention of the local authorities when the year of report closed.

The drainage of the Moorshedabad city is in an unsatisfactory condition. A plan has been made for improving it by constructing a main drain leading to the Gobra nullah. The project is estimated

to cost Rs. 28,197, half of which will be paid by the Municipality and half by the Nizamut Deposit Fund.

Hooghly district.

In the district of Hooghly a scheme is under consideration for introducing the water from the Damuda into the Kana nuddee, Kana Damuda, Saraswatty, and other rivers leading out of the Damuda which are now more or less silted up, by which means these latter will be supplied with fresh water for drinking and other purposes; and it is believed that the villages on their sides, which were once thriving, but many of which have since suffered severely from fever, may be benefited by this measure. Towards this project Government has agreed to contribute Rs. 20,000, provided the people subscribe Rs. 15,000, the remainder of the estimated cost of the work.

A survey of the town of Serampore and the neighbouring villages of Konnaggar, Mahesh, and Rishra is being made with a view to improve their drainage, an important measure, as much fever prevailed in these places of late years. For this work, and for preparing the necessary plan and estimates, the services of an Assistant Engineer have been placed at the disposal of the Serampore Municipality free of charge.

Howrah.

The subject of improving the drainage of the town of Howrah was under the consideration of the local authorities during the year, but the plan for executing the work has not yet been finally determined upon.

Pooree.

In Pooree the most important work done was the completion of a drainage channel running from the principal road 4,000 feet towards the sea, and connected with other drains acting as feeders. Formerly the large quantity of water which surrounded the lower part of the town could not be entirely drawn off, while the surface drainage of the rest of the town, which is higher than the suburbs, although quickly absorbed into the sandy subsoil, stood within one and a half to two feet of the surface. Thus the town, excepting that part of it about the temple, could not be kept free from stagnant subsoil water. This evil has been obviated by the carrying out of this drainage scheme.

Cuttack.

In Cuttack levels have been taken, and the drainage of the eastern half of the town was improved. The drainage of the rest was shortly to be taken in hand, after which it was in contemplation to organise a water service by leading through a system of pipes the pure water from the irrigation canals which head up a perennial and inexhaustible supply of it, high enough to be distributed through the town by gravitation.

Gya.

A survey for improving the drainage of the town of Gya has been made, but not yet utilized.

Dacca.

In Dacca the great event of the year in connection with sanitation was the opening of the water-works. The water is at present distributed in the principal streets only, and is freely used by the people. But the full advantage of this scheme cannot be enjoyed unless it is extended to the rest of the town, and all foul wells and pools are closed.

Besides the steps taken to improve the drainage of towns and villages, two other sanitary measures engaged the attention of Government during the year.

A Bill was before the Bengal Legislative Council which has since become law as Act II (B.C.) of 1879. It provides for the extension of the Pooree Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, to any town or place through or to which people go on pilgrimage, and to the lines of roads leading thereto. Under this Act, all fines and fees realized are to be expended for the sanitary improvement of the towns and places in which the Act may be in force. Its provisions have been extended to the town of Deoghur in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where a large number of pilgrims annually go to visit the shrine of Baidyanath, and to the town of Gya, where even a greater number of people go to offer oblations to their deceased ancestors. Having regard to the prospect of the opening of the Gya railway shortly, it was thought expedient to introduce some better sanitary arrangements, and to provide against the overcrowding of lodging-houses in that town.

Act II (B.C.) of 1879.

An Act VI (B.C.) of 1878, for the cleansing and construction of latrines in first class municipalities, was also passed during the year. It empowers the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of a first class municipality, to declare that the Commissioners will maintain an establishment for the cleansing of all public and private latrines within the limits of the municipality, or any part thereof, and to authorize the Commissioners to levy fees for the purpose, on a scale fixed with reference to the annual value of holdings within the limits of the municipality or such part thereof as aforesaid. The provisions of this Act, taken in connection with the sanitary clauses of the Bengal Municipal Act, form a fairly complete hygienic code for the effectual carrying out of sanitary arrangements.

Act VI (B.C.) of 1878.

In addition to the above, sanitary works of a recurring nature, such as surface cleansing, repairs and alterations of latrines, drains, wells, tanks, &c., were done in most of the towns in the province. Markets on improved plans were opened in some places, and improved burning ghâts and burial grounds displaced the objectionable old ones in others. On the whole, there is evidence that much active interest was taken on the subject of sanitation by most of the municipal and district officers. Much, however, yet remains to be done before the towns can be pronounced to be fairly well sanitated, but as the importance of removing the defects is always kept in view, there is every reason to hope that they will be removed year by year as funds become available. For the sanitation of the provincial rural areas very little indeed could yet be done. The co-operation of the inhabitants is absolutely necessary for any measures in this direction to be successful, and some change in their habits requisite, which must be a work of time. Village sanitation outside municipalities is a problem for the solution of which little can be done in the present state of things. Poverty and ignorance are in the way. The question of removing the latter, at any rate of the feasibility of more widely diffusing in the country a knowledge of the fundamental principles of sanitation, and the great importance that attaches to their observance, was taken up for consideration during the year, and a sanitary primer for general distribution has been prepared, but the development of the discussion does not fall within the period under report.

Vaccination.

Operations of the year.

THE total number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year 1878-79 was 1,315,884, against 1,285,301 in 1877-78. The number operated on by the staff attached to the several circles of vaccination, and by municipal and dispensary vaccinators and licensed vaccinators during the past four years, is shown in the following comparative table:—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Calcutta and Suburbs	62,831	52,861	37,472	40,173
Metropolitan circle	394,186	457,757	521,950	471,856
Darjeeling circle	259,857	228,864	330,218	136,905
Ranchee circle	153,586	110,024*	50,442	13,818
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle	40,229	28,240	42,822	30,306
Eastern Bengal circle	235,802	150,915	149,534	96,840
Orissa circle	34,612	36,370	24,868	1,293
Behar circle	11,959	15,444	11,423	4,328
Dispensary vaccination	122,822	204,826†	340,305	290,854
Total ...	1,315,884	1,285,301†	1,509,034	1,086,373

* 91,061 of these were shown under dispensary vaccination in the last report.
† 1,274 operations were not entered in the returns from which the statement in the last report was compiled.

Except in dispensary vaccination and in the Metropolitan, Orissa, and Behar circles, the amount of work performed in the past year was greater than in 1877-78. In the latter year the out-turn of work in the Metropolitan circle was less than that of the preceding year by 64,193 cases. In 1878-79 there was a further decrease of 63,571 cases, which was attributed to sickness among both the people and the vaccinators, and to the experimental adoption for the first time throughout the circle of the self-supporting system of vaccination. The people tried to avoid payment of the vaccinator's fee by refusing vaccination, and the vaccinators lost much time in collecting their remuneration, which, although only two annas for each successful operation, was often paid in instalments, and in some instances not paid at all. In the Orissa circle a good deal of time was lost in starting vaccination, owing to the failure of several supplies of lymph received from Calcutta; and the work was further retarded by sickness among the vaccinators, and the aversion of the people to lymph being taken from themselves and their children for arm-to-arm vaccination. The decrease in the Behar circle was attributed to the difficulty experienced in getting the people to bring forward their children, to the opposition to arm-to-arm vaccination, and to the want of co-operation from the police. The reports

of the Superintendents show that, even in the circles in which there was an increase in the out-turn of work, formidable obstacles had to be overcome, and that the establishment was often much crippled by sickness. The decrease in the number of dispensary vaccinations in 1878-79, as compared with the previous year, was in a great measure due to the abolition of the staff of Government vaccinators attached to dispensaries, but the falling off was more than compensated for by the increase in the number of operations performed by other vaccinators.

The total number of operations reported to have been successful was 1,251,936, against 1,182,665 in 1877-78. Excluding dispensary vaccination, the reported results of which are not considered by the Surgeon-General to be trustworthy, the ratio of successful cases in primary vaccinations was 98·49 per cent. in 1878-79, against 97·81 per cent. in the previous year. Everywhere except in the Calcutta, Metropolitan, and Behar circles, the percentage of successful cases was higher in 1878-79 than in 1877-78. It was highest in the Eastern Bengal circle, where it was 99·68. In secondary vaccinations, the ratio of success was 46·89 per cent., against 72·06 in 1877-78. In dispensary vaccination, 94·97 per cent. of the primary, and 77·57 per cent. of the secondary, operations were reported to have been successful in 1878-79, against 93·77 per cent. and 84·29 per cent. respectively in 1877-78.

Age, sex, and caste of those vaccinated.

Of the number of persons vaccinated during the past year, the age was recorded of only 1,246,290, and of these 106,695, or 8·5 per cent., were under one year, and the rest above that age. The sex was registered of 1,265,428 persons, of whom 53·81 per cent. were males and 46·18 per cent. females. Of 1,249,711 persons whose caste or religion was noted, 54·9 per cent. were Hindoos, 39·3 per cent. Mussulmans, ·38 per cent. Christians, and 5·3 per cent. 'other castes,' the proportion of the Hindoos being considerably greater, and of the Mussulmans less, than in 1877-78.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination during the past year was Rs. 1,17,988, against Rs. 1,23,140 in 1877-78 and Rs. 1,18,731 in 1876-77. The amount defrayed by Government was Rs. 1,05,517, against Rs. 1,09,577 in the previous year. The proportion of the expenditure derived from municipal and other local funds was Rs. 12,471, or only 10·5 per cent. of the total cost, against 11·01 per cent. in 1877-78. The average cost of each successful case was one anna and six pies, against one anna and seven pies in the previous year. It varied from seven annas and six pies in Behar to only nine pies in the Eastern Bengal circle. In only one of the circles, viz. Behar, was the average cost higher than in 1877-78. It was lower in all the other circles, except Darjeeling and Orissa, in which it was the same as in the previous year. In dispensaries it rose from 10 pies in 1877-78 to one anna and one pie in 1878-79.

The average number of operations performed by each circle vaccinator during the past year was 1,191, against 1,488 in 1877-78. The decrease was greatest in the Metropolitan circle, in which the average number fell from 2,724 in 1877-78 to 1,341 in 1878-79. This was due in a great measure to the introduction of the self-supporting system of vaccination.

Establishment.

Owing to the unusual prevalence of small-pox in Calcutta, the establishment attached to the Presidency circle was temporarily increased by the transfer from the Metropolitan circle of three Deputy Superintendents, three head vaccinators, and 20 vaccinators, who worked in the town from May to July 1878. The establishment of paid vaccinators and head vaccinators attached to the Metropolitan circle was abolished from October 1878, and licensed vaccinators were substituted, who were authorized to receive from the people a fee of two annas for every person operated on. Instead of 12 head vaccinators, 102 vaccinators, and 66 ex-inoculators employed in 1877-78, 294 licensed vaccinators worked in this circle during the past season, under the supervision of 24 Inspectors, four Deputy Superintendents, and one Superintendent. The number of ex-inoculators increased also in the Darjeeling, Ranchee, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Eastern Bengal circles. There were only 404 ex-inoculators and 159 vaccinators attached to dispensaries and municipalities or working under Civil Surgeons in 1878-79, against 1,015 ex-inoculators and 192 vaccinators in 1877-78. During the past year the services of all vaccinators paid for by Government and working under Civil Surgeons were dispensed with.

Small-pox epidemic in Calcutta.

The epidemic of small-pox which visited Calcutta in 1877-78 continued with unabated severity during the early months of the past year. As stated in the last administration report, the registered number of deaths from the disease in March 1878 was 287. In April following the number was 338, in May 331, and in June 253. In July, August, and September the mortality diminished considerably, the number of deaths in those months being 78, 29, and 7, respectively. In October 11 deaths were registered, in November 7, and in December 28. In January there were 63 deaths, in February 133, and in March 212. The epidemic thus extended over two years, a circumstance of very rare occurrence, there being in the office of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination only one other recorded instance, namely the epidemic of 1849 and 1850, when 1,724 deaths occurred in the former year and 4,492 in the latter. The contrast between the heavy figures of 1850 and the much lighter ones of 1879 is so far satisfactory, that it points strongly to the increased protection against small-pox afforded to the general population since 1850. The prevalence of small-pox during the months of May and June of the past year was remarkable. It is reported that in previous epidemics, the deaths in May and June were so few, when compared with those of March and April, that the disease was generally considered to have died out by May. The past year was quite exceptional, as the deaths in May nearly equalled those in April, while the mortality in June was almost as great as in March.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Educational grant.

THE most encouraging feature in the educational history of the year was that, for the first time since the Department was constituted, the contribution from private sources to the total cost of education has exceeded the Government grant, a result to which the experience of the last few years has steadily pointed. The Government contribution, which in the previous year fell from 53 to 51 per cent., or, excluding building charges, from 52 to a fraction over 50 per cent., has now decreased to 47·75 per cent. The departmental figures show that out of a total expenditure on education of Rs. 45,45,000, the Government contribution amounted to Rs. 21,72,000, while the people paid Rs. 23,73,000; their contributions in the previous year having been Rs. 21,43,000.

There is still some slight discrepancy between the departmental account of receipts and expenditure and the figures furnished by the Accountant-General. According to these the actual net Government expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 19,65,416. In order to compare this with the actual net expenditure as it appears from the departmental figures, it is necessary to subtract from the latter the sum of Rs. 2,35,000, being the charges for medical expenditure. The net expenditure is thus reduced to Rs. 19,37,000, which amount is less by about Rs. 30,000 than the actuals of the year as furnished by the Accountant-General. Of this difference a sum of Rs. 18,000 is explained by the purchase money of the Gonstantia Estate at Kurseong, Rs. 4,000 by the contribution in aid of Dr. Fallon's Dictionary, and Rs. 1,000 by the cost of medical stores supplied from England. There remains a difference of about Rs. 7,000 which is not accounted for.

Number of schools.

The following table shows the state of education for the last two years:—

Class of Instruction.	1878.		1879.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Superior ...Colleges	19	2,003	20	1,963
Secondary { Higher English Schools	176	31,688	196	36,033
Secondary { Middle „ „	572	31,618	540	31,490
Secondary { „ Vernacular „	1,087	53,234	1,061	52,607
Secondary { Lower „ „	1,604	56,012	1,541	53,391
Primary ...Primary Schools	22,126	446,522	29,270	531,064
Special	66	3,779	60	3,805
Female	519	11,964	543	12,777
European and Eurasian	49	4,580	47	4,577
Total ...	26,218	641,400	33,278	727,707

Under superior instruction there is no actual gain; the increase of one in the number of colleges being due to the fact that La Martiniére has for the first time furnished the details of its college department. If it is excluded, with its eighteen under-graduate pupils, there is a net loss of forty-eight students in colleges, of which Government colleges have lost fifteen.

Under secondary instruction there is a reduction of 101 in the number of schools and an increase of 969 in the number of pupils. The decrease in the number of schools is due to three causes—(1) the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from a large number of inefficient middle schools; (2) the orders of Government of October 1877 reconstituting Middle English schools on a vernacular basis, which have had the two-fold effect of raising good schools to the higher class and turning bad schools into vernacular schools; (3) a growing disinclination in certain districts to aid secondary schools from the primary grant. The loss in secondary schools is therefore not to be regretted.

Primary instruction shows an increase of 7,144 schools and 84,542 pupils; the bulk of the increase being in the Behar Circle. This means, not that the number of schools and pupils in the country has suddenly increased to this extent, but that a large number of schools already existing have been brought within the purview of the Educational Department. Under special instruction there is a loss of six schools and a gain of twenty-six pupils. Twenty-four native girls' schools and 811 pupils were added during the year.

Classification of schools.

In the following table the schools are classed according to the source of their income and the grant by which they are maintained:—

	1878.		1879.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Schools and Colleges	316	28,728	307	28,423
Grant-in-aid	1,779	85,563	1,677	83,281
Circle grant	262	10,742	287	11,947
Primary grant	17,395	406,135	24,354	489,518
Unaided	6,466	110,232	6,653	114,538
Total ...	26,218	641,400	33,278	727,707

The number of unaided primary schools which lie outside the Government organization has advanced from 6,084 with 86,200 pupils to 6,232 schools with 84,196 pupils. If these are separated from the other unaided schools, it appears that schools of organized instruction have attained an increase amounting in round numbers to 7,000 schools and 88,000 pupils; a far larger increase than in the previous year. It is clear that each year extends the operations of the primary system to schools of a humbler status than the year before. The closing of one army, six normal, and four vernacular schools accounts for the decrease in the number of Government schools. The reduction in aided schools is due to the fact that greater strictness has been exercised in renewing and continuing grants. Many new primary schools have been brought within the circle system with a total resulting gain of twenty-five. Greater caution has been used in aiding middle schools from the primary

grant; but, on the other hand, there is an increase of 7,000 schools in primary schools proper.

Excluding colleges and schools of special instruction, the number of students in schools of all kinds who were in the upper stage of instruction was 7,413; of those in the middle stage, 64,920; of those in the higher primary stage, 264,448; and of those in the lower primary stage, 385,178—making a total of 721,959. The upper stage includes pupils who have reached a standard equivalent to that of the first or second class of a school reading the University Entrance course; the middle stage all between these and the next following class; the primary stage scarcely goes beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, including in its higher section those who can, and in its lower section those who cannot, read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother-tongue. Of 571,202 pupils returned as belonging to the lower classes of the population, 349,885 were children of cultivators and 65,423 children of small traders.

Revised organization of the Department.

The organization of the department was revised and strengthened in the course of the year by a resolution of Government dated the 29th July 1878. It was ordered that the Director should exercise general control over education of every kind, including primary. The primary grant will still be administered, and primary scholarships awarded by the Magistrate through his district officers the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors; and for the state of primary education in his district the Magistrate will still be held in the first instance responsible. That officer has, however, been empowered to consult the Circle Inspector on any matter connected with primary education; and the latter, similarly, to offer his independent opinions to the Magistrate. The Magistrate is not bound to follow the Inspector's advice; but if differences of opinion arise on matters of importance, the question is to be referred to the Director, whose decision will generally be final, subject to a reference to Government in certain excepted cases.

The general control of all the schools of a district, and the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment, had by the rules of 1872 been vested in the district committee. By the new resolution the Circle Inspector has been declared to be the chief administrative officer of the department, and made immediately responsible for the state of secondary education throughout his circle. In order to utilize his services in the best possible way, and to enable him to engage himself more closely in the direct control and supervision of schools, and in the other important duties which have been definitely transferred to his charge, he has been relieved of the duty of auditing school bills and accounts; a new department being created in the office of the Director for the discharge of these duties. The appointment of Assistant Inspectors in four of the largest circles was also sanctioned for the purpose of affording him further help. These officers are to form no separate link in the administrative chain, but are to be employed in whatever duties the Inspector, looking to the varying requirements of his circle, may from time to time assign to them.

The new duties assigned to the district committee are these. Besides assisting the Magistrate as a consultative council in matters

connected with primary education, the committee are to undertake the general supervision of the zillah school, so far as regards the maintenance of the building, the financial affairs of the school, and the settlement of questions of discipline that may be referred to them by the head-master: in all matters, in short, except the determination of the course of instruction and the appointment or promotion of teachers, though they are empowered to make whatever representations they wish on these last excepted points.

The relative position of the various officers, educational and civil, who are concerned in educational work, has been determined in the following way. The Director is to be held responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind. Superior education in colleges and madrasahs is placed under his immediate control. In matters of secondary education, the final distribution of the grant-in-aid assignment rests in his hands; all grants being sanctioned and withdrawn by him. His power of appointment to teacherships and other offices, and of promotion therein, has been defined and enlarged. In other matters connected with secondary education he is to look to the Inspector, and in those belonging to primary education to the Magistrate; retaining in each case the final control and revision, subject to the orders of Government, of important or disputed points. The immediate duties of Magistrates and district committees on the one hand, and of Circle and Assistant Inspectors on the other, have already been described. In addition, each class of officers has been empowered, and indeed invited, to communicate freely to the other any observations on educational matters not falling within their own control which the experience of their daily work may suggest to them. With regard to the subordinate officers of the department, the Deputy Inspector, who has been charged with the supervision of all classes of schools in his district, is to be subordinate to the Inspector in regard to secondary, and to the Magistrate in regard to primary education. In order to avoid any confusion that might arise from this double subordination, it has been provided that the Magistrate, as the officer in more immediate local connexion with the Deputy Inspector, should have the first claim on his services. Sub-Inspectors, who are officers chiefly engaged in primary education under the Deputy Inspector, have been placed in much closer subordination to the Magistrate. The position of the Commissioner in this system it was thought unnecessary to define beyond declaring that he must be kept as fully informed by Magistrates and Inspectors of the progress of education in his Division, and enjoy as ample opportunities of taking an active part in it as he may wish.

So far as the experience of a few months justifies an opinion on the subject, the new organization has worked well.

New graded system for the subordinate officers.

A new graded system for the subordinate officers of the department was introduced during the year. Six classes have been formed, and the number of officers admitted to them is 318, of whom six are in the first class on Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500, ten in the second class on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400, twenty-five in the third from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, forty in the fourth from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, sixty-two in the fifth from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, seventy-five in the sixth from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100,

and one hundred in the seventh from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. Promotion will now depend not alone on the length of time for which each officer has served, but also on the character which he has earned for general ability and zeal. The future of each officer is thus very much in his own hands, and it may fairly be anticipated that increased efficiency will result.

Colleges.

The total number of Government colleges was twelve, as in the previous year; but the abolition of the Rungpore second grade college has been decided on, and will be carried out at the end of the current session. There are still six aided and three unaided colleges. The number of college students decreased in the past year from 2,003 to 1,963. This is not due to any temporary decline in the demand for University education, but simply to the decrease in the number of successful candidates in the Entrance Examinations of 1876, 1877, and 1878. The total cost of each student to the State, as calculated by the average daily attendance, has decreased from Rs. 395 to Rs. 376, after a decrease in the previous year of nearly the same amount. But calculated according to the mode of reckoning by the average monthly roll number recently prescribed by the Government of India, it has decreased from Rs. 334 to Rs. 316.

From the college reports it is evident that the Presidency College continues to show a satisfactory increase in the number of its regular students notwithstanding its high rate of fees. There was a decrease in the Hooghly College, due principally to the fact that the schools which feed it have been unsuccessful in the Entrance Examination. The Rajshahye, Midnapore, and Dacca Colleges, show an increase in the number of their students. The athletic proclivities of the students of the Dacca College have been successfully encouraged by the present Principal, and he has organized a society in connection with the college, which has for its object the diffusion of general knowledge by means of popular lectures and a reading-room. There is a similar association at Patna College, which is in a flourishing condition. Among the aided colleges the General Assembly's College has far the largest number of students; on the other hand, the Free Church Institution attained considerable success in the M. A. Examination. In the General Assembly's College the cost of each student to Government is Rs. 18 only, in the Free Church Institution Rs. 63, in the Cathedral Mission College Rs. 86, in St. Xavier's College Rs. 51, in the London Mission College Rs. 60, and in the Doveton College Rs. 176. The Doveton College, which receives a monthly grant of Rs. 250, has only passed six students at the First Arts Examination during the past five years, while no student has succeeded in attaining the degrees of B. A. or M. A. It is apparent from the above figures that the aid received from Government is in more than one case entirely out of proportion to the usefulness of the institution.

University examinations.

For the First Examination in Arts 759 candidates appeared, of whom 672 were students of colleges and 87 were ex-students and teachers, and of these 208 passed. Of the candidates from Government schools 35 per cent. passed. Aided colleges produced 26 per cent., and private institutions 20 per cent.

of successful candidates, but among independent candidates only 6 per cent. were successful. Of candidates from Government colleges, one in 11 was placed in the first division, and of those from aided and private colleges 1 in 24. There was an increase in the number of successful Mahomedan candidates, three passing in the first and three in the second division, against none in the previous year. None of the Rungpore College students passed this examination. Of nine candidates from the Cuttack College no less than eight were successful, and the new second grade college of Chittagong passed three candidates out of eight at its first competition. For the B.A. Examination 262 candidates appeared, of whom 213 were students of colleges, and 71 passed. The Government Colleges passed 37 per cent. of their candidates, aided colleges passed 16 per cent., and of private students 18 per cent. passed. The Cuttack College again failed to pass any candidates. The Dacca College succeeded better in this than in the F.A. Examination, but it only passed six out of sixteen candidates. For the M.A. degree with honours there were twenty-three candidates, of whom thirteen passed, and for the ordinary degree there were nineteen candidates, of whom nine passed.

Grant-in-aid allotment.

The following table shows the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment for the last two years, exclusive of special grants for building and other purposes :—

	1878.				1879.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Receipts from Government.	Total receipts.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	6	701	24,136	1,18,600	6	640	24,189	1,20,615
Higher English schools... ...	84	9,383	48,842	1,96,528	85	8,894	48,562	1,90,295
Middle ditto ditto	453	24,906	1,30,463	3,76,289	422	24,387	1,17,803	3,49,909
Middle Vernacular ditto	574	28,914	87,293	2,47,151	566	29,114	84,816	2,45,990
Lower ditto ditto	130	5,035	7,825	22,037	115	4,388	7,734	21,789
Primary ditto ditto	192	4,876	7,161	19,632	163	4,459	6,553	17,130
Girls' Schools for Natives ...	288	7,559	44,557	1,59,771	269	6,938	41,295	1,52,116
Boys' ditto for Europeans, &c.	8	1,637	35,458	1,54,425	8	1,617	23,112	1,34,371
Girls' ditto for ditto ...	11	991	19,281	70,574	12	1,115	19,840	73,034
Mixed ditto for ditto ...	18	786	13,987	38,117	18	892	14,220	43,564
Normal ditto for ditto ...	15	775	16,699	42,284	12	826	13,196	45,396
Technical schools	...	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	167
Total ...	1,779	85,563	4,35,702	14,45,408	1,677	83,281	4,01,320	13,94,376

The decrease in expenditure is due to a reduction in the number of aided schools, brought about by the great activity that has been shown during the year in scrutinizing the character of the work done by them, with the result that grants have been withdrawn from numerous inefficient schools. Remedial mesures, such as a revision of establishments, the appointment of new teachers, or a new committee, the reduction of the class of the school, the change of its site, or the increase of local subscriptions, were adopted in all the more hopeful cases; but in

some cases all such measures have been found unavailing. The principal reductions took place in the Presidency Circle and in the districts of Jessore and Nuddea, but considerable activity was also displayed in Orissa. In the district of Burdwan greater leniency was shown in dealing with inefficient schools, as the prevalence of epidemic fever during the last few years sufficiently accounts for their decline. The system on which these grants-in-aid have been reduced or withdrawn for proved and long-continued inefficiency has been thus explained by the Director, and is clearly based on sound and equitable principles—"There still remain a large number of schools which, professing to belong to a given class, and receiving grants corresponding thereto, have nevertheless for years together either sent no candidates to the departmental examinations of the class, or failed to ensure their success. In other words, they have not fulfilled the conditions under which, whether expressly stated or not, grants were given them. That one or more pupils should pass each year by the standard which a school professes to teach is, if not the best criterion of efficiency throughout its classes, at any rate the only test which we can now apply. Inspectors have been urgently reminded that a grant-in-aid is not a benefice, to be held by a school irrespectively of its merits or success. The test of efficiency is not a severe one. In defining inefficient schools, those only have been regarded whose pupils have entirely failed at two or more out of the last three examinations. Further, those schools which having failed at two have succeeded at the third of these examinations are regarded as "improving" schools. Those again which have been newly established, or whose class has been newly raised, are reserved for special consideration. Hence, an inefficient school means, as regards the present question, an old-established school with a sufficient grant whose pupils have either not appeared, or have altogether failed, at the scholarship examinations of 1878, and of one or both of the two preceding years. With regard to each of these schools, of which detailed lists have been furnished, the Inspector has been requested to make a special investigation, and to report what are the causes of failure and what the prospects of success in each case."

Higher English schools.

The number of Higher English Government schools in Bengal proper remained the same as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of pupils. The number of aided schools increased from 84 to 85, while the number of pupils attending them declined from 9,383 to 8,894. In private English schools, however, there was a large increase. The number of schools of this class was 63, against 44 in the previous year, and the number of pupils attached to them 13,903, against 9,430.

University Entrance Examination.

As in the previous year, Government schools passed half their candidates in the Entrance Examination, and unaided schools attained a greater percentage of success than aided schools. The latter fact is easily explained. Higher schools that ask for no grant-in-aid are maintained by some wealthy man, who willingly pays for good teachers, or are situated in populous localities where a large income is provided from the fees of the pupils, while many aided schools struggle on with difficulty in less advanced tracts. Among collegiate schools the Hindu

and Hare Schools showed results far beyond those of other institutions, the Dacca and Kishnaghur Schools following at a long interval. Of the zillah schools, those at Uttarparah, Pooree, Mymensingh, and Barisal were the most successful.

An increase in the class of unaided schools has taken place in the advanced districts round Calcutta which may be attributed to a genuine desire for higher English education. It would appear, however, that the rise of such schools in Orissa and Behar is due principally to a spirit of restlessness and rivalry, and that this influence is, during the short lifetime of these ephemeral institutions, prejudicial to the cause of education, as it tends to substitute a lower for a higher standard of excellence.

Middle English schools.

Middle English schools decreased from 572 with 31,618 pupils to 540 with 31,490 pupils. Government schools decreased from seven with 1,037 pupils to six with 820 pupils, and aided schools from 453 with 24,906 pupils to 422 with 24,387 pupils. Private schools continued to be 112 in number, while the number of their pupils advanced from 5,675 to 6,283. The loss of one Government school is due to the reduction to a lower class of the English school for the children of sepoys in the cantonments at Bhagulpore. The loss of thirty-one aided schools is accounted for by the fact that the grants were withdrawn from nineteen, that six were raised to the higher class, and that seventeen were reduced to the class of vernacular schools, while eleven new grants were sanctioned. In the Presidency Division there was a reduction of twenty-four middle English schools, of which fourteen were converted into middle venacular schools, and four raised to the higher class, leaving a net loss of six schools. The District Committee of Jessore have been especially vigorous. In conjunction with the Inspector they have carried out most systematically the orders of Government with regard to inefficient schools, and their reconstitution on a vernacular basis.

The policy of placing the course in middle English schools upon a vernacular basis, which was adopted in 1877, has been much discussed during the year, and though some officers, notably in the Eastern Circle, regard the change with disfavour, the balance of opinion inclines to the view that the measure was sound in principle, and that it will be productive of good results. Under the old system the boys obtained a superficial knowledge of English without any thorough grounding in the several subjects of study, and it is to be feared that the acquisition of this smattering too often unsettled them and led them to look beyond their proper station in life. Their education was sound neither in English nor in the Vernacular, nor in the subjects studied through these media. The sytem resembled the often-condemned plan employed in some European schools of compelling little boys to begin their study of Greek through ponderous grammars written in Latin. It has been alleged that the new system provides an inferior preparatory course for the Higher English schools, but to this it is sufficient to reply that the vast majority never go beyond the middle course, and that what is required for them is a sound middle-class education, complete as far as it goes. It appears that the proportion

of students in the Middle English schools that proceed to higher schools is only one in 16, and it is certainly proper that in determining the course of a school the department should regard the interests of the fifteen who finish their education therein, rather than of the one who goes to a higher school. There can be little doubt that the change of system will be found beneficial to the true interests of the pupils. It is entirely in accordance with the recommendation of the Simla Text-book Committee that in the lower stages of instruction substantive knowledge should, if possible, be imparted in the vernacular, a recommendation based upon the rational principle that students who have had their minds trained and developed by the acquisition of ideas through their own mother-tongue are more likely to turn out clever men than those who have spent the best years of their childhood in the painful acquisition of foreign words to which they are unable to attach any ideas.

Middle English Scholarship Examination.

The Middle English Scholarship Examination of 1878 was the last under the old system. Out of 540 middle English schools, 315 sent 1,002 candidates to the examination and 594 passed. In the previous year the total number of schools that sent candidates was 308 out of 572, and the number of candidates was 934, out of whom 575 passed. The improvement in the general efficiency of the schools which these results indicate is most conspicuous in the Burdwan Division. In the Presidency and Patna Divisions the number of competing schools and of passed candidates showed a sensible decrease. This may be accounted for by the fact that in the Patna Division the standard of examination was raised to the level of that of Burdwan. The teachers of the Behar schools, and more especially the teachers of English, are in many cases incompetent and unacquainted with the language of the province, as qualified natives of Behar can command higher wages than middle schools can afford to pay to their head-masters, and the consequence is that many schools are in charge of men who would not be able to secure similar appointments in Bengal. The reconstitution of the Normal School at Patna will, it is hoped, furnish the province of Behar with a better set of teachers.

Middle vernacular schools.

In middle vernacular schools there was a loss of five Government schools with 1,712 pupils, and of forty-seven aided schools with 805 pupils, and a gain of twenty-six unaided schools with 890 pupils. The loss of forty-seven aided schools was made up of thirty-nine circle and primary grant schools and of eight grant-in-aid schools. Among the former, two circles with six schools were closed in Furreedpore, and sixteen circle schools in Dacca were reduced or closed. In Jessore the primary grant has for some years been exceeded, and in order to rectify this it was decided to withhold grants from 21 middle schools. In Midnapore 11 middle schools were similarly dealt with. The loss of eight grant-in-aid schools is explained by the withdrawal of grants from thirty-six, and the reduction of seven to lower vernacular schools, counterbalanced by the reduction into this class of fourteen middle English schools and the sanctioning of twenty-one new grants. The orders constituting middle English schools on a vernacular basis have facilitated the development of middle vernacular schools into middle

English schools. With the permission of the Circle Inspector, any middle vernacular school may now at its own expense start an English class. Many schools have availed themselves of this privilege. As soon as the English classes in these schools reach the standard of the middle scholarship, they will be placed on the same footing as middle English schools. If it is constantly recognized as the aim of the teaching that a sound vernacular standard is to be maintained, and that all subjects are to be taught through the medium of the vernacular, the extension of English teaching within proper limits is likely to be beneficial.

During the course of the year the Officiating Principal of the Sanskrit College suggested, among other proposals for a modification of the course of study in middle vernacular schools which was fixed in 1875, that some central authority should be appointed to select text-books in Bengali in order to define the standard in language and literature at the middle vernacular scholarship examination. This matter is receiving attention.

Middle vernacular scholarship examination.

In the middle vernacular scholarship examination there was a loss under every head as compared with the previous year. The loss took place principally in the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Patna Divisions, and in the Eastern Circle. In the divisions of Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa there was an increase both of successful schools and of successful pupils. Much of the loss in the Presidency Division is explained by the reduction of middle schools in Jessore. In the northern districts of the Rajshahye Division there is a difficulty in obtaining competent pundits, but this will be removed by the transfer of the Normal School from Rampore Bauleah to Rungpore. In this, as in the middle English scholarship examination, the results in the Patna Division were affected by the introduction of the Burdwan standard of examination. The success of the schools in the Dacca Division was remarkable, and is attributable to the excellence of the teachers trained in the Dacca Normal School, which had in former years a very high reputation. The villagers also take the greatest interest and pride in their schools, and in the general competition for scholarships, and display no anxiety whatever to convert a good vernacular into an indifferent English school. It is a further matter of satisfaction that the success of the Dacca schools has been attained at little cost.

Lower vernacular schools.

Lower vernacular schools diminished in number from 1,604 to 1,541. The loss took place principally in aided schools. In the Government schools there was a gain of three schools, and the number of pupils almost doubled. Many of the aided schools were closed owing to the fact that they were not so liberally aided as formerly from the primary grant. The results of the lower vernacular scholarship examination were on the whole satisfactory. The number of competing schools has largely increased, though the number of successful schools and pupils is less. There has, however, been no decline in efficiency, as in consequence of the reduction of many schools of the previous year a large number of the competing schools of 1877 were not in existence in 1878, while the new schools were scarcely strong enough to succeed at a first attempt.

Primary schools.

A large increase is shown over the previous year in the number of organized primary schools, the total being 29,270 schools with 531,064 pupils, against 22,126 and 446,522 respectively. A remarkable extension of the circle of organized instruction took place in the Bhagulpore Division under the operation of the "chief guru" system. In Monghyr and Bhagulpore especially the results come up to the most sanguine anticipations. In these districts the class of unaided schools has totally disappeared under the influence of this system. In Monghyr the number of schools aided from the primary grant rose from 153 with 5,355 pupils to 1,464 with 18,235 pupils, and in Bhagulpore from 180 with 4,037 pupils to 1,303 with 13,877 pupils. Moreover, there was a remarkable increase in the number of candidates who passed the Primary Scholarship Examination. In Monghyr the number of successful candidates rose from 443 to 647; in Bhagulpore from 69 to 193. The same system has produced a large increase of aided primary schools and of successful primary scholarship candidates in the Patna Division, though it has not been pushed equally in all districts. In this system the patshalas of each district are grouped into circles, with one more efficient than the rest, under a stipendiary chief guru, at the centre. The chief guru is charged with the duty of communicating with all the patshalas in his circle, of getting information from them, of teaching and inspecting them to some extent, and of paying them the rewards they may have earned at the examinations. The introduction of this system may seem to involve hardship at first, as it implies the withdrawal of regular monthly stipends from the gurus of the patshalas surrounding the chief guru's patshala, and the substitution of rewards according to the success of their pupils in examinations; but, on the whole, it appears to be a very successful form of the system of payment by results. It was considerably extended during the past year with due modifications to adapt it to the needs of particular districts.

In last year's Report it was stated that the system of small stipends and large rewards, which had proved so successful in Bankoora, had been introduced into Burdwan. It has now been brought into full operation in that district, and the results are highly encouraging. Payment by results was more successful in the 24-Pergunnahs in the past year, as the gurus have come to understand that it does not imply the discontinuance of Government aid. The system of payment by results, pure and simple, does not seem applicable to all districts. It cannot be carried out in its entirety in Backergunge on account of the district being a network of khals. Here the method of administering the grant is a combination of payment by stipends and payment by results. Similar causes make it inapplicable to Rajshahye, but it will be tried there in certain thanas, where the waters subside early. In Cuttack it has advanced beyond the experimental stage. In Balasore the form in vogue in the previous year was modified by the institution of inspecting abadhans, who have improved the accuracy of the returns, and have done good service by inducing teachers from various parts of the district to attend the normal schools, by introducing printed books, and by assisting the Sub-Inspectors at the time of the examinations. Balasore now stands at the head of all districts as

regards the percentage of pupils to population in all schools coming under the cognizance of the Department. Midnapore, which in 1877-78 headed the list, now stands second. In Howrah a large increase in the number of aided patshalas has been brought about by the introduction of a modified system of payment by results. In Rungpore payment by results failed in 1877-78. The form adopted was that of small fixed grants supplemented by rewards after quarterly examinations. It was considerably modified in the past year, new schools being no longer limited as before to the smallest rate of aid. There was in consequence an increase of over 100 schools and about 2,000 pupils. The number of aided schools in the district of Dacca also increased largely owing to the issue of orders authorizing payment to all gurus who sent in returns and the classing of their schools as aided. In both districts of the Chittagong Division aid by stipends is still in force. In Chittagong the Mahomedans do not care to send their children to our schools through dislike to the secular character of the instruction. The object which will be borne in view in this district will be to improve the existing maktabs, in which the Koran is the principal subject taught, not to supplement them by patshalas. As it would appear that three out of four aided patshalas in the district are artificial institutions where the Government grant is the mainstay of support and not merely supplementary to other sources of income, the maktabs, which are said to be six times more numerous, are more deserving of support, if the teaching which they afford can be to some extent liberalized and enlarged. It is essential that some secular subjects should be introduced into the course of teaching, so that the elements of expansion may not be wanting. There will, however, be no interference with the religious character of the instruction given, as it will be only necessary that secular instruction should be superadded.

Primary Scholarship Examination.

In the Primary Scholarship Examination of the year there was an increase of 1,579 competing schools with 3,925 pupils, and of 945 successful schools with 2,318 pupils. The bulk of the increase is found in the divisions of Patna and Bhagulpore. In every division except in Rajshahye there was an increase. The proportion of pupils in the higher section of the primary stage (*i.e.* those who can read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother-tongue) increased from 34·4 to 37·1 per cent., while the proportion of those in the lower section has decreased from 64·5 to 61·7 per cent. It is very satisfactory to observe that 73 per cent. of the primary scholarships were gained by boys of the lower classes.

Eurasian and European schools.

There was a slight diminution in the number of Eurasian and European schools and of pupils under instruction. More than three-fourths of the whole number of pupils belong to Calcutta schools. The number of candidates from these institutions that passed the Entrance Examination was the same as in the preceding year, but only one scholarship was gained against seven in the preceding year. St. Paul's school at Darjeeling has recovered from its temporary depression under the management of the present head master. Its numbers doubled during the year, and it passed two candidates at the Entrance

Examination—one in the first division. The Jamalpore School is the best of the Railway schools, and has been admirably managed.

Female education.

There was an increase of pupils in all classes of girls' schools, and an addition of 1,612 to the number of girls reading in boys' schools. The latter was due to the increase in the number of girls attending primary grant patshalas. One very interesting incident in the educational history of the year was the success of a young native lady at the Entrance Examination. This was the first instance of a Bengali lady passing an examination of the University. She was graded in the second division, having failed by one mark only to obtain a place in the first division. A special junior scholarship was created for her by Government, and it is hoped that her distinguished success may stimulate her young fellow countrywomen to endeavour to follow her example. Three other young ladies, also pupils of the Bethune School, passed the Middle Scholarship Examination—two in English and the third in vernacular. Five "Mary Carpenter" scholarships, instituted by the National Indian Association of London, were competed for during the course of the year—three of Rs. 48 per annum by the lower vernacular, and two of Rs. 60 per annum by the middle vernacular standard. Forty-seven girls presented themselves for examination for the Utterparah Hitaishini Sabha scholarships. Of these twenty-six passed—ten by the first, twelve by the second, and four by the third standard.

The Inspectress of Schools examined during the year 1,059 out of the 1,639 pupils returned as under instruction in zenanas or zenana schools. The discrepancies between the returns made by her of the standards attained by the examinees and those made by the Superintendents of the zenana agencies are very striking. Thus she places 82 per cent. of the pupils in the lowest stage, in which the attainments are limited to reading small words, writing the alphabet, and counting to 50; while the zenana agents claim that the proportion is only 30 per cent. It is not possible to reject the judgment of the Inspectress in favour of that of the Superintendents, nor is it possible to reconcile estimates which exhibit such wide differences. These discrepancies illustrate the difficulty of introducing any method of payment by standards. The Director has drawn attention to the grave defects in the existing system of zenana teaching reported by the Inspectress. These defects are partly in the management, and partly in the character of the teachers employed. The want of co-operation among the different agencies, an absence of any sustained effort to enforce the payment of fees, the multiplication of schools within a limited area, the attempt to teach elderly women who have received no previous training, are defects of the first kind. The incapacity of many, and untrustworthiness of some, of the Native Christian teachers are defects of the second kind. The supply of good teachers is decidedly insufficient, and perhaps really the most satisfactory solution of the existing difficulty would be a contraction of the work of the different agencies and an improvement of the average teaching staff. It might then be possible to bring a reasonable system of payment by standards into operation. It should, however, be stated that the Inspectress speaks highly of the work done by the ladies of the Zenana

Association at Barrackpore, who have been trained in the Free Church Orphanage and Normal School. This institution is remarkable for the admirable discipline enforced within its walls, and it has turned out a succession of able teachers. The Church Mission School and Orphanage at Agurpara is of the same excellent class.

Law classes.

The number of law students diminished from 316 to 227. The Presidency College law class has a surplus of Rs. 1,710, the Patna College of Rs. 317. If the cost to Government of the Hooghly and Dacca classes is deducted, there remains a surplus on all the classes of Rs. 1,134. Both the Dacca and Hooghly law classes, the only two which are a source of expense to Government, do very badly in the University examinations. It has now been decided to limit the salary of the Professor of Law at Dacca to the amount of fees paid by the students, provided they do not exceed Rs. 200 a month.

Medical education.

The number of students in the Medical College increased from 145 to 208, whereas that of pupils in vernacular medical schools declined from 686 to 609. The increase in the Medical College was due partly to the fact that the hospital class has been nearly doubled, partly to the re-admission of old University students or of those that failed at the last examination, at which the number of failures was greater than in preceding years. The effective desire for medical degrees is measured by the number of new admissions, and of these there were only twenty against thirty-five of the previous year. The reports of the Superintendents of the vernacular medical schools are very encouraging. In accordance with the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, the number of admissions each year is henceforth to be limited to fifty, and more satisfactory guarantees of preliminary education are to be required. The admission of casual students to this school has been stopped. These persons, unable to procure the necessary certificates for admission as regular students, have been known to return to practise in their villages after a brief attendance in the casual class, and thus bring discredit on the European system of medicine. The operations of the past year amply justify the opinion expressed in the last report that there can be no doubt about the ultimate success and permanent usefulness of the vernacular medical schools.

Technical education.

In the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College the number of students increased from eighty-seven to eighty-nine, while those in vernacular survey schools advanced from 160 to 165. Technical schools numbered 149 pupils, an increase of one. Arrangements for the establishment of an Industrial School on the site of Bishop's College are in progress, and Government has every confidence that this institution will prove of the utmost benefit to the youth of the province. It will give native boys of all classes the means of obtaining a thoroughly practical education, and enable them to leave the beaten track of clerical and ministeral service, for which alone they now care to qualify themselves; and it will open to them, as well as to the European and East Indian boys of the large cities, a large and useful professional career.

The School of Art.

At the close of the year there were seventy-six students on the roll of the School of Art, of whom sixty-nine were Hindus. Besides these fifty-one students had been in the school for longer or shorter periods, so that the total number who received instruction during the year was 127. Continued improvement is taking place with regard to the length of time the students remain in the school. Out of the seventy-six students on the 31st March, forty had been in the school from two and a half to three years. The progress made by the students continues to be most satisfactory. At the Fine Arts Exhibition held in Calcutta in the cold weather, fourteen students and ex-students of the school contributed no fewer than sixty-six paintings and other studies from life, and 122 specimens of wood-engraving and lithography, and they carried off four prizes and three certificates of honourable mention. The expenditure on the Art Gallery, which is in charge of the Principal of the school, was Rs. 8,076 out of an annual grant of Rs. 10,000. Of this sum Rs. 3,280 was spent upon the purchase of four pictures, which are regarded as very valuable additions to the Gallery.

Normal schools.

In accordance with the policy followed in past years, six more normal schools were closed during the year, and two have been closed since the end of the year. Fifteen now remain, besides the boarding-school at Rangamatti, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, which is returned as a normal school. Owing to the recent extension of primary education, it is found impossible to train more than a small fraction of the teachers of patshalas. Third rate normal schools have therefore been closed in all districts where secondary education is sufficiently widely spread to provide a fair supply of school-trained teachers to take employment in private schools. Such as remain are reported to do good service in fixing and maintaining a standard of efficiency that might otherwise suffer decline. In the Vernacular Mastership Examination of the past year, 224 candidates appeared, the same number as in the preceding year; but only 143 passed, against 150. Under existing circumstances the task before the Department in connection with all normal schools is not to provide better teachers, but to ensure an adequate and sustained supply of stipendiary students, qualified by their attainments and capacity to profit by their teaching.

Mahomedan Education.

The number of Mahomedans under instruction in Government aided and unaided schools rose from 111,645 to 131,998. The policy of giving facilities for the study of English within the madrasas, whenever there is a genuine desire to learn that language, by the appointment of English-speaking Moulvies and by the allotment of Anglo-Persian scholarships chargeable to the Mohsin Fund, was continued during the year. A scholarship of Rs. 2,000 was granted to the son of a well-known Mahomedan gentleman of Patna to enable him to visit England for the purpose of prosecuting his studies there. Five madrasas are supported from the Mohsin Fund, the Calcutta Madrasa being the only one supported from general revenues. In the general examination of the madrasas, 112 candidates passed out of 167: forty-eight were placed in the first, twenty-eight in the second, and thirty-six in

the third division. In the previous year, out of 161 candidates only eighty-six were successful. In the Calcutta Madrasa there is a steady increase of pupils from year to year. The Hooghly Madrasa is still weak, but it is expected that a Branch Madrasa started at Joraghat will soon be able to supply it with pupils. No changes of importance occurred in the Dacca Madrasa. In the Chittagong Madrasa there was a slight falling off, the establishment of a school as a feeder to it being apparently required.

Examination for Sanskrit titles.

In the early part of 1878 the Director proposed that with a view to encourage the study of Sanskrit literature among private students an examination should be held in the four subjects of literature, law, philosophy, and the Vedas, and that certificates signed by him and the Principal of the Sanskrit College should be given to successful candidates. Sanction having been given to the proposal, the first examination was held in April: fifty-two candidates appeared, and twenty-four certificates were granted. Each recipient of a certificate had a Sanskrit title bestowed on him, showing the branch in which he was proficient. The Principal of the Sanskrit College confidently anticipates that this examination will become one of the most popular institutions in the country.

School-books.

In Bengal the supply of school-books does not require any artificial stimulus. The work of selection is left to a Central Committee, which has for three or four years done very useful work. In the more backward province of Behar it has been found necessary to stimulate the compilation and translation of useful works from the Bengali, and much was done in this respect during the year. In Orissa the patronage offered to authors by Government and the Maharajah of Dhenkanal has resulted in the production of a valuable series of school books.

No change of any importance occurred in the educational policy of the department during the year. Superior instruction was maintained at its former high level; great efforts were made to secure the efficiency of secondary instruction and the due application of the funds assigned to it; while the circle of organized primary instruction was still further extended. The demand for education of all kinds is continually increasing, and the people show every year greater readiness to contribute towards its cost.

Literature and the Press.

The Vernacular press.

THE number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was 31, showing a decrease of nine compared with the number in the preceding year. Four of these were daily papers, 24 weekly, one tri-weekly, and two monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of one weekly in English and Bengali, one weekly in English and Urdu, three weekly in Hindi, and one weekly in Persian. Fifteen appeared in Calcutta, five in the Presidency Division, four in the Dacca Division, one in the Burdwan Division, five in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and one in the Patna Division. No papers published in the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions were received in the library. Seven new papers were started during the year, while 16 of those already in circulation ceased to appear. The leading papers were the *Som Prakásh*, the *Sahachar*, the *Sádháraní*, the *Bhárat Mihir*, the *Hindu Hitaishini*, and the *Dacca Prakásh*. It is noteworthy that during the year two new Hindi papers made their appearance in Calcutta. They are the *Bhárat Mitra* and the *Sár Sudhánidhi*. The publication of these journals in Calcutta indicates that the Hindustani community of the metropolis is beginning to manifest some interest in public affairs.

Vernacular Press Act.

The tone of the native press has generally improved under the check imposed by the Act. Subjects of public interest have been freely discussed, but in more temperate language than formerly. It has been clearly shown that while the Act does not discourage legitimate criticism, the mere fact of its existence has been generally sufficient to check license. In one instance, however, it was deemed necessary by the Government of India to demand a bond under the Act. The newspaper proceeded against was the *Som Prakásh*, in which a letter which was considered likely to create disaffection to the Government had been permitted to appear. A bond was executed, but the printer subsequently closed the publication of the paper.

Books received in the Bengal Library.

The total number of unilingual books received in the Bengal Library during the year under review (exclusive of periodicals) was 1,043, against 1,063 received

in 1877. The subjoined table shows the classification of the books according to languages and subjects:—

Language in which written.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of work.	Number of original works.	Number of translations and reprints.	Total.
Arabic	1	.....	1	Biography	2	3	5
Assamese	4	3	7	Drama	94	25	119
Bengali	398	300	698	Fiction	37	28	65
English	83	47	130	History	11	11	22
French	3	.....	3	Languages...	81	116	197
Garo	2	.....	2	Law	11	13	24
Hindi	28	17	45	Medicine	19	10	29
Musalmani-Bengali ...	23	14	37	Miscellaneous	63	20	83
Persian	3	2	5	Philosophy	4	.....	4
Sanskrita	37	18	55	Poetry	102	39	141
Santali	1	.....	1	Politics	2	1	3
Urdu	15	6	21	Religion	135	117	252
Uriya	19	19	38	Science, mathematical ...	25	21	46
				Ditto, natural & others	30	22	52
				Travels & voyages ...	1	.....	1
Total	617	426	1,043		617	426	1,043

In addition to these, 185 bilingual and 7 trilingual books, and 233 unilingual and 18 bilingual periodicals, were received. The total number of publications of all kinds was 1,486, against 1,576 in 1877. Of these 234 were in English and 1,252 in other languages. Their distribution as regards place of publication is exhibited below:—

Place of publication.	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,105
Presidency Division	163
Dacca ,, ...	82
Burdwan ,, ...	52
Orissa ,, ...	39
Patna ,, ...	41
Bhagulpore ,, ...	3
Rajshahye ,, ...	1
Total	1,486

No publications were received from the Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of books of which copyright was registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration was 1,111, against 1,016 in 1877-78. In district offices the registrations amounted to 431, against 383. There was thus an increase of 143 in the total number of publications registered during the past year.

The expenditure incurred in the purchase of books under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 3,515-0-5, against Rs. 2,832-9-5 in the previous year, and the fees levied under section 18 to Rs. 68, against Rs. 58.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Archæology.

THE returns on this subject received during the year show nothing worthy of record. An account of the action taken by Government in the year 1877-78 to have the old Temple at Buddha Gya and the interesting archæological relics connected with it properly repaired and arranged was given in the last Report. It has been since decided that such work only as is absolutely necessary to ensure the future stability of the building and the setting up of the statues which have been found amongst the ruins should be undertaken. Arrangements are being made to place the work in the hands of a special engineering officer, who has been for some years employed in the Archæological Department.

Towards the close of the year Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra's report on the antiquities of Buddha Gya was published in the form of a book, under the title of the "Hermitage of Sakya Muni." It comprises six chapters—

(1) on the present condition of Buddha Gya;
(2) on the penance of Buddha;
(3) on the architectural remains;
(4) on the sculptures;
(5) on the inscriptions;
(6) on the chronology of Buddha's birth and death;

and is illustrated by various plates and photographs.

The work is considered to be a valuable contribution to archæology in India, and for the time and trouble devoted to its preparation the author has received the thanks of Government with a suitable honorarium.

Economic Museum.

THE progress of the Museum was somewhat interrupted in the past year by work connected with the addition of a wing to the building in which it was located, and since the close of the year the collections have been removed to another house, which has been rented specially for it.

The number of specimens received during the year was 1,042, of which 512 were obtained through 46 District and Sub-Divisional Committees, and the remaining 530 from official and private gentlemen who take an interest in the institution.

The number of contributions from the District Committees was below the average. This was due to the fact that, as the collections become more complete, fewer things remain to be sent up, and that, when it became known to the Central Committee that the Museum would have to be moved, it was found necessary to suspend the usual requisitions upon the Local Committees until the removal and re-arrangement of the collections should be accomplished.

The total number of specimens on the Museum register on 31st March 1879 was 13,646. The principal classes of products represented are food-grains, oil-seeds, oils, fats and wax, condiments, feculas and sugar, opium and tobacco, liquors, dye-stuffs and dye-tints, silk, cotton, jute, rheea, miscellaneous fibres, paper-making materials, leather and tanning materials, timber, gums and resins, metal-ware, clays and textile manufactures, store-utensils and implements, horn, and bone and manufactures therefrom. During the year 148 mineral specimens, consisting of samples of coal, limestones, sandstones, slates, clays and metallic ores were made over to the Geological Survey Museum, as those articles more properly belonged to that institution. For the same reason all specimens of a purely scientific, or of an ethnological rather than an economic, character were made over to the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

One of the special subjects which engaged the attention of the Central Committee was the obtaining proper botanical identification of certain dye-yielding plants, concerning which there was want of accurate information. Owing to the difficulty of getting properly prepared dried specimens of these plants, the District Committees were instructed to nurture and send young growing plants, and these, when received, were made over to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for identification. Among the interesting identifications arrived at in this way during the year, it was found that the dye-stuffs called in various parts of Bengal and Assam *ab*, *aich*, *malancha*, *hurdi*, *chaili*,

dam, *harida*, *chenung* and *rung gach*, are all the produce of the roots of plants belonging to one and the same genus, namely *morinda*, the species being generally *M. tinctoria*, *M. augustifolia*, or *M. citrifolia*.

Another special subject of enquiry was the growth of the mudar (*Calotropis*) and the preparation of its fibre. More than a hundred specimens of the stems, fibre and follicle-cotton of this plant have been collected for the Museum. On the receipt of the reports due from one or two Local Committees, a digest of all the information gathered on the subject will be prepared and printed for circulation amongst those interested in fibres.

Special enquiries were also made concerning the coloured earths found in Bengal suitable for the manufacture of pigments, and a very interesting collection of nearly a hundred samples of inorganic colouring matter has been formed. The range of tints is remarkable, extending from white through greys, yellows, reds and browns, down to purple and black. Even if a large proportion of these earths should prove intractable in the hands of the colour-maker, there would still remain a considerable number of excellent colours, and, in some cases, two or three hues or shades would be yielded by the same earth when subjected to different degrees of burning.

A grant of rupees one thousand was made by Government during the year for the preparation of an illustrated catalogue of the Museum collection of indigenous drugs by Rai Kanye Lal Dey, Bahadoor. Ill-health and pressure of other work prevented him from commencing the work before the close of the year, but it has since been begun and several drawings have been prepared for the plates.

Duplicates of the collection of Bengal and Assam teas formed for this Museum by the Secretary to the Committee, and of the Museum collection of samples of dyed fabrics exhibiting the great variety of hues and tints yielded by the dye-stuffs indigenous to Bengal and Assam were sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The contributions were favourably noticed, and a gold medal, the highest prize, was awarded to the Secretary for the collection of teas. The Committee were also thanked during the year by several members of the mercantile community in Calcutta for information regarding economic products furnished to them, and similar acknowledgments were received from Economic Museums and from private persons interested in industrial matters in Vienna, Berlin, and the United States.

The compilation of catalogues for publication, in which considerable progress had been made, was hindered by the removal of the collections to the new building, where a re-arrangement of them will have to be made before the catalogues can be proceeded with. It is hoped that the collections will be arranged and the Museum re-opened to the public in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Zoological Gardens.

Zoological Gardens.

In the reports for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 short accounts were given of the establishment of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, of their gradual development and eventual recognition as a Government institution, and of the aid given for their maintenance by an annual grant, not exceeding Rs. 20,000, from provincial revenues.

Since then the *personnel* of the Committee of Management has been greatly increased by the appointment of competent European and Native gentlemen. The President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has been appointed an *ex-officio* member, and a wider basis has been given to the Committee by the appointment of each Divisional Commissioner in Bengal as an *ex-officio* member. It is hoped that by connecting the Divisional Commissioners with the institution the co-operation of the district officers and influential residents in the interior of the country will be secured, and the objects of the Gardens promoted.

Beyond such works of general construction as were absolutely necessary, no building operations of any importance have been lately undertaken in the Gardens; and the only improvement effected has been the laying, at some expense, of the floor of the aquatic bird-house with bricks to prevent the inroads of rats.

Valuable contributions to the Gardens continue to be made by both Europeans and Natives from different parts of the country. The most recent, and at the same time the most important, contribution has been the presentation by His Excellency the Viceroy of the collection of animals and birds hitherto kept in the Barrackpore menagerie. Exchanges also of considerable importance have been effected with the Zoological Society of London and with private persons, by means of which the Gardens have been put in possession of many rare and interesting birds and mammals.

Many improvements in the horticultural aspect of the Gardens have been planned, and will be carried out as soon as funds are available. Great progress has been already made in the direction of landscape gardening. A marked improvement in this respect has been effected by raising the level of the water in the ornamental lakes and tanks in the Gardens.

Towards the close of the year the Gardens were much frequented by students from the schools and colleges of Calcutta. In order to extend their usefulness as a means of communicating practical knowledge of natural history, admission free of charge has been allowed

to all students of the Calcutta educational institutions, on the understanding that they are accompanied by their teachers.

The popularity of the Gardens with the European community would appear to be decreasing, as the returns taken on Sundays indicate a considerable falling off. In 1877-78, 8,327 paying visitors, exclusive of members, visited the Gardens on Sundays, whereas during the past year the number decreased by 1,618 persons. The Gardens, however, are not losing their attractions to the native community. In 1877-78 the number of paying visitors on week-days amounted to 89,609, while in 1878-79 it increased to 104,582.

The past year began with a deficit balance of Rs. 7,221, but by observing rigid economy, both in the construction of works and in the purchase of animals, the Committee were able not only to clear off this amount, but also to close their accounts for the year, after paying all expenses, with a balance in hand of Rs. 2,468.

The need of a qualified European Superintendent is much felt by the Committee, but the funds at their disposal have not hitherto been sufficient to permit of the appointment of such an officer. It is hoped that the Committee will soon be able, through economical management, to make the appointment.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE ecclesiastical establishment entertained or partly paid by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1879 was as follows:—

Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop	1
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop	1
Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop	1
Chaplains of the Church of England	17
Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	1
Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society	9
Priests of the Roman Catholic Church	6

Registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

The Government of India has been furnished with the views of this Government on the subject of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages among Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians in India.

Instructions have at the same time been issued to the Inspector-General of Registration to arrange for periodical inspections of registers kept by senior marriage registrars, marriage registrars, and licensed ministers within his jurisdiction. Registers kept by the clergy of the churches of England, Scotland, and Rome will not be brought under inspection, as it is presumed that the supervision of their ecclesiastical superiors and the regular submission of quarterly returns to Government are a sufficient guarantee that the registers are properly kept.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Eight marriages were solemnized under the Brahmo Marriage Act (III of 1872) during the year, the number being the same as in the previous year. Of these, four were registered at Calcutta; one was registered at Alipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta; one at Backergunge; one at Dacca; and one at Bhagulpore.

Stationery.

THE year under review was marked by very creditable energy on the part of the Superintendent of Stationery in reducing expenditure. In January 1879 he submitted through the Board of Revenue certain proposals for the reduction of expenditure in the Stationery Department. These were—

(1) The substitution of 15lb cream-wove machine-made writing paper for hand-made foolscap.
(2) The discontinuance of the use of paper of larger size than foolscap, except in special cases.
(3) The use of cheaper paper by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India.
(4) The discontinuance of the use of paper smaller than foolscap, except note-paper.
(5) The discontinuance of the use of expensive Europe-bound blank books.
(6) The omission of candles from the list of articles supplied by the Stationery Office.
(7) The prohibition of the purchase locally of articles disallowed in stationery indents.

Mr. Roberts estimated that a lakh of rupees would be saved by the adoption of these proposals, and they were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor so far as they concerned Bengal, and were recommended to the Government of India for adoption in other parts of India.

The total outlay on account of the purchase of stationery of every description during the last three years is shown in the table below:—

YEAR.	Received from England.	Local purchases.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	10,41,431	83,636	11,25,067
1877-78	13,44,800	78,838	14,23,638
1878-79	7,27,035	1,45,322	8,72,357

The increase shown in 1877-78 was due, not to increased consumption, but to a large proportion of the provision supply of the following year having been received in that year, the total value of such supply being Rs. 4,63,338. This fact also accounts for the decrease in the outlay of the year under review. While the supply from England during 1878-79 was considerably less than during the two preceding

years, the local purchases were far in excess of either of those years. This increase was chiefly caused by the purchase of Bally Mills paper to the value of Rs. 55,013.

In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India to relieve the India Office as much as possible of the duty of providing supplies of stationery, it has been arranged that in future supplies of all articles of stationery, except loan and water-marked papers, and a few other special articles which cannot be obtained in Calcutta, shall be obtained in the local market. Tenders have been called for, and there is, the Government is assured, every probability of a large saving being effected on the contracts in future.

The expenditure of stationery during the year shows a considerable decrease. The total value of issues of stationery and all other charges, including establishment, packing, contingencies, &c., during the last three years were :—

YEAR.	Value of issues.	Other charges.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	12,47,767	45,831	12,93,598
1877-78	12,50,002	46,327	12,96,329
1878-79	11,50,559	46,339	11,96,898

There was thus a decrease of Rs. 99,431, or 7·6 per cent., in the total charges of the year as compared with 1877-78, which is attributed partly to the stoppage of issue for stock-taking 15 days sooner than usual; partly to a diminution in the supplies issued during the year to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India; partly also to the use of Bally paper in place of English paper.

The saving on this account is estimated by Mr. Roberts at Rs. 10,323, while he reports that he has also effected a considerable saving by substituting tarred canvas for tin-lined cases in issuing stationery. By this means he has issued 7,171 packages during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,097, against 6,450 packages issued in 1877-78 at a cost of Rs. 9,998, while the loss owing to damage in transit has only been Rs. 98.

The total value of stock during the last three years is shown in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR.	Balance of stock on 1st April.	Value of stores received from England during the year.	Stores received back from different officers.	Local purchases.	Total value.	Value of stock in hand at close of year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1876-77	4,75,924 9 5	10,41,431 9 10	20,890 4 2	88,635 0 9	16,21,881 8 2	3,74,114 9 4
1877-78	3,74,114 9 0	13,44,799 14 6	14,770 12 2	78,838 7 9	18,12,523 11 5	5,62,521 9 7
1878-79	5,62,521 9 7	7,27,034 2 2	6,076 6 0	1,45,322 8 2	14,40,954 9 11	2,90,395 6 6

Thus the value of stock at the close of last year was considerably less than in any previous year, being equal to about three months' consumption according to the established proportion. But the system of local purchases which has been introduced in place of indenting for stores from England will enable the Superintendent to meet demands as they arise, and will obviate the necessity of keeping a large stock in hand.

On the representation of the Superintendent of Stationery and the Board that the extra charge of 5 per cent. to officers who are not entitled to free indent, but who are allowed the privilege of purchasing stationery, was not sufficient to cover the cost of the establishment employed and other incidental expenses, the charge was raised by Government in October 1878 to 10 per cent. It was at the same time ordered that a public officer not entitled to free indent should not be supplied with stationery unless he certified that the articles were intended for official use only. The value of articles so supplied to the public officers during 1878-79 and the previous two years is shown below:—

	Value of stationery supplied.	Amount of percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	16,637	831
1877-78	24,907	1,244
1878-79	22,661	1,444

Compared with 1877-78, there was a decrease in value of Rs. 2,246 and an increase of Rs. 200 in the amount of percentage realized. Out of the total amount of the value of stationery supplied, inclusive of the amount of percentage charged thereon, viz. Rs. 24,105, Rs. 13,442 were for supplies which were adjusted by transfer in the books of the several Accountants-General.

In July 1877 the Government noticed that much avoidable expense was incurred in the matter of registers and forms supplied through the Stationery Office, and asked the Board to revise carefully the registers and other forms supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, and to see if they could not be reduced materially in size, and be printed on less expensive paper. The subject has continued to receive the Board's attention, and the possible savings up to date amount to Rs. 2,456-3 per 1,000 sheets in the aggregate of each kind of form.

Arrangements have been made for the future to obtain statistics of the consumption of stationery by each public officer receiving supplies direct from the Stationery Office, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to ascertain what officers are unnecessarily extravagant. The cost of stationery to the Bengal Government shows a constant tendency to increase, and it is most important to organize an effective check upon wasteful expenditure.

Printing.

THE following table indicates the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

Jail and Secretariat Presses.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Outturn—					
Jail Press			1,70,318	10	0
Secretariat Press			1,67,710	6	9
Receipts in the Publishing Department			23,049	5	6
			3,61,078	6	3
	Rs.	A. P.			
Actual expenditure—					
Jail Press	30,847	9 9			
Book debited against the Jail Press for articles supplied and repairs done to block and plant by Government establishments...	2,115	15 6			
	32,963	9 3			
Secretariat Press	1,62,041	8 10½			
			1,95,005	2	1½
Difference ...			1,66,073	4	1½

Of the difference between actual expenditure and outturn, Rs. 1,37,355 represents the profit of the Jail Press. In addition to the receipts in the Publishing Department, Rs. 14,357-3-4 were realised on account of work done for non-Government offices, making the total cash receipts Rs. 37,406-8-10. The entire outturn of the year was valued by the scale framed at the Government of India Central Press. In consequence of remarks which had been made by the Comptroller-General regarding the balance sheet of this department, it was determined to adopt the scale in use at the Government of India Central Press, so that that officer might have a basis for comparing the working of this department with that of other Government presses. The scale of the Government of India Central Press was introduced from the 1st of April 1878; but a few months later the Central Press abandoned this scale, and charged its work on a different system, so that the object of its adoption in this department was frustrated. The scale, which differed very materially from that which had for some years previously been in use in the Central Press, was found troublesome to work; but

it is not known whether this was the cause of its abandonment by its framers.

Jail Press.

From the end of the period covered by the last Report there was a steady development in all branches of this Press, work continuing to be brisk (with the exception of a temporary decline in October) until well on in December. Towards the close of the year, however, there was a serious falling off in the receipt of orders, and the slackness continued until the month of February of this year. In March it recovered again, and since then the entire resources of the Press have been taxed to meet the demands made upon it. The fluctuation was mainly due to the difficulty experienced by the Superintendent of Stationery in getting officers to follow the rules laid down by Government with regard to the dates of submission of annual indents for forms. It is to be hoped that punctuality will in future be secured, and that arrangements may be possible which will save the Press from being starved at the beginning of the year and surfeited at the end, as fluctuations of this kind are a serious matter to an establishment which admits of so little expansion or diminution.

The steadily increasing outturn spoken of in last Report was of course affected by the fluctuation; but the following table of work despatched during the first nine months of each of the years 1878 and 1879 bears out the statement as to the development of the Press:—

	1878.		1879.	
	Forms.	Books.	Forms.	Books.
January ...	10,91,372	1,671	34,98,175	6,128
February ...	30,55,757	2,990	39,12,302	7,646
March ...	21,08,225	3,759	30,60,509	7,792
April ...	27,18,426	3,208	45,44,057	12,012
May ...	42,41,318	4,443	45,43,379	13,065
June ...	53,10,322	4,450	62,25,674	9,708
July ...	57,81,928	5,278	57,18,009	8,191
August ...	45,45,294	4,269	56,26,568	10,652
September ...	51,14,949	7,292	68,82,790	12,333
	3,39,67,591	37,360	4,40,11,463	87,527
			3,39,67,591	37,360
		Increase ...	1,00,43,872	50,167

This statement shows only the despatches to the Stationery Office, and is exclusive of gazettes, pamphlets, the miscellaneous book-binding for Government Offices transferred to the Jail under orders of Government, and a variety of other work. The enormous increase in book-binding would seem to indicate the possible necessity of arrangements to ensure a steady supply of men for this important branch.

The value of the work done during the twelve months ending March 1879 amounted to Rs. 1,70,318-10, or a monthly average of Rs. 14,197-4-10. But if the months during which the Press was fully employed were taken, it would be seen that it is capable of a much

higher average; and this, it is hoped, will be attained during the ensuing year. The expenditure for the same period has been Rs. 30,847-9-9, exclusive of Rs. 2,115-15-6 debited against the Jail Press for work done or articles supplied by other Government establishments, leaving the profit at Rs. 1,37,355.

A great deal had to be done during the year in the way of fittings for the Press, particularly in the book-binding and electrotyping branches. The plant of the old Alipore Jail Press also, although originally of great value, was in many essential points ill adapted for the peculiar features of the work to be done, and deficient in many necessary items; and the remedying of this had to be taken in hand, and will be carried on year by year as economically as possible.

The average number of men employed during the year ending December 1878 was 620·25; but this number had increased to 731 on the 31st of March; and since then, for a considerable time, it exceeded 800. The establishment list of the 31st of March shows the disposition of the men to be as follows:—

Readers	5
Compositors, distributors, copy-holders, section-holders, &c.	207
Writers	13
Electrotypers and stereotypers	13
Pressmen and machinemen	217
Bookbinders (including juveniles)	139
Mechanics	24
Packers, dryers, sorters, &c.	22
Coolies, convalescents, &c.	48
Convict overseers and sirdars	43
	731

Every effort has been made to supplement the admission of educated prisoners by developing the school; and during the past few months the results have been fairly encouraging. But attendance being entirely optional on the part of the prisoners, and the school being conducted in the wards after the prisoners are locked up for the night, it is virtually beyond the control of the Press, and no accurate estimate can be formed, for the present at any rate, of the part the school is likely to play in keeping up the supply of educated men. There has been very much less enthusiasm for education displayed by the prisoners since the compositors' work has been brought under the scale of tasks; and Government having lately pronounced against the education of habitual criminals, the range of the school has been materially limited. There is also the further disadvantage that those men from whom most might be hoped for if put to school are just the men who, under the Jail Code, are eligible for appointment as convict-overseers; and it may be safely inferred that a large percentage of these men will be from time to time transferred to such appointments. Hence the Jail Department must be mainly looked to keep up the supply of educated prisoners; and in the same ratio that that supply is kept up will the usefulness of the Press be maintained or extended. But every thing has been done that

could be to give the school the best possible organization, and a very considerable inducement has been held out by the Inspector-General to such prisoners as, through the medium of the school, qualify themselves for compositors' work; it is hoped that when a few men have obtained this reward, a wholesome influence may be effected on the others.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

The ordinary work of the Secretariat Press was somewhat heavy throughout the year. The outturn amounts to Rs. 1,67,710-6-9, against Rs. 2,12,456-7-10 for the previous year, or a reduction of Rs. 44,746-1-1, produced by an expenditure of Rs. 1,60,787, against Rs. 1,90,465-8-7 in 1877-78. The transfer of work to the Jail Press caused a reduction of establishment, while the introduction of the piece system in February 1878 caused several good workmen to relinquish their posts. The piece system has, however, worked satisfactorily both for the office and the workmen; the work being produced more quickly by a smaller number of men, while the men, spurred to greater exertion, earned good salaries, showing that the alarm which drove many good men away was groundless. It provides a secure check against the malingerer, while the industrious is assured a fair return for his labour.

The following statements show the profit and loss of this Press for the year, and the cash actually received and expended:—

Profit and Loss Statement for 1878-79.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To cost of establishment ...	1,39,314	6	11	By value of work done for all offices	1,67,710	6	9
„ of contingencies ...	8,840	14	1½				
„ of postage ...	396	10	0				
House rent at Rs. 300 per mensem	3,609	0	0				
Wear and tear of printing materials, at 10 per cent....	8,635	2	5				
Total ...	1,60,787	1	5½				
Profit	6,923	5	3½				
Total Rupees ...	1,67,710	6	9	Total Rupees ...	1,67,710	6	9

Cr.

Publication Department.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To establishment, including the salaries of the accountant, despatcher, sircars, and Gazette duftries	3,024	6	10	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette,* Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications, &c.	23,049	5	6
Portion of contingencies debitable to Gazettes, &c. ...	750	14	6				
Postage on account of Gazettes, books, &c.	7,445	6	0				
Total ...	11,220	11	4				
Difference ...	11,828	10	2				
Total Rupees ...	23,049	5	6	Total Rupees ...	23,049	5	6

Cash Receipts and Expenditure of the Bengal Secretariat Press for 1878-79.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Actual cash receipts—			
In the Publishing Department	23,049	5	6
For printing work done for non-Government offices	14,357	3	4
	37,406	8	10
Actual cash expenditure—			
Establishment	1,42,338	13	9
Contingencies	9,591	12	7½
Postage	7,842	0	0
Purchase of materials	2,268	14	6
	1,62,041	8	10½

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	*69,833
Behar	44,189
Orissa	9,053
Chota Nagpore	27,870
Total directly administered ...	150,945
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,025
Hill Tipperah	2,869
Total ...	35,388
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	188,933

* Excluding the Soonderbuns, 5,341 square miles.

3.—*Climate*, 1878.

PLACES AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS TAKEN.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.												CLOUD PROPORTION 0 TO 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Burdwan ...	18·26	38·60	5·36	62·22	93·3	74·3	101·7	68·4	91·8	79·7	97·3	76·9	77·6	57·2	84·5	46·7	2·66	7·74	3·66
Bankoora ...	13·04	38·66	3·13	54·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooree ...	12·46	48·47	2·48	63·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	6·53	37·60	3·82	47·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	20·58	60·57	8·15	89·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	18·41	38·31	5·61	62·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor Island	5·62	35·53	12·35	53·50	88·6	78·7	92·7	69·7	88·7	82·2	92·2	77·0	75·8	60·7	84·4	50·0	3·56	6·99	4·08
Alipore ...	21·49	39·83	4·02	65·34	92·1	74·5	99·5	69·0	89·7	79·6	94·2	76·5	76·5	58·4	82·2	45·0	2·79	6·76	3·66
Krishnaghur ...	12·59	46·38	6·95	65·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	23·39	42·86	5·07	71·32	91·5	75·1	98·4	69·0	90·0	79·8	94·4	77·0	78·3	58·0	86·0	45·2	3·23	8·41	4·14
Berhampore ...	7·66	56·96	4·30	68·92	93·7	73·3	102·7	69·0	91·0	79·2	97·9	75·9	77·4	56·7	84·6	47·1	2·87	7·86	3·55
Dinagepore ...	11·37	65·34	3·10	79·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	8·53	43·50	4·40	56·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauleah ...	10·24	58·48	4·30	73·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	15·38	103·42	2·85	121·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	12·58	64·29	5·16	82·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	12·10	60·79	3·22	76·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	15·24	98·89	2·05	116·18	65·7	51·5	72·7	46·7	70·3	59·7	75·1	58·1	54·9	38·1	60·9	34·0	6·76	9·04	4·34
Julpigoree ...	18·56	123·57	0·82	142·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	20·50	173·26	1·20	194·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	16·41	56·97	8·66	82·04	90·5	73·4	95·9	67·3	89·4	80·0	92·1	75·3	80·1	59·7	87·2	52·9	3·67	7·40	3·42
Furreedpore ...	20·20	38·97	8·10	67·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrisal ...	11·77	49·50	12·40	73·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	21·87	73·77	8·41	104·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10·42	80·17	12·05	102·64	91·5	74·2	97·7	68·0	88·9	77·2	96·7	75·4	81·2	63·6	87·4	50·3	3·91	8·02	4·86
Noakholly ...	10·40	83·87	11·70	105·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commillah ...	20·42	58·99	8·32	87·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangamati Hill ...	15·67	67·28	16·35	99·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	18·63	51·07	9·17	78·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	4·73	35·12	0·80	40·65	98·5	74·9	109·2	64·9	92·9	79·9	100·0	75·0	74·9	49·6	82·2	40·8	3·61	6·87	2·51
Gya ...	4·55	36·25	3·56	44·36	99·4	73·6	107·8	66·2	93·3	79·6	99·0	75·5	76·2	50·8	83·9	39·6	2·93	6·98	3·17
Arrah ...	5·28	32·07	0·86	38·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	7·88	26·31	1·22	35·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga ...	5·78	28·23	1·38	35·39	99·6	71·5	103·4	67·6	87·6	79·7	91·8	78·1	74·8	53·8	81·4	45·8	2·18	6·25	2·05
Chupra ...	4·14	23·96	1·08	29·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	5·89	34·03	0·34	40·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	5·30	40·22	2·27	47·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	8·29	37·03	3·69	49·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	7·73	55·69	0·95	64·37	92·1	71·8	100·7	66·3	90·4	78·7	94·7	75·4	78·7	51·3	84·8	45·0	2·04	5·73	1·67
Nya Doomka ...	5·67	49·58	4·33	59·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	7·70	38·71	8·16	54·57	100·7	79·0	106·9	72·6	93·3	80·1	99·1	77·1	80·5	60·2	86·7	50·9	3·48	5·44	3·18
False Point ...	8·79	31·90	22·94	63·63	93·8	77·5	100·5	67·1	89·6	80·8	94·5	76·3	77·0	61·5	82·5	51·1	3·87	7·53	4·91
Pooree ...	2·17	31·49	21·00	54·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	14·62	34·56	12·71	61·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	6·13	35·02	2·21	43·36	92·4	70·3	99·5	60·8	86·5	75·0	91·6	72·5	71·1	49·3	78·4	39·2	3·06	7·89	3·15
Ranchi ...	11·09	34·64	2·07	47·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chybassa ...	11·44	35·82	8·49	59·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulia ...	15·11	42·88	3·12	61·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Province.	Commissionership.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population. Head-quarter's town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	5	3,362	2,011,968	Burdwan ...	32,321	5,053	16
		Bankoora	...	1,422	530,802	Bankoora ...	16,794	2,047	6
		Beerbhoom	...	1,484	699,976	Soory ...	9,091	2,599	6
		Midnapore	3	5,095	2,545,179	Midnapore ...	31,491	13,007	13
		Hooghly with Howrah	2	1,467	1,488,144	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	34,761	3,187	12
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	8	429,535	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	686,684	1	7
		24-Pergunnahs ...	7	2,788	2,210,047			4,981	17
		Nuddea	5	3,421	1,812,795	Kishnaghur ...	26,750	3,691	13
		Jessore	5	3,658	2,075,021	Jessore ...	8,152	4,247	14
		Moorshedabad ...	3	2,573	1,349,660	Berhampore ...	27,110	3,746	8
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	Dinagepore	...	4,126	1,501,924	Dinagepore ...	13,042	7,108	9
		Rajshahye	2	2,234	1,310,729	Rampore Beauleah.	22,291	4,228	6
		Rungpore	3	3,476	2,149,972	Rungpore ...	14,845	4,206	9
		Bogra	...	1,501	689,467	Bogra ...	7,972	2,666	2
		Pubna	1	1,978	1,211,594	Pubna ...	15,730	2,792	3
		Darjeeling	...	1,234	94,712	Darjeeling ...	3,157	.....	3
		Julpigoree ...	1	2,906	418,665	Julpigoree ...	.....	.....	3
	Dacca ...	Dacca	2	2,899	1,870,256	Dacca ...	69,212	5,038	13
		Furreedpore	2	2,249	1,502,436	Furreedpore ...	8,593	3,293	10
		Backergunge	3	3,648	1,887,586	Burisal ...	7,684	3,284	11
		Mymensingh	3	6,299	2,349,917	Mymensingh ...	10,068	7,401	16
		Tipperah	2	2,446	1,368,634	Commillah ...	12,948	5,950	15
	Chittagong...	Chittagong	1	2,322	1,127,402	Chittagong ...	20,604	910	15
		Noakholly	1	1,676	840,376	Sudharam ...	4,752	2,612	8
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	5,561	65,659	Rungamattee ...	.....	.....	3
		Total for Bengal ...	52	69,833	33,542,456	.....	1,083,962	92,047	238
Behar.	Patna ...	Patna	3	2,101	1,559,638	Patna ...	158,900	3,412	9
		Gya	3	4,711	1,947,824	Gya ...	66,843	6,514	6
		Shahabad	3	4,385	1,723,974	Arrah ...	32,386	5,100	6
		Durbhunga	2	3,335	2,493,011	Durbhunga ...	50,660	3,879	3
		Mozufferpore	2	3,004	2,188,382	Mozufferpore ...	38,223	3,108	5
		Sarun	1	2,654	2,967,337	Chupra ...	46,287	4,350	6
		Chumparun	1	3,531	1,440,815	Motiharee ...	8,266	2,299	2
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	2	3,920	1,814,538	Monghyr ...	59,698	2,456	4
		Bhagulpore	3	4,268	1,825,484	Bhagulpore ...	69,678	2,735	6
		Purneah	2	4,957	1,714,795	Purneah ...	16,057	4,179	7
		Maldah	...	1,813	676,426	English Bazar ...	12,859	2,100	1
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	5,510	1,259,287	Doomka ...	.....	9,872	9
		Total for Behar ...	25	44,189	20,711,511	.....	566,857	50,004	64

British Territory.

9	10	11	12	13	14						
					Revenue.						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamps.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	12	16	516	2,04,312	33,39,736	1,69,165	3,19,852	37,003	1,29,282	76,864	40,71,902
5	14	8	163	1,05,900	2,10,821	26,516	87,058	7,373	20,561	9,130	3,61,459
6	.....	...	198	1,03,800	7,35,991	65,668	1,10,383	11,480	42,493	3,169	9,69,184
11	30	20	834	2,91,360	21,64,800	1,73,028	3,39,508	29,029	1,63,725	29,484	28,99,574
15	40	21·3	369 284	4,17,564	12,65,202	2,55,715	*2,06,935 †1,10,224	16,282	1,23,481	2,76,780	22,70,099
4	20	6	...	21,77,472	24,536	14,22,313 (Inclusive of Howrah Town.) (Inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah Town.)	17,61,393	66,369	.....	21,90,799	54,65,410
20			791	1,93,200	16,92,976	2,89,366 (Exclusive of Suburbs.)	5,14,767	55,601	1,24,957	4,20,248	30,07,355
16	33	15	526	2,82,660	10,60,384	1,15,815	3,29,069	30,644	77,078	55,942	16,68,932
15	38	11	580	2,14,800	10,90,094	85,669	4,52,220	86,696	1,08,342	13,660	18,34,681
10	16	...	588	2,16,000	13,87,205	1,66,281	2,17,234	16,138	46,352	53,419	19,06,629
8	Criminal 60 Civil 30	15	380	1,42,200	16,82,906	76,878	1,74,193	7,555	75,593	9,998	20,27,123
9	34	22	378	2,50,708	9,21,147	73,875	1,50,646	8,289	49,189	19,959	12,23,105
11	25	10	447	1,56,000	9,97,030	1,56,894	2,43,712	14,646	1,30,652	8,550	15,51,484
6	.....	...	226	58,200	4,30,521	49,193	62,654	5,294	56,604	7,042	6,11,308
8	32	8	303	98,400	3,95,326	60,941	1,36,772	9,426	49,233	15,574	6,67,272
6	.....	...	202	1,36,200	85,134	38,965	26,186	1,488	18,300	7,864	1,77,937
10	.....	...	272	91,200	3,07,115	35,321	83,306	3,995	17,924	1,633	4,49,294
12	48	12·5	401	3,32,604	4,96,465	1,61,295	4,45,420	31,018	63,586	81,261	12,79,045
8	35	31·6	365	1,41,000	5,15,772	42,312	2,45,788	23,673	47,133	10,501	8,85,179
13	90	29	527	1,70,400	15,51,782	73,512	4,07,748	48,426	97,078	18,067	21,96,583
10	71	16	409	1,68,600	8,42,178	2,24,607	4,80,614	31,422	1,39,706	21,644	17,40,171
9	80	52	290	1,67,400	10,09.005	52,434	3,21,449	22,635	84,202	13,764	15,03,489
9	58	15	388	2,14,800	8,63.359	71,094	2,86,159	27,151	1,05,415	21,674	13,74,852
7	37	...	296	1,13,400	6,19,580	11,521	2,45,839	22,452	82,487	2,818	9,84,697
5	.....	...	646	34,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	.....	...	10,379	64,81,880	2,36,88,565	38,96,378	77,59,039	6,29,565	18,73,373	33,69,844	4,12,16,764
11	.....	...	491	4,10,004	14,76,499	4,77,713	3,02,353	34,605	1,19,986	1,32,624	25,43,780
11	48	24	571	1,83,960	13,65,293	2,80,212	2,15,946	23,392	1,15,384	53,452	20,53,679
9	56	35	439	2,75,712	17,48,363	1,75,838	2,77,846	19,810	1,58,261	34,984	24,15,102
8	32	15	340	1,20,000	7,94,100	1,22,198	1,58,059	23,039	1,24,472	27,142	12,49,010
9	32	15	298	2,00,400	9,76,338	1,36,415	3,29,668	18,346	1,55,757	37,948	16,54,472
11	53	41	365	1,57,800	12,42,344	2,13,585	2,05,385	19,237	1,73,237	35,081	18,88,869
4	60	...	303	1,16,400	5,17,876	1,35,980	51,214	8,733	75,179	9,500	7,98,482
7	40	25	352	1,00,800	9,03,510	2,59,010	1,80,416	18,974	1,18,213	45,915	15,25,858
10	45	25	386	1,80,804	6,01,674	2,01,141	2,81,639	17,281	1,27,649	29,225	12,58,609
9	45	...	440	1,32,000	11,77,224	2,08,060	1,76,367	10,748	74,710	19,935	16,67,034
5	40	20	303	51,600	4,06,540	97,253	67,857	5,875	27,784	5,850	6,11,159
13	.....	...	233	1,20,996	2,22,902	1,01,252	78,937	6,989	990	7,008	4,18,078
107	.....	...	4,521	20,50,476	1,14,32,663	24,08,657	23,25,677	2,06,849	12,71,622	4,38,664	1,80,84,132

* Hooghly. † Howrah.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Province.	Commissionership.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population. Head-quarter's town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack	2	3,516	1,494,784	Cuttack ...	50,878	5,500	5
		Ungool	...	881	78,374	.....	.....	332	...
		Bankee	...	116	49,426	.....	.....	140	...
		Pooree	1	2,472	769,674	Pooree ...	23,695	3,175	1
		Balasore	1	2,068	770,232	Balasore ...	18,263	3,266	1
		Total for Orissa ...	4	9,053	3,162,490	.....	91,836	12,433	7
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1	7,621	770,887	Hazaribagh ...	11,050	6,793	4
		Lohardugga	1	12,044	1,237,723	Ranchee ...	12,086	6,486	7
		Singbhoom	...	3,884	318,160	Chyebassa ...	4,823	2,477	2
		Manbhoom	1	4,921	995,570	Purulia ...	5,696	6,398	5
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	3	27,870	3,321,760	.....	33,655	22,034	18
		Grand Total ...	84	150,945	60,738,217	.....	1,776,310	176,518	327

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

9	10	11	12	13	14						
How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.						
					Land.	Excise.	Stamps.	Registration.	Road Cess.	Municipal taxes.	Total of preceding columns.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	30	25	495	3,05,964	8,50,953	1,67,872	1,31,876	7,196	60,471	33,049	12,56,417
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	70	20	375	83,400	4,85,343	59,071	55,463	4,875	27,124	9,580	6,42,056
7	40	8	450	76,800	4,25,409	1,51,886	55,050	4,178	27,724	7,538	6,71,785
24	.....	...	1,320	4,06,164	17,62,305	3,78,829	2,42,389	16,249	1,15,319	55,167	25,70,258
7	70	30	516	1,15,000	1,16,761	1,15,226	72,114	5,376	34,043	11,823	3,55,343
8	110	...	454	1,74,300	96,203	1,73,069	86,712	5,757	39,635	9,337	4,10,203
2	75	30	166	29,896	58,889	17,362	7,281	392	400	2,361	86,685
8	60	...	307	75,400	87,167	41,418	1,07,360	6,306	33,220	7,457	2,35,928
25	.....	...	1,443	3,94,596	3,59,119	3,56,075	2,73,467	17,831	1,06,698	30,078	14,38,159
404	.....	...	17,663	93,93,020	3,72,42,643	79,33,939	1,06,00,572	8,76,494	33,67,012	33,94,653	6,30,09,313

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Clas		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
1. Burdwan	430,710	653,892	766,555	330,966	260,555	2,011,968	598	326	207	357
2. Bankoora	105,571	167,389	185,233	96,219	81,961	530,802	373	28	5	87
3. Beerbhoom	161,240	220,114	260,229	116,483	103,150	699,976	472	86	3	158
4. Hooghly with Howrah	322,703	475,159	575,715	244,697	189,985	1,488,144	1,045	798	601	1,184
5. Midnapore	446,852	800,643	920,498	458,656	365,382	2,545,179	509	122	95	396
Total ...	1,467,076	2,320,197	2,708,230	1,247,021	1,001,033	7,276,069	568	1,360	911	12,332
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	37,745	256,150	121,705	26,356	25,324	429,535	53,692	9,270	11,338	3,277
6. 24-Pergunnahs ...	393,737	777,679	748,582	378,080	305,706	2,210,047	793	13,767	.....	...
7. Nuddea	352,017	546,109	670,213	331,016	265,457	1,812,795	530	152	61	5,764
8. Jessore	313,660	675,307	731,348	375,819	292,547	2,075,021	567	112	29	1,001
9. Moorshedabad ...	303,561	407,546	508,735	235,944	197,435	1,349,660	525	194	117	226
Total ...	1,400,720	2,662,791	2,780,583	1,347,215	1,086,469	7,877,058	632	23,495	11,545	10,268
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.										
10. Dinagepore	264,525	482,736	492,367	293,695	233,126	1,501,924	364	21	.....	256
11. Rajshahye	246,371	388,571	449,533	262,015	210,610	1,310,729	587	101	.....	2
12. Rungpore	331,079	703,602	750,440	391,424	304,506	2,149,972	619	28	13	32
13. Bogra	127,099	216,700	235,822	131,164	105,781	689,467	459	15	4	3
14. Pubna	198,220	369,918	415,454	232,596	193,628	1,211,594	616	29	3	66
15. Darjeeling	18,864	36,585	27,873	16,472	13,782	94,712	77	419	1	136
16. Julpigoree	69,648	133,584	134,457	83,309	67,315	418,665	144	26	6	4
Total ...	1,255,806	2,331,696	2,505,946	1,410,675	1,128,746	7,377,063	422	639	27	493
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
17. Dacca	293,414	557,902	652,873	356,333	303,148	1,870,256	645	209	5,752	1,883
18. Furreedpore	217,869	454,580	540,338	282,203	224,810	1,502,436	668	52	21	1,971
19. Backergunge	260,706	601,757	620,080	365,546	302,203	1,887,586	518	19	37	3,209
20. Mymensingh	398,008	727,616	790,087	460,346	371,863	2,349,917	373	31	67	26
21. Tipperah	283,238	446,513	456,044	277,380	239,293	1,368,634	559	30	16	90
Total ...	1,363,235	2,788,368	3,059,922	1,739,813	1,441,321	8,978,829	512	341	5,893	7,179
Chittagong Division.										
22. Chittagong	197,104	287,648	390,501	248,411	200,842	1,127,402	451	143	899	42
23. Noakhollly	168,312	248,021	271,570	177,946	142,839	840,376	501	15	191	351
24. Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,737	22,474	18,647	13,276	11,262	65,659	12	;	.....	1
Total ...	379,153	558,143	680,718	439,633	354,943	2,033,437	215	161	1,090	394
Total for Bengal ..	5,865,990	10,661,195	11,735,399	6,184,357	5,012,512	33,542,456	483	25,996	19,466	31,166

LATION.

SIFICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,660,193	344,417	56	.....	6,412	346,231	307,661	Bengali.		
491,558	13,758	.....	.....	25,416	83,318	84,071	Ditto.		
581,310	111,491	.....	.....	6,928	156,672	63,442	Ditto.		
1,186,435	299,025	.....	.....	513	233,100	244,259	Ditto.		
2,288,082	157,257	.....	.....	99,227	587,956	212,687	Ditto.		
6,207,578	925,948	56	.....	138,496	1,408,077	912,120			
278,224	123,556	151	1,878	1,841	.....	.....	Bengali.		
1,307,087	887,853	.....	143	1,197	356,693	420,986	Ditto.		
821,032	984,106	.....	.....	1,680	346,535	199,574	Ditto.		
915,413	1,151,936	.....	.....	6,530	431,707	243,600	Ditto.		
730,644	602,103	.....	.....	16,376	183,234	225,381	Ditto.		
4,052,400	3,749,554	151	2,021	27,624	1,318,169	1,089,541			
702,235	793,215	.....	295	5,908	368,913	113,823	Bengali.		
286,870	1,017,979	.....	10	5,767	246,641	141,930	Ditto.		
857,298	1,291,465	.....	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.		
130,644	556,620	.....	.....	2,181	171,420	45,280	Ditto.		
361,314	847,227	.....	.....	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.		
69,831	6,248	.....	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
182,375	144,980	.....	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.		
2,590,567	4,657,734	.....	1,742	35,181	1,660,123	671,573			
794,236	1,066,947	.....	4	1,225	309,160	248,742	Bengali.		
628,391	869,116	.....	.....	2,885	280,748	176,610	Ditto.		
619,990	1,260,148	.....	4,183	.....	416,897	182,082	Ditto.		
817,963	1,519,635	.....	.....	12,195	514,659	212,957	Ditto.		
490,146	878,289	.....	.....	58	314,388	132,125	Ditto.		
3,350,726	5,594,135	.....	4,187	16,363	1,835,852	952,516			
301,138	795,013	.....	30,149	18	161,755	125,893	Bengali.		
225,101	614,642	.....	.....	76	175,436	72,585	Ditto.		
142	381	.....	50,157	14,975	21,455	1,019	Burmese dialects.		
526,381	1,410,036	.....	80,306	15,069	358,646	199,497			
16,727,652	16,337,407	207	88,256	232,733	6,580,867	3,825,247			

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Clas		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
25. Patna	269,814	491,394	557,358	270,483	240,403	1,559,638	742	1,630	590	480
26. Gya	327,499	608,985	678,182	344,220	316,437	1,947,824	415	102	19	...
27. Shahabad	275,041	522,657	615,324	312,717	273,276	1,723,974	393	257	146	58
28. Durbhunga	309,028	1,226,559	1,266,452	.....	...	2,493,011	747	438	.....	...
29. Mozufferpore	316,418	666,739	743,031	412,589	366,073	2,188,382	737	141	30	273
30. Sarun	301,680	607,921	714,858	390,443	354,115	2,067,337	778	89	29	83
31. Chumparun	242,228	466,874	467,028	270,655	236,258	1,440,815	408	85	8	1,214
Total ...	2,041,708	4,591,129	5,042,233	2,001,057	1,786,562	13,420,981	566	2,742	822	2,108
Bhagulpore Division.										
32. Monghyr	328,455	554,453	615,268	343,418	301,399	1,814,538	462	517	431	194
33. Bhagulpore	329,235	564,900	606,047	351,854	302,683	1,825,484	427	136	33	363
34. Purneah	313,447	548,569	583,320	327,751	255,155	1,714,795	346	181	130	92
35. Maldah	129,579	203,749	238,489	127,338	106,859	676,426	373	26	11	6
36. Sonthal Pergunnahs	230,504	359,965	386,735	269,751	242,836	1,259,287	229	120	92	180
Total ...	1,331,220	2,231,636	2,429,850	1,420,112	1,208,932	7,290,530	356	980	697	835
Total for Behar ...	3,372,928	6,822,765	7,472,083	3,421,169	2,995,494	20,711,511	469	3,722	1,519	2,943
ORISSA.										
37. Cuttack	281,430	453,357	525,376	271,973	244,078	1,494,784	470	193	210	1,911
Ungool	13,892	23,747	25,001	15,675	13,951	78,374	89	...	.....	...
Bankee	8,432	14,976	15,767	9,885	8,798	49,426	426	...	.....	...
38. Pooree	143,920	250,820	256,482	138,629	123,743	769,674	311	8	16	552
39. Balasore	138,913	232,933	269,707	146,144	121,448	770,232	373	37	45	448
Total for Orissa ...	586,587	975,833	1,092,333	582,306	512,018	3,162,490	349	238	271	2,911
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
Chota Nagpore Division.										
40. Hazaribagh	150,493	232,762	257,539	163,295	117,291	770,887	110	379	36	170
41. Lohardugga	240,843	347,612	390,211	273,936	225,364	1,237,123	103	91	3	12,687
42. Singbhoom	64,683	92,489	100,517	66,796	58,378	318,180	81	20	2	830
43. Manbhoom	195,665	295,433	330,264	205,503	164,370	995,570	203	39	14	539
Total for Chota Nagpore.	651,684	968,296	1,078,531	709,530	565,403	3,321,760	119	529	55	14,226
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,477,189	19,428,089	21,378,346	10,897,362	9,085,427	60,738,217	402	30,511	21,311	51,225

LATION—*concluded.*

SIFICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,365,291	192,988	.....	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,319,567	219,139	.....	.....	408,997	236,593	372,392	Ditto ditto.		
1,590,643	132,671	.....	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto ditto.		
2,160,489	310,934	.....	.....	21,100	973,767	403,998	Ditto ditto.		
1,916,422	271,445	.....	.....	71			Ditto ditto.		
1,825,112	242,024	.....	.....	.....	455,940	151,981	Hindi.		
1,240,264	199,237	.....	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Hindustani and Hindi.		
11,415,788	1,568,488	.....	.....	431,033	2,496,761	1,578,835			
1,615,027	182,321	.....	34	16,014	273,099	281,354	Hindi.		
1,639,214	169,374	.....	19	16,345	336,891	228,240	Hindi and Hindustani.		
1,022,009	690,149	.....	.....	2,234	281,793	266,776	Hindustani and Bengali.		
356,298	310,890	.....	.....	9,195	131,636	72,113	Bengali.		
650,210	79,786	.....	.....	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,282,758	1,432,520	.....	53	572,687	1,234,334	997,533			
16,698,546	3,001,008	.....	53	1,003,720	3,731,095	2,576,368			
1,430,040	40,013	.....	19	22,398	256,777	196,580	Uriya.		
63,505	189	.....	.....	14,680	.....	.....	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
46,553	249	.....	.....	2,624	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.		
739,636	11,586	.....	8	17,868	138,546	112,274	Uriya.		
738,396	18,878	.....	1	12,427	143,993	88,940	Ditto.		
3,018,130	70,915	.....	28	69,997	539,316	397,794			
647,991	72,338	.....	.....	49,973	197,625	35,137	Hindi.		
741,952	58,211	.....	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
148,454	1,485	.....	.....	167,389	74,666	44,643	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
827,936	33,622	.....	.....	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
2,366,333	165,656	.....	.....	774,961	730,035	265,081			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
38,810,661	19,574,986	207	88,337	2,081,411	11,581,313	7,064,490			

E—

I.—*Approximate Return of Field-work executed by the Professional Survey Parties Field*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.	Number of polygons and village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.
			FIELD-BY-FIELD SURVEY. SCALE 32″ = 1		
			SURVEYED IN DETAIL.		
7th division survey ...	R. B. Smart, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Survey.	District Pooree, Khoordah estate.	Mankagorah	Polygons.	
			Panchgarh		
			Kuspala	492	306
			Dandemal		
			Rameswar		Boundary in ad
			Kuhuri	416	.....
			Banpore		
			SURVEYED IN DETAIL.		
9th ditto ...	H. B. Talbot, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, in charge.	District Cuttack ...	Pergunnah Kodinda ...	572 Polygons and 25 villages	1,489
			Ditto Karimut ...		
			Ditto Sunng ...		
			Ditto Songda ...		
			Ditto Malka ...		
			Ditto Saraswali		
			Ditto Jhankard		
			Ditto Khandi ...		
			Ditto Gandito ...		
			Ditto Kati ...		
			Ditto Hurihar-pore.		
			Ditto Pacuda ...		
			Ditto Balabisi ...		
			Ditto Darabisi ...		
			FIELD-BY-FIELD SURVEY. SCALES 16″ & 32″		
			SURVEYED IN DETAIL.		
Barkagurh estate survey.	J. Campbell, Esq., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Survey.	District Lohardugga ...	Barkagurh estate ...	6 entirely, 2 partly.	538
			Salem and Patia estates	11½ entirely	1,535
Midnapore revision survey.	An Assistant Surveyor ...	District Midnapore.	....	Boundaries of 139 villages surveyed and corrected.	32″ scale 32″ & 16″ „ 16″ „ 4″ „ Boundary survey in advance 32″ scale.

FISCAL.

in the Lower Provinces for the season 1878-79, *or from* 1st *October* 1878 *to the end of season.*

Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1878-79, or from 1st October 1878 to 30th September 1879.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.
MILE.			
283	1,15,229 14 7	490 5 5	The establishment left Cuttack for field operations in December 1878. The survey operations embrace about 283 square miles in detail, including 48 square miles of overlap, on the scale of 4″ to the mile, and about 174 square miles containing 416 villages of boundary work in advance, the offsets of which will be measured on the scale of 32″ to the mile. The cadastral survey operations embrace zillahs Kuspala, Panchgarh, Mankagorah, the southern half of Rameswar, and a small portion of Dandemal. The boundary work in advance is in zillahs Kuhuri and Banpore. Number of fields surveyed, 552,275; average size of fields, ·27 acres.
survey vance. 174			
301	85,199 12 3	283 0 11	The thakbust maps on the whole have agreed well with the cadastral plans. Total number of fields demarcated, 1,150,000.
= 1 MILE.			
6	13,347 13 11	392 9 4	The thakbust maps, which are dated 1863, are supposed to be drawn on the scale of 8″, but are in reality 6″ to the mile. They are rough and inaccurate, and agree very indifferently with the present boundary survey.
·28			
536			
6	2,13,777 8 9	375 0 9	The boundary demarcations were completed in good time, except where disputes existed. No interruption occurred.
·28			
48			In addition to the work shown in the body of this return, the completion of the maps and computations of season 1877-78 has fallen within this season, and has tended materially to raise the cost of the survey.
174			
792			

E.—FISCAL—*continued.*

2.—*Statement of work done by non-professional parties from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DIVISION.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Expenditure from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.	REMARKS.
								ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.				
								Villages.	Estates.	Villages.	Estates.			
												Rs.		
MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ...	...	...	608	2	1,811	888	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,127	.....	
BURDWAN ...	Hooghly and Burdwan.	...	...	.....	...	319	...	37	61	19	21	6,681	.....	The work of the Hooghly and Burdwan survey office was closed by the 30th September 1878, and the establishment abolished.
ORISSA ...	Pooree ...	114	920	No thakbust maps, but preliminary sketch maps of all villages demarcated, drawn to the scale of 4″ & 2″ to the mile, have been made over to the survey party.	34	7,489	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,503*	.....	* This does not include expenditure in the Collector's sudder office and the settlement officer's substantive pay at Rs. 700 per month.

E.—Fiscal—*continued.*

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue, Demand, Collections, Remissions, and Net Balances for* 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Divisions.	Demand.			Collections.				Total.	Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund.	Credited to land revenue.	Credited to Estates' Improvement Fund.			Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
				Current.	Current.	Arrear.	Arrear.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	78,29,689	1,76,960	80,06,649	75,71,045	6,398	1,36,483	2,624	77,16,550	6,169	2,51,490	32,440	2,83,930	41,660
Presidency	51,89,693	3,59,714	55,49,407	49,34,473	8,251	3,10,822	1,149	52,54,695	11,921	2,46,398	36,393	2,82,791	78,026
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	47,96,256	1,65,271	49,61,527	46,88,865	11,869	1,16,146	2,299	48,19,179	3,388	95,415	43,545	1,38,960	75,023
Dacca	43,22,512	6,30,021	49,52,533	39,37,084	10,575	4,59,332	8,211	44,15,202	7,481	3,74,844	1,55,006	5,29,850	1,65,344
Chittagong	13,40,073	5,53,897	18,93,970	11,07,572	5,536	3,65,234	4,597	14,82,939	18,242	2,25,168	1,67,621	3,92,789	26,265
Patna	81,16,754	1,33,067	82,49,821	80,04,824	6,009	1,09,103	877	81,20,813	10,857	97,051	21,100	1,18,151	3,94,577
Bhagulpore	32,64,114	1,47,452	34,11,566	31,96,180	5,792	1,07,511	2,367	33,11,850	20,551	62,142	17,023	79,165	1,25,019
Orissa	17,70,992	38,045	18,09,037	17,41,922	6,279	13,874	230	17,62,305	19,177	19,894	7,661	27,555	2,83,107
Chota Nagpore	3,64,200	15,928	3,80,128	3,39,551	4,693	14,538	328	3,59,110	900	19,154	964	20,118	2,649
Total ...	3,69,94,283	22,20,355	3,92,14,638	3,55,21,516	65,402	16,33,043	22,682	3,72,42,643	98,686	13,91,556	4,81,753	18,73,309	11,91,670

E.—FISCAL—*concluded.*

6.—*Land Revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	REVENUE FOR 1877-78.		REVENUE FOR 1878-79.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	3,51,05,597	3,50,16,084	3,50,85,791	3,52,16,733	.....	3,52,16,733	12,65,660(*a*)	.....	.....	
From settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	78,772	55,080	26,442*	25,284	.....	25,284	4,734(*a*)	.....	.....	* The increase is due to resettlement of estates at enhanced rates and to settlements of reclaimed lands and of freshly acquired lands, such as alluvial accretions, escheats, and the like.
From settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year.	1,04,784	.....	47,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Collections from Government estates.	18,16,382	16,94,502	19,29,757	20,00,626	84,634	19,15,992	6,02,915(*a*)	.....	.....	
Income from sale of Government estates.	.....	38,211	.....	20,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	.....	1,75,066	.....	1,70,909	.....	.....	76,636	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,68,95,967	3,69,78,943	3,69,94,283	3,74,34,078	84,634	3,71,58,009	19,49,945	2,510	95,491	

(*a*) These amounts will not correctly result from substracting the figures of column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collections (Rs. 16,55,725) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while the both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 98,686 on account of remission of revenue.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1878-79 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. IV of 1878.			
An Act to amend Bengal Act V of 1866 (relating to the appointment of the registering officer of hackney carriages).	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds ...	To empower the local Government to allow the Corporation of Calcutta to appoint the registering officer of hackney carriages.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th April 1878. Governor-General's assent, 4th May 1878.
Act No. V of 1878.			
An Act to amend Bengal Act VII of 1876 (the Land Registration Act).	Ditto ditto ...	To restrict the powers of the Collector under section 55 of the Land Registration Act, 1876.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th April 1878. Governor-General's assent, 16th May 1878.
Act No. VI of 1878.			
An Act to provide for the cleansing and construction of latrines in first class municipalities.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie ...	To empower first class municipalities to levy a fee on holdings on a rate per head and apply the proceeds to the maintenance of an establishment for cleansing public and private latrines and to the construction of public latrines.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th April 1878. Governor-General's assent, 20th June 1878.
Act No. VII of 1878.			
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the excise revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds ...	To amend and consolidate the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and possession of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs and to the collection of the revenue derived therefrom.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 1st May 1878. Governor-General's assent, 3rd July 1878.
Act No. VIII of 1878.			
An Act for the regulation of the rural police in the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga.	Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy ...	To regulate the rural police in the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga by adopting, with certain modifications, the provisions of the Village Chowkeedari Act, 1870.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 10th April 1878. Governor-General's assent, 15th June 1878.
Act No. I of 1879.			
An Act to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants in Chota Nagpore.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds... ...	To amend the law relating to rent in the province of Chota Nagpore by suiting it to the requirements and exigencies of that province.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 14th March 1878. Governor-General's assent, 22nd January 1879.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1878-79 *and sanctioned as equired by Law*—concluded.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. II of 1879. An Act to amend and extend the Pooree Lodging-house Act, 1871.	Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy ...	To extend the sanitary provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1871 to other towns where pilgrims congregate.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th February 1879. Governor-General's assent, 22nd March 1879.
Act No. III of 1879. An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers and prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.	Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell ...	To extend the power of inspection to a large number of extensive factories erected on both sides of the river beyond the limits of Calcutta.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 12th March 1879. Governor-General's assent, 24th April 1879.
Act No. IV of 1879. An Act to repeal certain sections of Bengal Act IV of 1866, and to provide for the levy of fees upon certain passenger-boats and steam-ferries.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie ...	To transfer the control of passenger-boats plying within the port of Calcutta from the Commissioner of Police to the Conservators of the Port.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 6th May 1879.
Act No. V of 1879. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to jute ware-houses and fire-brigades.	Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell	To relieve the jute trade, as far as possible, from the heavy taxation it had previously borne, and to transfer the control of the fire-brigade from the municipality to the Commissioner of Police.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 14th May 1879.
Act No. VI of 1879. An Act to provide for the construction of a steam tramway between Siligoree and Darjeeling.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie ...	To confer the necessary powers for the construction of a steam tramway on the cart-road between Siligoree and Darjeeling.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 20th May 1879.
Act No. VII of 1879. An Act to provide for the proper management of certain inland steam-vessels.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis ...	To grant certificates to commanders of inland steam-vessels plying below the port of Calcutta, and to provide for their trial in case of incompetency or misconduct.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 22nd May 1879.
Act No. VIII of 1879. An Act to define and limit the powers of settlement officers.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier ...	To define the grounds of enhancement of rent and to lay down rules for the determination of rent.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 17th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 22nd May 1879.
Act No. IX of 1879. An Act to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds ...	Generally to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards, the Board of Revenue, and not the Commissioner of the Division, being constituted the Court.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th April 1879. Governor-General's assent, 6th June 1879.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*concluded.*

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the province of Bengal in* 1878-79.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of landholders or ryots.	Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	To provide for the settlement of the rent of lands by Government officers on the application of landholders or ryots, the rent to remain final for ten years, and an enhancement to be made and contested as provided in Bengal Act III of 1878.	23rd March 1878	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee.
Bill to provide for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent, and to amend the law relating to rent.	Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie	The object is stated in the title of the Bill ...	21st December ,,	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee. Preliminary report issued on the 22nd February 1879.*
Bill to provide for the drainage and improvement of lands.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To empower the Government to carry out in other districts works for the drainage and reclamation of lands similar to those constructed under Bengal Act V of 1871 in Hooghly and Burdwan.	8th March 1879	Read in Council and referred to a Select Committee.

* On the strong representation of this Committee, a commission was appointed for a general and more comprehensive revision of the rent law.

1.—*(Civil and Criminal.)—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1878, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

	Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under chief court, but superior to chief court of district.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.		Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
								Judges of chief court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to chief district court.	Judges of chief courts of districts.	Judges of district courts other than chief courts.	Judges of other subordinate courts.	Original.	Appeals.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
															Rs.	Rs.
Province of Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court	Civil ...	138,896	59,300,575	(a)30	.....	(d)154	12	(b)32	.....	(c)42	(d)217	389,216	22,797	66,10,670	41,22,875
		Criminal ...			.....	43	(e)125		.....	48	.....	1,477	129,715	5,535	10,44,981	21,89,375
		Revenue ...				41				(f)9	.....	48	8,704	673	(g)	(g)
		Total ...	138,896	59,300,575	30	42	139	12	32	42	42	1,694	527,635	29,005	76,55,651	63,12,250
	Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts not subject to the High Court	Civil ...	12,222	1,452,749	3	.....	11	.....	3	.....	6	14	14,381	455	(i)	(i)
		Criminal ...			.....	3	9	.....	.....	3	.....	24	698	38	.....	.....
		Revenue ...			.....	3		.....	...				261	17	.....	.....
		Total ...	12,222	1,452,749	3	3	11	.....	3	3	6	24	15,340	510	.....	.....
	Grand Total ...		151,118	60,753,324	33	45	150	12	35	45	48	1,718	542,975	29,515	76,55,651	63,12,250

(*a*) District Judgships and Sessions divisions.
(*b*) District and Sessions Judges, and Additional Judges.
(*c*) Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges.
(*d*) Moonsifees and Moonsifs.
(*e*) Executive sub-divisions.
(*f*) The figures in this and in the following columns against Revenue Courts refer only to those districts where rent-suits are tried by the Revenue Courts.
(*g*) Complete returns for the Revenue Courts are not available this year.
(*i*) The total receipts and charges of the courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts cannot be given this year.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

2.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases struck off as false.	Number of persons				
			Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences against the State—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy—Chapter VII	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity—Chapter VIII	2,731	364	9,599	2,779	6,027	27	766
Offences by or relating to public servants—Chapter IX	290	18	387	182	185	3	17
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X	4,530	112	7,551	2,234	5,163	14	140
False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI	3,222	41	4,068	1,634	2,141	26	267
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps—Chapter XII	136	3	171	58	102	...	11
Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII	243	4	364	120	242	...	2
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals—Chapter XIV	1,790	35	2,636	364	2,254	2	16
Offences relating to religion—Chapter XV	32	2	44	21	18	1	4
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,239	150	1,829	850	710	14	255
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	266	32	202	93	87	2	20
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Hurt	9,504	936	9,886	3,419	6,092	20	355
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	4,370	1,349	3,688	1,941	1,584	20	143
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	48,429	6,916	25,726	12,785	12,514	15	412
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	332	91	426	289	101	5	31
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Rape	344	126	308	214	78	3	13
Offences affecting the human body—Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offence	67	8	61	39	20	...	2
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Theft	38,234	9,247	28,370	10,743	16,486	38	1,103
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Extortion	1,232	273	867	585	240	2	40
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity	521	153	1,140	640	353	9	138
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	986	147	904	422	452	2	28
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	2,688	620	1,673	1,052	543	6	72
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Receiving of stolen property ...	2,451	109	4,206	1,198	2,799	21	188
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Cheating	1,746	396	1,040	676	285	14	65
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	24	2	39	12	27	...	...
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Mischief	9,157	1,667	6,176	3,578	2,421	12	165
Offences against property—Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	31,300	4,413	13,559	5,920	7,166	29	444
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—Chapter XVIII	221	8	377	270	51	5	51
Criminal breach of contracts of service—Chapter XIX	105	15	176	109	62	...	5
Offences relating to marriage—Chapter XX	3,403	773	1,885	1,426	296	13	80
Defamation—Chapter XXI	584	152	280	199	75	...	6
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance—Chapter XXII	1,105	205	780	410	359	1	10
Total offences under the Penal Code ...	171,283	28,368	128,418	54,332	68,533	304	4,849

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

2.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878—concluded.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases struck off as false.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
			Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total offences under the Penal Code ...	171,283	28,368	128,418	54,332	68,933	304	4,849
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Perganuahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,405	73	3,130	1,180	1,848	3	99
Grand total of offences under the Penal Code	175,688	28,441	131,548	55,512	70,781	307	4,948
Offences under special and local laws ...	31,830	941	35,630	6,924	28,365	28	363
For the Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Perganuahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts	463	.....	496	102	381	...	13
Grand total of offences under special and local laws	32,293	941	36,176	7,026	28,746	28	376
GRAND TOTAL	207,981	29,382	167,724	62,538	99,527	335	5,324

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

3.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Bengal during* 1878.

Nature of Proceedings.	Number of cases during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, section 209	986	1,015	29	978	The detailed information required for this statement cannot be given this year for Ungool and Banki.
2. Proceedings against witness under Chapter XXVI	18	38	18	16	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVII	801	1,271	88	1,161	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, section 414	10	11	3	8	
5. Contempts of court under Chapter XXXII	253	279	17	262	
Preventive Jurisdiction.					
6. Dispersion of unlawful assemblies under Chapter XXXVI	10	10	3	7	
7. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2,432	6,083	1,413	4,411	
8. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	1,123	1,169	365	777	
9. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	1,145	1,752	122	1,206	
10. Possession, Chapter XL	503	.....	.....	.....	
11. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1,160	900	402	352	
Total ...	8,441	12,528	2,460	9,178	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Sonthal Pergunnahs and Chittagong Hill Tracts	109	103	38	65	
Grand Total ...	8,550	12,631	2,498	9,243	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The detailed information required for this statement cannot be given this year for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Subordinate Magistrates ... ... Special Magistrates under section 42	1,166	486	249	390	.....	.....	41	253	1	869	
Subordinate Magistrates ... ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	4,148	212	962	2,901	.....	1	72	3,007	5	7,690	
Subordinate Magistrates ... ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	135,877	20,877	29,876	77,135	3,328	293	4,368	84,367	11	339,430	
Subordinate Magistrates ... ... Benches of Magistrates ...	18,293	1,466	4,667	11,920	36	4	200	14,117	6	30,646	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under section 46	347	10	33	299	2	.....	3	235	10	304	
Chief Magistrates of districts	4,258	521	710	2,752	165	9	101	2,703	9	8,834	
Courts of session	3,543	20	1,126	1,831	114	25	427	1,666	41	13,178	
Superior courts	236	.....	75	150	.....	.....	11	142	23	369	
Total ...	167,868	23,592	37,698	97,378	3,645	332	5,223	106,490	.....	401,320	
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki and Chittagong Hill Tracts.											
Total for Magistrates and Sessions Court	1,235	237	203	701	.....	3	91	698	3	1,470	
Grand Total ...	169,103	23,829	37,901	98,079	3,645	335	5,314	107,188	.....	402,790	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO								
				Imprisonment.					
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Village officers	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 42.	...	...	...	15	9	...	370	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	187	3	...	2,771	1	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly..	...	...	...	24,981	862	8	52,932	3,515	591
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	1,046	29	...	11,045	162	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under section 46.	...	...	...	252	...	...	24	46	1
Chief Magistrates of district	...	...	...	993	78	...	1,607	195	99
Courts of session	...	266	...	1,522	9	...	149	18	1
Superior courts	51	24	...	73	2	...	1	...	...
Total ...	51	290	...	29,069	992	8	68,899	3,937	692
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.									
Total for Magistrates and Sessions Court ...	...	...	...	457	9	...	1,284	55	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	290	...	29,526	1,001	8	70,193	3,992	692

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1878.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	30	...	...	...	...	2,061	2,292	.....	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,686	85	...	...	...	...	7,903	7,412	548	418	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,781	10,282	605	265	36	3	6,18,655	5,10,068	41,295	4,857	16,375	4,564	45	2	1,264	1,541	706	15
10,243	782	14	6	...	...	43,254	39,512	3,156	419	587	69	...	...	69	70	23	...
3	18	...	2	1	...	1,960	1,318	34	8	79	165	...	...	8	21	17	1
1,208	261	32	13	3	...	24,619	15,044	1,780	199	473	369	30	...	61	78	36	1
10	86	21	27	5	...	17,725	19,652	15,150	8	172	414	865	72	3	11	4	6
.....	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	10	28	34	2	...	...	...	...
56,361	14,544	632	314	45	3	7,16,177	5,96,198	61,963	5,628	17,774	5,609	974	76	1,425	1,721	786	23
118	58	6	1	...	...	2,707	2,304	265	125	309	26	1	...	84	126	96	...
56,479	14,602	638	315	45	3	7,18,884	5,98,502	62,218	5,753	18,083	5,635	975	76	1,509	1,847	882	23

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the result of Appeal, Reference, and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1878.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Remarks.
	Applicants for revision dealt with, including pending from last year.	Whose appeals or applications were rejected under section 278.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Sentences enhanced.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Abated on death, escape, or other cause.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Magistrates of District or other Magistrate authorized under section 266	3,490	161	1,853	360	711	135	24	77	3	.....	166	The detailed information required for this statement cannot be given this year for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
To courts of session	5,328	969	2,216	560	1,079	143	50	65	7	12	227	
,, superior courts	1,188	624	318	85	90	1	.....	6	.....	2	62	
Total ...	10,006	1,754	4,387	1,005	1,880	279	74	148	10	14	455	
References.												
To courts of session	12	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
,, superior courts	81	.....	49	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Total ...	93	.....	59	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Revision.												
By District Magistrate	876	409	187	.....	22	.....	27	135	51	1	44	
,, courts of session	1,211	570	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	181	.....	169	
, superior courts	856	280	219	31	186	.....	8	67	.....	35	30	
Total ...	2,943	1,259	620	31	208	.....	35	279	232	36	243	
Grand Total ...	13,042	3,013	5,066	1,051	2,100	279	109	427	242	50	705	
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki and Chittagong Hill Tracts.												
Appeals	66	.....	43	9	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	
Grand Total ...	13,108	3,013	5,109	1,060	2,105	279	111	427	242	50	712	

Five references from the Presidency Magistrates, under section 240, Act IV of 1877, and one reference from the Special Court in British Burmah, under section 8, Act 17 of 1875, also came before the High Court. All of these were decided during the year.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

B.—JUDICIAL

7. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits in the*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE						
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.							
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Subordinate Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	74,538	4,743	4,273	1,552	1,866	638	1,147
Paid Subordinate Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	21,394	2,901	2,478	754	1,400	334	624
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	28,486	6,500	2,208	1,193	7,534	1,192	1,398
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	57	.....	1	17	1	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	1,168	45	121	40	18	9	25
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	1,046	78	49	45	7	20	36
Chief Courts of Districts	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,26,676	14,267	9,130	3,602	10,826	2,193	3,230
Scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sonthal Pergunnahs—I.—Civil Courts Total	295	95	755	3,872	1,170	130	83
Total of Civil Courts	1,26,971	14,362	9,885	7,474	11,996	2,323	3,313
II.—REVENUE COURTS.							
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courts of Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scheduled districts of Ungool and Banki, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sonthal Pergunnahs—II.—Revenue Courts Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Revenue Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for courts in the interior	1,26,971	14,362	9,885	7,474	11,996	2,323	3,313
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.							
Junior Courts of general jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, year 1878.

PROPERTY.				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Total.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or with-holding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottahs or kubooleuts.	For ejectment or recovery of pos-session.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
660	4,177	2,834	96,428	118,497	1,504	430	300	253	827	791	3,591	1,26,193
1,108	1,646	1,202	33,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,800	750	2,615	53,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	7	5	94	16	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	19
15	48	46	1,535	584	13	1	.....	3	2	51	36	690
42	132	19	1,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,631	6,760	6,722	1,88,037	1,19,097	1,520	431	300	256	829	842	3,627	1,26,902
98	204	411	8,113	3,451	6	.....	.....	7	10	...	1,820	5,295
4,729	6,964	7,133	1,96,150	1,22,548	1,526	431	300	263	839	842	5,447	1,32,197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,128	33	506	55	49	228	13	19	4,031
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,344	54	177	38	95	226	6	33	4,973
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,472	87	683	93	144	454	19	52	9,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	...	...	136	.....	252
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,588	87	683	93	144	454	155	52	9,256
4,729	6,964	7,133	1,96,150	1,30,136	1,613	1,114	393	407	1,293	997	5,499	1,41,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

7. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878—concluded.

Class of Tribunals.	Other suits.																			Grand Total.
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subordinate Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure ...	24,099	697	4,393	5,654	867	654	72	509	47	379	588	3	68	65	47	17	6	99	38,264	260,885
Paid Subordinate Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,841
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,650
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge ...	64	2	...	49	...	4	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	237
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure ...	964	82	177	338	44	35	6	58	1	2	46	...	6	...	1	1	2	5	1,768	3,993
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474
Chief Courts of Districts	16	...	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	39	1	81	90
Total ...	25,143	781	4,570	6,046	912	693	84	568	48	381	638	3	74	78	48	18	47	105	40,237	3,55,176
Scheduled Districts—I.—Civil Courts Total ...	609	1	2	...	31	6	...	...	86	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	324	1,067	14,475
Total of Civil Courts ...	25,752	782	4,572	6,046	943	699	84	568	134	386	639	3	74	78	50	18	47	429	41,304	3,69,651
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,031
Courts of Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,004
Scheduled Districts—II.—Revenue Courts Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,256
Grand total for courts in the interior	25,752	782	4,572	6,046	943	699	84	568	134	386	639	3	74	78	50	18	47	429	41,304	3,78,907
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																				
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Testamentary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction. — Matrimonial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.								TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	The detailed information required for this statement cannot be given this year for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	61,125	142,809	85,575	4,742	...	...	...	675	1,83,13,774	
Small cause courts ...	9,403	27,651	17,512	...	...	...	...	...	27,79,168	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	210	1,281	25	4	3,351	511	307	15	4,90,16,296	
Chief courts of districts	.....	3	15	18	36	6	2	10	2,14,924	
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Scheduled District of Ungool and Banki, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.										
I.—Civil courts	283	466	311	6	12	1	...	...	92,290	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.										
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other subordinate courts	1785	1,688	542	8	7	...	...	1	1,16,657	
Collectors' courts ...	944	2,773	1,126	64	31	...	...	35	3,25,169	
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki and Chittagong Hill Tracts.										
II.—Revenue Courts ...	199	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	
Total ...	74,039	176,521	105,109	4,842	3,437	518	309	736	7,08,56,726	

9.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from last year.	Disposed of without decree.	DECREE PASSED.								Total disposed of.	Transferred to other provinces.	Pending at close of year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					Contested.	Uncontested.
			Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	3,60,216	29,339	34,764	34,367	98,859	15,266	611	206	57,921	21,622	292,955	26,812	40,449	85	43
Small cause courts	57,898	7,842	7,163	11,684	15,731	197	136	45	7,954	3,178	53,930	6	3,962	25	20
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	8,081	663	738	373	1,716	27	25	3	1,747	597	5,889	502	1,690	152	58
Chief courts of districts	286	7	18	3	7	2	1	.....	70	35	143	54	89	112	99
Superior courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	426,481	37,851	42,683	46,427	116,315	15,492	773	254	67,692	25,432	352,917	27,374	46,190	80	37
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.															
I.—Civil Courts, total ...	16,315	3,325	1,826	240	163	14	50	2	6,768	1,993	14,381	20	1,914	47	17
Total of Civil Courts ...	442,796	41,176	44,509	46,667	116,476	15,506	823	256	74,460	27,425	367,298	27,394	48,104	.....	.....
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts	9,046	1,704	699	711	1,507	30	1	.....	2,029	671	7,352	1	1,693	75	38
District courts	5,098	341	10	46	767	.....	.....	.....	139	49	1,352	3,287	459	46	70
Total ...	14,144	2,045	709	757	2,274	30	1	.....	2,168	720	8,704	3,288	2,152	73	48
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.															
II.—Revenue Courts, total ...	276	68	74	6	.....	.....	11	.....	71	31	261	.....	15	64	26
Total of Revenue Courts ...	14,420	2,113	783	763	2,274	30	12	.....	2,239	751	8,965	3,288	2,167	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	457,216	43,289	45,292	47,430	118,750	15,536	835	256	76,699	28,176	376,263	30,682	50,271	.....	.....

B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1878.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals for disposal, including pending from previous year.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Transferred to other provinces.	Pending.	Of these pending more than four months.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.—APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
Chief appellate courts other than chief court of district	15,946	14	435	208	42	158	9	6,409	1,137	2,112	425	10,949	1,481	3,516	2,267	290
Chief appellate court of district	27,177	119	480	188	26	74	27	5,083	586	1,626	304	8,513	11,899	6,765	2,760	296
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief court of province	888	.....	101	.....	.....	1	.....	186	54	93	27	462	.....	426	328	52
Total ...	44,011	133	1,016	396	68	233	36	11,678	1,777	3,831	756	19,924	13,380	10,707	5,355	638
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collector's appellate court	813	.....	39	7	.....	1	.....	461	22	93	50	673	41	99	25	.....
II.—APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																
Chief court of province	4,910	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,292	74	194	345	3,024	.....	1,886	906	75
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,734	133	1,174	403	68	234	36	14,431	1,873	4,118	1,151	23,621	13,421	12,692	6,286	713
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
Civil and revenue courts	574	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	57	62	65	467	1	106	.....	.....
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																
Civil and revenue courts	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	579	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	57	63	65	472	1	106	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,313	203	1,174	403	68	234	36	14,648	1,930	4,181	1,216	24,093	13,422	12,798	6,286	13

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—*(Civil.)—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications to execute decrees for disposal.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications wholly infructuous.	Transferred to another province.	Pending at the end of 1878.	IN WHICH PROCESS OF EXECUTION WAS ISSUED.		IN WHICH PROCESS OF EXECUTION WAS NOT ISSUED.	
							Number of decrees.	Amount realized.	Number of decrees.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—CIVIL COURTS.								Rs.		Rs.
Unpaid tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village courts	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	257,819	67,373	47,322	72,796	15,724	54,604	121,386	51,89,144	21,123	7,32,610
Small cause courts	34,816	5,497	6,416	18,378	1,361	3,164	14,754	3,07,960	3,369	1,30,900
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	12,000	2,891	2,543	2,808	408	3,230	5,396	69,91,529	599	5,72,093
Chief courts of districts	1,769	349	204	385	446	385	544	13,40,950	86	1,24,750
Superior courts	199	28	15	68	58	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	306,603	76,138	56,500	94,525	17,997	61,478	142,080	1,38,29,583	25,177	15,60,353
II.—REVENUE COURTS.										
Unpaid local tribunals	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other subordinate courts ...	4,071	1,089	418	1,659	25	880	1,516	49,210	53	2,019
District courts	1,259	689	132	146	2	290	331	21,903	.....	.....
Total ...	5,330	1,778	550	1,805	27	1,170	1,847	71,113	53	2,019
GRAND TOTAL ...	311,933	77,916	57,050	96,330	18,024	62,648	143,927	1,39,00,696	25,230	15,62,372
Scheduled Districts of Ungool and Banki, and Chittagong Hill Tracts.										
Civil courts	472	130	57	171	12	102	184	5,832	1	237
GRAND TOTAL ...	312,405	78,046	57,107	96,501	18,036	62,750	1,440,111	1,39,06,528	25,231	15,62,609

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1878.

Number of Cases												
In which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	In which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	In which his movable property		In which his immovable property			In which specific performance was enforced.	In which possession was given		In which partition was effected.	In which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 306, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 272.		Of movables.	Of immovables.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The detailed information required for this statement cannot be given this year for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
1,396	4,103	6,099	7,933	30,555	1,662	27,461	813	243	6,971	135	16,829	
526	652	2,642	1,699	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
55	32	200	101	1,530	113	1,388	.....	16	313	7	239	
7	11	16	10	163	4	98	.....	6	39	1	26	
22	10	6	16	11	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
2,006	4,808	8,963	9,769	32,259	1,779	28,951	815	265	7,324	143	11,087	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	50	140	547	173	.....	134	1	1	194	.....	165	
1	1	142	47	8	.....	20	.....	.....	12	.....	95	
14	51	282	594	181	.....	154	1	1	206	.....	260	
2,020	4,859	9,245	10,363	32,440	1,779	29,105	816	266	7,530	143	14,347	
2	8	84	12	5	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	1	
2,022	4,867	9,329	10,375	32,445	1,779	29,112	816	266	7,537	143	11,348	

12.—(*Civil and Criminal.*)—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1878.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried by assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	CASES IN WHICH THE JUDGE DID NOT APPROVE OF THE VERDICT.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE VERDICT IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGE DIFFERED FROM		NOTE in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed. Also the result in the High Court, if known, of the references in column 8.
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief courts of district (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors	2	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80*	20*	5*	* Assessors' opinion was not taken in 13 cases.
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	.....	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Courts of session ...	Jurors ...	Number of jurors 3, 5, 7, or 9: number of assessors 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405, and 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.	399	1,165†	352	32	15	42	133	893	91	181	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17, and 18 of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
	Assessors												
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. ...	Jurors	Nine jurors. Qualifications described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...		.....											

† Exclusive of cases in which opinions of assessors were not taken, and other cases in which prisoners were discharged under section 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

13.—*Statement of Business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the year* 1878.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Nature of Suits.	Remaining in 1877.	Filed in 1878.	Disposed of in 1878.	Remaining at close of 1878.	Days of Sittings with Number of Judges.			
					Days.	Barrister Judges.	Civilian Judges.	Other Judges.
1. First appeals	547	302	431	418				
References to the Full Bench	.....	1	.....	1				
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent	1	1	1	1				
Reviews	.....	2	2	.....	5	4	6	1
					6	4	5	1
2. Second appeals	2,301	2,621	2,951	1,971	1	4	4	1
References to the Full Bench	.....	4	3	1	37	3	6	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent	64	97	151	10	9	3	5	1
					1	3	5	.....
Reviews	2	7	6	3	5	3	4	1
					21	3	3	1
3. Miscellaneous. First appeals	147	198	220	125	21	2	6	1
Second "	49	139	132	56	40	2	5	1
References to the Full Bench	.....	8	8	.....	8	2	4	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1
					1	2	1	.....
Reviews	.....	2	2	.....	6	1	6	1
					1	1	6	.....
					4	1	5	1
					4	1	5	.....
4. References under Mofussil Small Cause Court Act	3	19	21	1	237			
					17	1	4	1
					1	1	4	.....
					3	1	3	1
					3	1	3	.....
5. Divorce cases	3	1	4	.....	1	1	2	1
6. Appeals From British Burmah	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	 1
					2	1	1	
References From British Burmah	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....
					14	1	.....	1
					2	.....	6	1
					4	.....	5	1
7. Criminal Cases. Appeals	45	688	699	34	2	.....	4	1
References under Section 263	4	25	27	2	2	.....	3	1
References under Section 287	9	58	61	6	2	.....	2	1
Revisions	23	475	479	19	1	.....	2	.....
Full Bench references	1	2	1	2	...	.....	.....	.....
8. Miscellaneous orders in Court	191	1,887	1,812	266	4	.....	1	.....
9. Miscellaneous orders out of Court	.....	547*	547	.....				
Total	3,385	7,081	7,565	2,918				

* These figures indicate the number of orders passed out of Court on review of periodical returns (Civil and Criminal) and Session statements, but do not include the orders passed on Letters and References in the Administrative Department, which are extremely numerous and important, occupying much of the time of one of the Judges, and some of them being further considered by a Committee. It must not be forgotten that from this calculation the work done in the Original Side is excluded.

† There were also five references by the Presidency Magistrates and one by the Special Court, British Burmah, received and disposed of during the year.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING COMPULSORY.								
		Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause *d*).	All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										Rs. A.
	Bengal.									
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	10	166	2,338	2,360	160	3,058	2,988	11,070	11,199 0
2	Bankoorg	4	30	293	915	...	2,386	47	3,671	3,442 8
3	Beerbhoom	6	136	544	615	23	941	882	3,141	3,482 4
4	Midnapore	13	145	1,631	1,732	39	2,852	4,351	10,750	9,834 4
5	Hooghly	6	97	1,246	704	146	1,852	1,949	5,974	6,133 0
	Howrah	6	80	1,088	662	89	1,172	4,038	7,129	6,971 12
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	20	153	3,497	2,656	207	7,732	7,825	22,130	21,756 8
	Calcutta	1	42	1,170	694	554	80	537	3,077	32,642 0
7	Nuddea	12	78	810	1,040	115	4,834	5,438	12,315	10,931 12
8	Jessore	20	80	1,033	1,202	119	32,805	1,732	36,971	28,522 4
9	Moorshedabad ...	7	97	666	811	34	1,855	496	3,959	5,020 12
10	Dinagepore	6	44	606	289	67	60	576	1,642	2,548 12
11	Rajshahye	6	39	224	228	33	431	1,041	1,996	2,897 0
12	Rungpore	7	80	1,122	767	7	115	2,738	4,829	5,638 4
13	Bogra	1	36	144	241	23	127	1,742	2,313	2,302 0
14	Pubna	3	57	232	300	30	2,533	1,124	4,276	4,179 4
15	Darjeeling	2	1	119	66	3	 5	27	216	634 0
16	Julpigoree	3	6	741	280	21		313	1,366	1,728 8
17	Dacca	8	166	1,996	1,820	190	1,001	5,579	10,752	12,903 8
18	Furreedpore	8	34	694	637	295	11,015	3,076	15,661	12,650 8
19	Backergunge	14	97	1,917	2,117	26	17,969	1,360	23,486	20,028 4
20	Mymensingh	8	262	1,425	920	32	499	12,771	15,909	15,548 4
21	Tipperah	10	56	1,067	899	99	1,631	8,036	11,788	10,562 8
22	Chittagong	10	31	1,692	922	120	15,501	321	18,587	15,217 0
23	Noakholly	9	35	1,280	1,037	60	4,851	3,814	11,077	9,422 8
	Behar.									
24	Patna	7	41	1,899	2,328	250	254	3,325	8,097	14,711 12
25	Gya	5	29	1,085	1,393	54	315	2,356	5,232	9,372 12
26	Shahabad	9	26	1,293	3,373	111	76	5,037	9,916	11,635 12
27	Mozufferpore	7	15	1,156	1,263	68	56	3,522	5,880	9,110 4
28	Durbhunga	7	15	904	707	22	30	24,752	26,439	14,644 4
29	Sarun	4	30	881	2,567	91	85	1,932	5,586	9,535 12
30	Chumparun	2	7	139	313	1	14	5,506	5,980	5,437 8
31	Monghyr	8	14	850	1,595	81	96	5,078	7,714	10,147 12
32	Bhagulpore	5	20	517	901	32	210	6,217	7,897	9,669 12
33	Purneah	6	13	545	449	2	152	2,884	4,045	4,490 12
34	Maldah	3	26	291	371	4	555	595	1,842	2,021 12
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	6	6	324	445	20	108	288	1,192	1,614 12
	Orissa.									
36	Cuttack	3	30	547	511	48	23	2,057	3,216	3,501 4
37	Pooree	2	11	592	534	4	30	1,100	2,251	1,886 12
38	Balasore	4	40	238	177	57	45	1,158	1,715	1,680 4
	Chota Nagpore.									
39	Hazaribagh	4	6	194	592	21	200	1,174	2,187	2,887 12
40	Lohardugga	2	14	296	768	60	360	753	2,251	3,403 0
41	Singbhoom	1	4	18	24	8	17	136	207	247 4
42	Manbhoom	4	21	307	584	2	1,115	1,333	3,362	3,170 8
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	295	2,416	39,651	42,809	3,398	1,19,015	1,41,805	3,49,094	3,75,364 12

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1878-79.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

OPTIONAL.									
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.	Awards.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
								Rs. A.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,004	3,709	33	43	.....	233	11	15,033	11,689 4	27,21,695
1,370	1,417	...	8	.....	56	.....	2,851	2,228 4	6,81,440
3,117	1,534	22	11	.....	73	.....	4,757	3,656 4	8,93,950
7,068	3,656	9	18	.....	173	24	10,948	8,450 8	21,69,302
2,811	512	30	18	.....	22	7	3,400	2,629 8	11,53,799
2,219	557	13	99	1	45	.....	2,934	2,297 8	12,42,665
7,648	3,957	33	209	3	154	10	12,014	9,332 12	42,89,720
28	4	6	31	3	77	.....	149	233 12	2,61,08,292
1,742	1,219	2	22	.....	96	1	3,082	2,415 4	16,63,076
5,186	2,917	16	139	6	197	33	8,494	6,618 8	18,62,099
2,184	698	9	14	.....	69	3	2,977	2,401 8	15,61,930
1,055	225	7	.....	.....	34	1	1,322	1,105 12	9,12,666
199	74	4	7	.....	32	.....	316	288 12	2,75,975
2,895	871	6	130	.....	57	7	3,966	3,094 8	18,46,184
266	253	.....	31	.....	1	3	554	424 8	4,02,133
510	186	6	21	1	55	2	781	707 8	7,69,522
20	5	.....	8	.....	1	15	49	40 12	3,87,230
579	146	.....	27	.....	12	.....	764	585 4	4,63,259
2,008	673	19	326	.....	169	1	3,191	2,688 0	33,09,186
2,588	607	131	57	.....	49	3	3,435	2,654 8	10,19,413
5,615	3,846	42	218	.....	192	.....	9,913	7,916 8	24,48,992
1,183	343	6	184	.....	136	.....	1,852	1,787 4	29,25,639
2,473	760	9	187	2	99	23	3,553	3,013 12	20,97,472
4,065	2,102	65	181	1	137	20	6,571	5,038 4	12,71,255
3,755	1,385	57	354	.....	132	1	5,684	4,396 4	12,00,820
886	861	7	18	.....	183	.....	1,955	1,871 8	54,43,037
473	394	6	30	.....	173	2	1,078	1,830 4	34,68,237
721	550	14	13	.....	100	2	1,400	1,476 8	36,68,641
589	498	27	38	.....	176	16	1,344	1,523 12	34,80,733
380	269	1	10	.....	96	9	765	1,225 4	21,60,474
621	1,725	44	3	.....	73	1	2,467	2,115 4	40,22,666
85	121	7	2	.....	2	.....	217	229 4	17,06,017
675	337	12	4	.....	33	.....	1,011	916 12	34,39,252
432	259	2	17	1	61	.....	772	852 0	27,61,457
1,179	359	...	6	.....	66	88	1,698	1,437 4	12,43,624
1,318	231	14	38	.....	108	4	1,713	1,390 8	5,39,967
2,418	2,013	11	.....	1	8	.....	4,451	3,351 4	7,23,683
1,169	207	11	.....	3	49	6	1,445	1,169 8	9,76,622
1,596	670	20	.....	11	16	37	2,350	1,837 0	5,32,998
666	189	20	3	1	38	3	920	735 12	4,83,929
742	406	101	.....	.....	4	6	659	495 8	7,51,586
945	842	66	6	9	27	.....	1,095	850 0	9,99,443
24	15	...	.....	22	.....	.....	61	36 4	52,938
789	1,275	41	.....	.....	24	1	2,130	1,614 0	6,20,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85,791	42,927	929	2,531	65	3,538	340	1,36,121	1,10,652 0	10,14,51,866

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money.	All other documents registered under section 18.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
	Bengal.					Rs. A.		
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	97	1,443	368	1,908	2,138 0	.....	181
2	Bankoora	23	214	45	279	305 12	.....	27
3	Beerbhoom	75	246	84	405	448 0	.....	27
4	Midnapore	74	2,715	408	3,197	3,272 4	.....	91
5	Hooghly	73	915	260	1,248	1,470 12	3	87
	Howrah	69	696	234	999	1,059 12	.....	68
6	24-Pergunnahs	173	6,847	1,306	8,326	7,934 4	2	111
	Calcutta	60	291	242	593	2,314 12	11	52
7	Nuddea	205	8,599	1,115	9,919	8,753 12	.....	121
8	Jessore	264	47,652	1,208	49,124	38,625 0	.....	68
9	Moorshedabad	58	402	188	648	948 0	1	166
10	Dinagepore	4	210	170	384	629 12	1	32
11	Rajshahye	54	382	368	804	1,323 4	.....	66
12	Rungpore	25	326	262	613	1,078 8	.....	38
13	Bogra	18	240	93	351	447 8	.....	22
14	Pubna	33	802	345	1,180	1,228 0	.....	57
15	Darjeeling	4	32	43	79	99 12	.....	1
16	Julpigoree	11	135	106	252	454 4	.....	8
17	Dacca	98	589	2,039	2,726	3,863 4	1	115
18	Furreedpore	65	1,771	721	2,557	2,488 4	.....	49
19	Backergunge	151	4,445	1,771	6,367	6,024 8	1	60
20	Mymensingh	46	246	730	1,022	1,715 0	.....	99
21	Tipperah	131	453	1,189	1,773	2,350 4	.....	34
22	Chittagong	155	519	1,092	1,764	1,835 12	2	21
23	Noakholly	240	716	2,561	3,517	3,552 0	.....	6
	Behar.							
24	Patna	418	664	282	1,064	1,595 8	1	25
25	Gya	39	436	131	606	1,090 12	.....	6
26	Shahabad	50	251	74	375	527 12	.....	7
27	Mozuffepore	210	513	148	871	1,178 0	.....	3
28	Durbhunga	189	408	261	858	1,507 12	.....	.....
29	Sarun	70	689	161	920	1,398 8	.....	22
30	Chumparun	129	395	293	817	1,629 12	.....	.....
31	Monghyr	188	523	134	845	1,201 12	1	3
32	Bhagulpore	257	674	371	1,302	2,176 0	4	2
33	Purneah	45	246	124	415	631 4	.....	3
34	Maldah	13	143	120	276	340 0	.....	53
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	48	1,253	63	1,364	1,276 4	.....	4
	Orissa.							
36	Cuttack	11	255	100	366	608 8	2	22
37	Pooree	17	235	77	329	478 8	.....	54
38	Balasore	31	219	74	324	401 4	.....	28
	Chota Nagpore.						.....	
39	Hazaribagh	39	258	52	349	606 4		1
40	Lohardugga	26	266	41	333	474 0	.....	2
41	Singbhoom	.....	5	23	28	30 12	.....	1
42	Manbhoom	12	246	255	513	610 8	.....	6
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,696	88,612	19,732	1,12,040	1,12,174 4	30	1,849

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1878-79—concluded.

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785 1 0	66,421 5 7
1	7	8	91	271	526	25,754 4	11,249 1 6	23,775 6 6
.....	.....	.....	17	33	126	6,084 8	1,288 13 0	4,800 15 2
1	6	11	67	48	259	7,698 8	3,781 8 0	6,579 15 11
.....	3	3	91	115	666	21,921 0	7,108 0 3	17,585 0 0
1	4	3	22	205	360	10,585 4	5,696 10 6	8,599 9 4
.....	5	11	96	55	274	10,592 0	4,888 0 0	9,612 4 9
.....	18	15	218	510	1,194	39,467 8	16,133 13 3	30,980 4 7
.....	12	24	24	719	866	35,398 8	27,023 10 0	13,216 11 11
1	13	31	232	250	575	22,588 12	8,056 0 6	15,771 14 3
3	26	6	220	247	1,000	74,053 12	12,641 14 6	44,557 2 3
2	7	17	85	273	287	9,042 4	7,095 14 0	8,248 7 9
2	.....	.....	22	147	103	4,420 4	3,135 2 3	3,808 8 3
3	2	3	8	175	223	4,785 0	3,504 5 0	3,812 2 0
2	8	16	112	164	191	10,035 4	4,610 14 3	7,971 4 6
1	.....	...	4	60	108	3,266 0	2,027 11 0	2,590 4 4
.....	11	4	23	137	239	6,342 12	3,083 11 0	4,316 5 2
.....	1	2	7	70	21	778 8	709 12 0	972 12 0
.....	1	.....	6	87	46	2,800 0	1,195 2 0	2,063 11 1
4	36	62	140	415	787	19,930 12	11,087 5 0	14,262 7 8
1	2	11	83	190	612	17,993 4	5,679 7 6	13,861 8 7
1	1	...	103	222	1,332	34,213 4	14,212 10 3	25,923 5 5
17	65	142	97	289	296	19,514 8	11,907 15 6	11,110 2 3
.....	76	34	120	207	476	16,062 8	6,572 10 11	15,208 12 7
.....	23	43	195	117	619	22,175 0	4,975 8 1½	15,856 8 1
.....	12	47	73	109	512	17,394 12	5,057 5 10	15,261 10 7
.....	.....	.....	16	244	725	18,278 12	16,325 13 6	10,411 13 10
.....	2	.....	8	170	719	12,317 12	11,074 5 0	5,909 12 0
1	7	7	27	197	430	13,672 0	6,138 6 0	9,331 7 11
1	14	4	18	224	769	11,828 0	6,517 15 6	8,218 10 1
.....	...	3	46	158	368	17,377 4	5,661 15 0	12,688 11 2
2	4	1	20	163	585	13,145 8	6,091 8 0	8,560 10 0
.....	1	1	4	57	123	7,296 8	1,436 4 0	3,533 11 11
.....	4	.....	29	110	589	12,338 4	6,455 4 8	7,475 9 10
1	.....	.....	64	172	523	12,649 12	4,631 4 6	6,928 1 9
.....	15	19	29	112	262	6,571 4	4,176 13 6	5,906 6 8
1	3	.....	18	92	108	3,968 4	1,907 3 0	3,217 14 4
1	.....	.....	66	92	69	6,262 4	726 15 0	3,912 12 2
.....	4	1	1	56	166	5,367 4	1,828 15 9	2,955 1 5
.....	2	.....	22	33	98	4 417 4	458 0 7	3,643 7 0
.....	1	.....	2	58	196	2,929 4	1,248 0 0	2,404 12 3
.....	8	8	19	47	49	3,993 8	1,382 10 0	2,548 4 8
.....	.....	1	4	43	158	4,735 0	1,021 12 6	2,649 7 10
.....	3	1	19	69	90	318 4	74 0 0	539 9 6
.....	.....	.....	2	5	8	5,419 0	886 10 0	2,961 14 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3,161 14 0	.....
47	407	539	2,560	7,207	17,733	6,05,783 0	2,64,713 9 7½	4,90,965 11 6

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,208	21	1,229	845	71	916	2,053	92	2,145
		Under-trial	13	...	13	146	14	160	159	14	173
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	1	39	41	1	42
	Magte.'s *hajut*.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	.....	2
		Under-trial	20	1	21	433	34	467	453	35	488
Tumlook ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	157	9	166	165	9	174
		Under-trial	7	1	8	171	14	185	178	15	193
Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	66	15	81	69	15	84
		Under-trial	4	...	4	72	17	89	76	17	93
Contai	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	103	8	111	108	9	117
		Under-trial	12	1	13	136	13	149	148	14	162
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	2,062	...	2,062	3,163	...	3,163	5,225	.....	5,225
		Under-trial	13	...	13	611	...	611	624	.....	624
		Civil ...	6	...	6	80	...	80	86	.....	86
	European ward in the District and Central Jails.	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	.....	8
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Diamond Harbour	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	111	3	114	114	3	117
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	114	2	116	114	2	116
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	69	19	88	70	19	89
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	94	21	115	94	21	115
		Civil ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	158	7	165	160	7	167
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	121	5	126	121	5	126
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	153	5	158	156	5	161
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	117	4	121	117	4	121
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	105	3	108	106	3	109
		Under-trial	7	...	7	1,206	1	1,207	1,213	1	1,214
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	43	6	49	44	6	50
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	23	1	24	23	1	24
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	986	...	986	2,272	218	2,490	3,258	218	3,476
		Under-trial	21	...	21	587	31	618	608	31	639
		Civil ...	16	...	16	334	31	365	350	31	381
	European Jail.	Convicts ...	67	3	70	567	10	577	634	13	647
		Under-trial	5	...	5	73	6	79	78	6	84
		Civil ...	3	...	3	52	6	58	55	6	61
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	727	13	740	1,199	45	1,244	1,926	58	1,984
		Under-trial	11	1	12	421	28	449	432	29	461
		Civil ...	5	...	5	32	...	32	37	.....	37
	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,047	70	1,117	1,006	22	1,028	1,090·13	20·32	1,110·45			
158	13	171	1	1	2	13·77	1·02	14·79	1,106·89	21·66	1,128·55
39	1	40	2	...	2	2·99	0·32	3·31			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·00	.....	1·00			
444	33	477	9	2	11	15·39	0·84	16·23	16·39	0·84	17·23
160	9	169	5	...	5	3·36	0·03	3·39			
178	15	193	.....	...	.....	7·92	0·35	8·27	11·28	0·38	11·66
68	15	83	1	...	1	2·31	0·14	2·45			
75	17	92	1	...	1	3·02	0·57	3·59	5·33	0·71	6·04
107	9	116	1	...	1	3·09	0·12	3·21			
147	14	161	1	...	1	6·67	0·47	7·14	9·76	0·59	10·35
3,219	...	3,219	2,006	...	2,006	2,045·28	.....	2,045·28			
609	...	609	15	...	15	24·18	.....	24·18	2,076·21	.....	2,076·21
71	...	71	15	...	15	6·75	.....	6·75			
5	...	5	3	...	3	4·10	.....	4·10			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·10	.....	0·10	4·20	.....	4·20
113	3	116	1	...	1	2·62	.....	2·62			
103	2	105	11	...	11	5·94	0·04	5·98	8·57	0·04	8·61
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
66	17	83	4	2	6	1·50	0·11	1·61			
94	21	115	.....	...	.....	2·53	0·28	2·81	4·20	0·39	4·59
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·17	.....	0·17			
158	7	165	2	...	2	2·15	0·05	2·20			
117	5	122	4	...	4	2·01	0·06	2·07	4·16	0·11	4·27
149	5	154	7	...	7	3·52	0·16	3·68			
113	4	117	4	...	4	2·35	0·03	2·38	5·87	0·19	6·06
106	3	109	.....	...	.....	0·74	0·07	0·81			
1,213	1	1,214	.....	...	.....	6·89	0·04	6·93	7·63	0·11	7·74
44	6	50	.....	...	.....	0·63	0·06	0·69			
23	1	24	.....	...	.....	0·11	.....	0·11	0·74	0·06	0·80
2,206	218	2,424	1,052	...	1,052	1,019·40	0·60	1,020·00			
594	30	624	14	1	15	17·60	0·90	18·50	1,056·73	2·14	1,058·87
336	31	367	14	...	14	19·73	0·64	20·37			
559	11	570	75	2	77	67·93	1·82	69·75			
73	6	79	5	...	5	2·50	0·22	2·72	74·51	3·15	77·66
54	4	58	1	2	3	4·08	1·11	5·19			
1,027	51	1,078	899	7	906	697·02	9·93	706·95			
417	29	446	15	...	15	18·34	1·13	19·47	718·64	11·06	729·70
33	...	33	4	...	4	3·28	.....	3·28			
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·03	.....	0·03	0·03	.....	0·03

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nattore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	260	17	277	269	18	287
		Under-trial	2	...	2	274	15	289	276	15	291
Buxar	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	826	...	826	458	...	458	1,284	.....	1,284
Bhagulpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	927	29	956	689	61	750	1,616	90	1,706
Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	788	11	799	743	56	799	1,531	67	1,598
		Under-trial	13	1	14	322	16	338	335	17	352
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	7	...	7	7	.....	7
Pachumba ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	220	18	238	228	18	246
		Under-trial	8	...	8	218	16	234	226	16	242
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	204	8	212	720	36	756	924	44	968
		Under-trial	9	2	11	315	18	333	324	20	344
		Civil ...	3	...	3	34	1	35	37	1	38
Cutwa	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	145	15	160	146	16	162
		Under-trial	1	...	1	89	16	105	90	16	106
Bood-Bood ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	23	...	23	128	8	136	151	8	159
		Under-trial	2	...	2	73	8	81	75	8	83
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	109	7	116	114	8	122
		Under-trial	3	...	3	123	6	129	126	6	132
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	90	4	94	92	4	96
		Under-trial	4	...	4	86	5	91	90	5	95
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...		...	2	58	4	62	60	4	64
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	67	6	73	67	6	73
Hooghly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	304	...	304	1,145	14	1,159	1,449	14	1,463
		Under-trial	4	1	5	202	23	225	206	24	230
Serampore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	266	44	310	268	44	312
		Under-trial	3	...	3	231	39	270	234	39	273
		Civil ...	2	...	2	77	1	78	79	1	80
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	739	64	803	741	64	805
		Under-trial	15	2	17	445	26	471	460	28	488
Moheshreka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	178	21	199	180	21	201
		Under-trial	3	...	3	78	6	84	81	6	87
Moorshedabad	District Jail	Convicts ...	320	17	337	740	97	837	1,060	114	1,174
		Under-trial	5	1	6	37	7	44	42	8	50
		Civil ...	2	...	2	40	1	41	42	1	43
Lalbagh ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	157	12	169	158	12	170
		Under-trial	2	...	2	158	10	168	160	10	170
Rampore Haut	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	123	15	138	125	15	140
		Under-trial	7	3	10	122	16	138	129	19	148
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	130	9	139	138	10	148
		Under-trial	1	...	1	159	7	166	160	7	167

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
266	17	283	3	1	4	4·50	0·20	4·70	9·98	0·47	10·45
276	14	290	.....	1	1	5·48	0·27	5·75			
646	...	646	638	...	638	666·79	.....	666·79	666·79	.....	666·79
541	45	586	1,075	45	1,120	1,022·66	34·44	1,057·10	1,022·66	34·44	1,057·10
935	56	991	596	11	607	683·13	12·76	695·89	701·25	13·37	714·62
330	17	347	5	...	5	17·10	0·61	17·71			
6	...	6	1	...	1	1·02	.....	1·02			
225	15	240	3	3	6	10·23	1·09	11·32	16·16	1·36	17·52
225	16	241	1	...	1	5·68	0·20	5·88			
3	1	4	.....	...	.....	0·25	0·07	0·32			
701	35	736	223	9	232	236·70	8·29	244·99	254·18	9·31	263·49
310	19	329	14	1	15	15·17	0·98	16·15			
37	1	38	.....	...	.....	2·31	0·04	2·35			
145	16	161	1	...	1	3·35	0·37	3·72	4·80	0·62	5·42
90	16	106	.....	...	.....	1·45	0·25	1·70			
143	8	151	8	...	8	2·35	0·19	2·54	4·70	0·44	5·14
74	8	82	1	...	1	2·35	0·25	2·60			
113	8	121	1	...	1	2·78	0·11	2·89	5·25	0·13	5·38
125	6	131	1	...	1	2·47	0·02	2·49			
92	4	96	.....	...	.....	1·45	0·09	1·54	2·84	0·24	3·08
89	5	94	1	...	1	1·37	0·15	1·52			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·02	.....	0·02			
60	4	64	.....	...	.....	1·63	0·03	1·66	3·52	0·10	3·62
67	6	73	.....	...	.....	1·89	0·07	1·96			
984	14	998	465	...	465	369·02	0·28	369·30	376·12	0·62	376·74
196	24	220	10	...	10	7·10	0·34	7·44			
267	44	311	1	...	1	3·63	0·27	3·90	14·49	0·81	15·30
230	39	269	4	...	4	5·53	0·53	6·06			
65	1	66	14	...	14	5·33	0·01	5·34			
737	64	801	4	...	4	5·93	0·31	6·24	17·99	1·09	19·08
449	28	477	11	...	11	12·06	0·78	12·84			
173	21	194	7	...	7	2·65	0·07	2·72	3·81	0·10	3·91
81	6	87	.....	...	.....	1·16	0·03	1·19			
856	92	948	204	22	226	255·52	22·25	277·77	260·30	22·71	283·01
35	7	42	7	1	8	2·17	0·40	2·57			
38	1	39	4	...	4	2·61	0·06	2·67			
156	12	168	2	...	2	1·01	0·04	1·05	4·76	0·23	4·99
157	9	166	3	1	4	3·75	0·19	3·94			
125	15	140	.....	...	.....	2·22	0·24	2·46	6·85	0·65	7·50
127	19	146	2	...	2	4·63	0·41	5·04			
130	9	139	8	1	9	4·71	0·19	4·90	9·61	0·26	9·87
154	7	161	6	...	6	4·90	0·07	4·97			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chaltiah ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	261	31	292	264	31	295
		Under-trial	8	...	8	538	63	601	546	63	609
Dinagepore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	328	4	332	438	13	451	766	17	783
		Under-trial	6	...	6	391	19	410	397	19	416
		Civil ...	5	...	5	58	...	58	63	.....	63
Dacca ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	596	18	614	1,650	55	1,705	2,246	73	2,319
		Under-trial	10	3	13	83	33	116	93	36	129
		Civil ...	9	...	9	131	...	131	140	.....	140
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	....	1	2	.....	2
		Under-trial	27	...	27	802	...	802	829	.....	829
Manickgunge...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	420	15	435	429	15	444
		Under-trial	1	...	1	162	8	170	163	8	171
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	1	5	4	1	5
Moonsheegunge	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	332	12	344	333	12	345
		Under-trial	1	...	1	190	10	200	191	10	201
Backergunge...	District Jail	Convicts ...	505	7	512	1,791	27	1,818	2,296	34	2,330
		Under-trial	57	2	59	1,066	30	1,096	1,123	32	1,155
		Civil ...	2	...	2	57	...	57	59	.....	59
Perozepore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	383	2	385	391	2	393
		Under-trial	11	...	11	303	...	303	314	.....	314
Patooakhally...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	227	2	229	231	2	233
		Under-trial	2	...	2	189	4	193	191	4	195
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	159	...	159	162	.....	162
		Under-trial	5	...	5	142	2	144	147	2	149
Gya ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	317	18	335	1,067	78	1,145	1,384	96	1,480
		Under-trial	15	3	18	263	24	287	278	27	305
		Civil ...	2	...	2	50	....	50	52	.....	52
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Convicts ...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
		Under-trial	9	...	9	653	49	702	662	49	711
Nowada ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	206	22	228	208	22	230
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	267	27	294	267	27	294
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	151	11	162	153	11	164
		Under-trial	11	1	12	251	11	262	262	12	274
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	326	19	345	328	19	347
		Under-trial	3	...	3	382	19	401	385	19	404
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	73	5	78	469	7	476	542	12	554
		Under-trial	7	1	8	256	12	268	263	13	276
		Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	.....	15
Beerbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	133	11	144	791	59	850	924	70	994
		Under-trial	15	1	16	565	52	617	580	53	633
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	9	1	10	9	1	10

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
263	31	294	1	...	1	2·76	.....	2·76	17·69	1·15	18·84
540	63	603	6	...	6	14·93	1·15	16·08			
670	12	682	96	5	101	195·02	4·28	199·30	215·46	4·64	220·10
390	18	408	7	1	8	15·02	0·36	15·38			
60	...	60	3	...	3	5·42	.....	5·42			
1,662	60	1,722	584	13	597	591·27	14·87	606·14	610·33	16·72	627·05
88	33	121	5	3	8	8·84	1·85	10·69			
131	...	131	9	...	9	10·22	.....	10·22			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·00	.....	1·00	24·80	.....	24·80
803	...	803	26	...	26	23·80	.....	23·80			
422	15	437	7	...	7	7·03	0·08	7·11	10·88	0·12	11·00
158	8	166	5	...	5	3·71	0·02	3·73			
4	1	5	.....	...	.....	0·14	0·02	0·16			
325	12	337	8	...	8	2·81	0·17	2·98	9·70	0·57	10·27
189	10	199	2	...	2	6·89	0·40	7·29			
1,635	18	1,653	661	16	677	533·31	7·74	541·05	618·02	12·65	630·67
1,061	29	1,090	62	3	65	78·97	4·91	83·88			
58	...	58	1	...	1	5·74	.....	5·74			
350	2	352	41	...	41	6·21	0·01	6·22	21·43	0·01	21·44
300	...	300	14	...	14	15·22	.....	15·22			
222	2	224	9	...	9	2·29	0·02	2·31	11·96	0·19	12·15
181	4	185	10	...	10	9·63	0·17	9·80			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
146	...	146	16	...	16	3·42	.....	3·42	9·34	0·13	9·4
144	2	146	3	...	3	5·92	0·18	6·05			
1,002	80	1,082	382	16	398	340·71	21·50	362·21	362·45	23·26	385·71
275	26	301	3	1	4	16·82	1·76	18·58			
43	...	43	9	...	9	4·92	.....	4·92			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·65	.....	0·65	12·73	0·78	13·51
658	48	706	4	1	5	12·08	0·78	12·86			
204	22	226	4	...	4	4·12	0·16	4·28	10·01	0·53	10·54
264	26	290	3	1	4	5·89	0·37	6·26			
152	11	163	1	...	1	2·72	0·14	2·86	16·37	0·74	17·11
257	12	269	5	...	5	13·65	0·60	14·25			
323	19	342	5	...	5	4·96	0·16	5·12	11·56	0·27	11·83
383	19	402	2	...	2	6·60	0·11	6·71			
306	7	313	236	5	241	147·95	4·45	152·40	163·50	4·75	168·25
213	12	225	50	1	51	14·50	0·30	14·80			
13	...	13	2	...	2	1·05	.....	1·05			
739	61	800	185	9	194	182·06	10·31	192·37	196·22	11·24	207·46
563	53	616	17	...	17	13·40	0·90	14·30			
9	1	10	.....	...	.....	0·76	0·03	0·79			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nuddea ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	279	15	294	827	53	880	1,106	68	1,174
		Under-trial	8	1	9	233	15	248	241	16	257
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	14	1	15	14	1	15
Meherpore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	112	10	122	112	10	122
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	94	4	98	94	4	98
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	312	20	332	316	20	336
		Under-trial	4	...	4	209	14	223	213	14	227
Chooadangah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	96	12	108	97	12	109
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	153	8	161	153	8	161
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	174	20	194	176	20	196
		Under-trial	3	...	3	160	18	178	163	18	181
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	144	7	151	146	7	153
		Under-trial	3	2	5	150	4	154	153	6	159
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	368	7	375	1,191	35	1,226	1,559	42	1,601
		Under-trial	18	3	21	296	15	311	314	18	332
		Civil ...	5	...	5	29	...	29	34	.....	34
Khoolna ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	150	5	155	152	6	158
		Under-trial	1	...	1	79	5	84	80	5	85
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	262	5	267	263	5	268
		Under-trial	12	...	12	192	6	198	204	6	210
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	265	5	270	269	5	274
		Under-trial	2	...	2	268	6	274	270	6	276
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	101	4	105	102	4	106
		Under-trial	1	...	1	89	3	92	90	3	93
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115
		Under-trial	2	...	2	116	5	121	118	5	123
Rungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	298	5	303	857	16	873	1,155	21	1,176
		Under-trial	6	...	6	264	15	279	270	15	285
		Civil ...	1	...	1	63	...	63	64	.....	64
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Under-trial	1	...	1	350	12	362	351	12	363
Gyebanda ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	174	2	176	176	2	178
		Under-trial	4	...	4	152	1	153	156	1	157
Bagdogra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	136	3	139	147	3	150
		Under-trial	3	...	3	105	4	109	108	4	112
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	49	2	51	50	2	52
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	78	1	79	78	1	79
Bogra ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	103	4	107	583	31	614	686	35	721
		Under-trial	3	2	5	474	31	505	477	33	510
		Civil ...	1	...	1	91	1	92	92	1	93
Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	294	3	297	1,037	19	1,056	1,331	22	1,353
		Under-trial	8	...	8	405	21	426	413	21	434
		Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	.....	29

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
818	51	869	288	17	305	284·05	18·29	302·34	297·22	19·12	316·34
219	15	234	22	1	23	11·21	0·63	11·84			
13	1	14	1	...	1	1·96	0·20	2·16			
109	10	119	3	...	3	1·87	0·15	2·02	3·99	0·23	4 22
90	3	93	4	1	5	2·12	0·08	2·20			
313	20	333	3	...	3	4·12	0·27	4·39	8·59	0·55	9·14
212	14	226	1	...	1	4·47	0·28	4·75			
96	13	108	1	...	1	1·90	0·05	1·95	4·55	0·10	4·65
152	7	159	1	1	2	2·65	0·05	2·70			
175	20	195	1	...	1	1·61	0·09	1·70	6 80	0·47	7·27
155	18	173	8	...	8	5·19	0·38	5·57			
145	7	152	1	...	1	3·00	0·01	3·01	6·72	0·09	6·81
152	6	158	1	...	1	3·72	0·08	3·80			
1,172	30	1,202	387	12	399	338·11	9·48	347·59	355·16	10·53	365·69
305	18	323	9	...	9	15·08	1·05	16·13			
30	...	30	4	...	4	1·97	.....	1·97			
151	6	157	1	...	1	2·57	0·11	2·68	5·87	0·20	6·07
78	3	81	2	2	4	3·30	0·09	3·39			
261	5	266	2	...	2	4·67	0·11	4·78	11·54	0·38	11·92
194	6	200	10	...	10	6·87	0·27	7·14			
268	5	273	1	...	1	3·04	0·03	3·07	11·53	0·29	11·82
267	6	273	3	...	3	8·49	0·26	8·75			
101	4	105	1	...	1	1·30	0·06	1·36	3·41	0·07	3·48
88	3	91	2	...	2	2·11	0·01	2·12			
106	7	113	2	...	2	1·63	0·02	1·65	3·77	0·09	3·86
113	5	118	5	...	5	2·14	0·07	2·21			
747	17	764	408	4	412	423·58	4·29	427·87	440·74	5·27	446·01
263	15	278	7	...	7	11·93	0·98	12·91			
50	...	50	14	...	14	5·23	.....	5·23			
348	11	359	3	1	4	0·97	0·03	1·00	0·97	0·03	1·00
174	2	176	2	...	2	3·47	0·05	3·52	8·18	0·06	8·24
149	1	150	7	...	7	4·71	0·01	4·72			
146	3	149	1	...	1	1·71	0·04	1·75	4·29	0·25	4·54
108	4	112	...	...	.....	2·58	0·21	2·79			
50	2	52	.....	...	.....	0·29	0·01	0·30	1·42	0·01	1·43
74	1	75	4	...	4	1·13	.....	1·13			
501	30	531	185	5	190	144·92	5·37	150·29	162·17	6·05	168·22
469	32	501	8	1	9	13·24	0·66	13·90			
85	1	86	7	...	7	4·01	0·02	4·03			
950	16	966	381	6	387	315·32	5·05	320·37	340·15	6·70	346·85
395	21	416	18	...	18	22·12	1·65	23·77			
27	...	27	2	...	2	2·71	.....	2·71			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Goalundo ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	146	3	149	152	3	155
		Under-trial	5	...	5	170	7	177	175	7	182
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	460	5	465	470	5	475
		Under-trial	6	...	6	247	2	249	253	2	255
Mymensingh ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	332	7	339	882	12	894	1,214	19	1,233
		Under-trial	44	1	45	404	8	412	448	9	457
		Civil ...	5	...	5	98	1	99	103	1	104
Attiah ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	230	3	233	238	3	241
		Under-trial	3	...	3	131	7	138	134	7	141
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	91	1	92	93	1	94
		Under-trial	3	...	3	92	1	93	95	1	96
Kishorgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	193	6	199	210	6	216
		Under-trial	1	...	1	166	11	177	167	11	178
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	235	13	248	611	59	670	846	72	918
		Under-trial	17	2	19	679	64	743	696	66	762
		Civil ...	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	.....	31
Cox's Bazar ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	82	4	86	86	4	90
		Under-trial	6	...	6	75	2	77	81	2	83
		Civil ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	111	...	111	833	7	840	944	7	951
		Under-trial	8	...	8	608	9	617	616	9	625
		Civil ...	6	...	6	79	...	79	85	.....	85
Fenny ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	217	5	222	219	5	224
		Under-trial	2	...	2	144	5	149	146	5	151
Patna ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	334	24	358	1,273	102	1,375	1,607	126	1,733
		Under-trial	15	...	15	520	30	550	535	30	565
		Civil ...	5	...	5	51	...	51	56	.....	56
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	330	30	360	330	30	360
Barrh ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	185	4	189	188	4	192
		Under-trial	2	...	2	261	12	273	263	12	275
Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	199	29	228	199	29	228
		Under-trial	5	...	5	241	19	260	246	19	265
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	206	23	229	211	23	234
		Under-trial	1	...	1	298	27	325	299	27	326
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	226	11	237	1,078	67	1,145	1,304	78	1,382
		Under-trial	17	...	17	400	43	443	417	43	460
		Civil ...	4	...	4	24	...	24	28	.....	28
Sasseram ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	308	20	328	320	20	340
		Under-trial	15	...	15	319	17	336	334	17	351
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	372	16	388	374	16	390
		Under-trial	6	...	6	340	23	363	346	23	369

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class:			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
152	3	155	...	...	...	2·08	0·01	2·09	6·10	0·33	6·43
172	7	179	3	...	3	4·02	0·32	4·34			
454	4	458	16	1	17	8·34	0·05	8·39	17·35	0·63	17·41
247	2	249	6	...	6	9·01	0·01	9·02			
887	15	902	327	4	331	336·82	4·67	341·49	368·75	5·22	373·97
391	7	398	57	2	59	26·57	0·50	27·07			
99	1	100	4	...	4	5·36	0·05	5·41			
233	3	236	5	...	5	7·03	0·08	7·11	11·77	0·20	11·97
127	7	134	7	...	7	4·74	0·12	4·86			
92	1	93	1	...	1	3·13	.....	3·13	5·63	0·04	5·67
93	1	94	2	...	2	2·50	0·04	2·54			
186	6	192	24	...	24	8·89	0·21	9·10	15·91	1·03	16·94
162	11	173	5	...	5	7·02	0·82	7·84			
606	61	667	240	11	251	212·62	13·57	226·19	239·50	15·07	254·57
670	65	735	26	1	27	24·26	1·50	25·76			
27	...	27	4	...	4	2·62	.....	2·62			
85	4	89	1	...	1	2·96	0·04	3·00	4·84	0·05	4·89
79	2	81	2	...	2	1·76	0·01	1·77			
3	...	3	.....	...	...	0·12	.....	0·12			
729	2	731	215	5	220	162·84	1·39	164·23	204·29	2·01	206·30
591	9	600	25	...	25	36·12	0·62	36·74			
78	...	78	7	...	7	5·33	.....	5·33			
218	5	223	1	...	1	3·41	0·02	3·43	9·62	0·19	9·81
145	5	150	1	...	1	6·21	0·17	6·38			
1,223	101	1,324	384	25	409	358·20	32·12	390·32	395·02	34·26	429·28
518	29	547	17	1	18	30·79	2·14	32·93			
48	...	48	8	...	8	6·03	.....	6·03			
330	30	360	.....	...	.....	1·22	0·10	1·32	1·22	0·10	1·32
188	4	192	.....	...	.....	2·94	0·07	3·01	10·21	0·45	10·66
260	12	272	3	...	3	7·27	0·38	7·65			
199	29	228	.....	...	.....	0·77	0·13	0·90	4·84	0·33	5·17
246	19	265	.....	...	.....	4·07	0·20	4·27			
209	23	232	2	...	2	4·05	0·32	4·37	13·50	0·96	14·46
296	25	321	3	2	5	9·45	0·64	10·09			
1,007	60	1,067	297	18	315	290·60	15·88	306·48	307·42	17·25	324·67
398	41	439	19	2	21	13·22	1·37	14·59			
26	...	26	2	...	2	3·60	.....	3·60			
319	20	339	1	...	1	6·65	0·44	7·09	13·40	0·66	14·06
332	17	349	2	...	2	6·75	0·22	6·97			
373	15	388	1	1	2	3·90	0·17	4·07	20·40	1·59	21·99
331	23	354	15	...	15	16·50	1·42	17·92			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhubooah ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	7	2	9	282	27	309	289	29	318
		Under-trial	3	...	3	214	14	228	217	14	231
Mozufferpore	District Jail	Convicts ...	195	24	219	872	66	938	1,067	90	1,157
		Under-trial	10	2	12	435	30	465	445	32	477
		Civil ...	7	...	7	83	...	83	90	.....	90
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Under-trial	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1
Hajeepore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	195	16	211	197	16	213
		Under-trial	3	...	3	158	13	171	161	13	174
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	280	22	302	281	22	303
		Under-trial	6	...	6	294	21	315	300	21	321
Sarun	District Jail	Convicts ...	276	9	285	899	59	958	1,175	68	1,243
		Under-trial	5	2	7	389	40	429	394	42	436
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	13	...	13	13	.....	13
Sewan	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	331	55	386	337	35	372
		Under-trial	9	...	9	450	37	487	459	37	496
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	101	6	107	101	6	107
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	171	8	179	171	8	179
Chumparun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	205	8	213	808	55	863	1,013	63	1,076
		Under-trial	4	1	5	369	24	393	373	25	398
		Civil ...	6	...	6	38	...	38	44	.....	44
Bettiah ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	348	14	362	350	14	364
		Under-trial	10	...	10	470	22	492	480	22	502
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	347	21	368	893	68	961	1,240	89	1,329
		Under-trial	8	4	12	521	36	557	529	40	569
		Civil ...	7	...	7	136	5	141	143	5	148
Jamooee ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	322	18	340	324	18	342
		Under-trial	3	...	3	457	22	479	460	22	482
Begooserai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	130	19	149	134	19	153
		Under-trial	1	...	1	135	6	141	136	6	142
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	.....	16
Bhagulpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	251	...	251	687	...	687	938	.....	938
		Under-trial	1	1	2	262	8	270	263	9	272
		Civil ...	16	...	16	119	2	121	135	2	137
		State prisoner	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Banka	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	70	1	71	71	1	72
		Under-trial	2	...	2	123	1	124	125	1	126
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	40	1	41	40	1	41
		Under-trial	4	...	4	112	2	114	116	2	118
Muddhopoorah	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	62	2	64	67	2	69
		Under-trial	6	...	6	104	2	106	110	2	112
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
281	28	309	8	1	9	8·94	1·24	10·18	21·78	1·87	23·65
202	14	216	15	...	15	12·84	0·63	13·47			
892	79	971	175	11	186	234·54	20·15	254·69	265·32	21·24	286·56
437	30	467	8	2	10	17·58	1·09	18·67			
81	...	81	9	...	9	13·20	.....	13·20			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	16	213	.....	...	.....	1·51	0·19	1·70	3·40	0·27	3·67
156	12	168	5	1	6	1·89	0·08	1·97			
277	22	299	4	...	4	3·10	0·19	3·29	9·20	0·47	9·67
298	21	319	2	...	2	6·10	0·28	6·38			
938	50	988	237	18	255	262·40	14·37	276·77	281·17	16·92	298·09
380	41	421	14	1	15	17·32	2·55	19·87			
12	...	12	1	...	1	1·45	.....	1·45			
328	35	363	9	...	9	5·80	0·51	6·31	17·80	1·56	19·36
455	33	488	4	4	8	12·00	1·05	13·05			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
101	6	107	.....	...	.....	1·98	0·06	2·04	6·92	0·20	7·12
171	8	179	.....	...	.....	4·94	0·14	5·08			
678	53	731	335	10	345	273·86	11·27	285·13	297·17	12·50	309·67
365	25	390	8	...	8	16·50	1·23	17·73			
37	...	37	7	...	7	6·81	.....	6·81			
349	14	363	1	...	1	5·33	0·19	5·52	20·18	1·19	21·37
466	22	488	14	...	14	14·85	1·00	15·85			
1,032	76	1,108	208	13	221	296·05	16·45	312·50	322·41	18·73	341·14
523	38	561	6	2	8	13·49	1·72	15·21			
136	5	141	7	...	7	12·87	0·56	13·43			
320	18	338	4	...	4	7·77	0·36	8·13	20·38	0·83	21·21
449	22	471	11	...	11	12·61	0·47	13·08			
134	19	153	.....	...	.....	2·06	0·17	2·23	3·61	0·33	3·94
135	6	141	1	...	1	1·16	0·16	1·32			
16	...	16	.....	...	.....	0·39	.....	0·39			
727	...	727	211	...	211	219·34	.....	219·34	239·53	0·54	240·07
254	9	263	9	...	9	9·00	0·51	9·51			
126	2	128	9	...	9	10·97	0·03	11·00			
.....	...	.....	1	...	1	0·22	.....	0·22			
70	1	71	1	...	1	1·59	.....	1·59	3·41	0·06	3·47
122	1	123	3	...	3	1·82	0·06	1·88			
40	1	41	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·30	0·04	4·34
108	2	110	8	...	8	4·30	0·04	4·34			
65	2	67	2	...	2	1·79	.....	1·79	4·46	0·14	4·60
109	2	111	1	...	1	2·67	0·14	2·81			
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	227	6	333	615	26	641	842	32	874
		Under-trial	16	...	16	443	14	457	459	14	473
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	.....	22
Kissengunge ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	200	8	208	200	8	208
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	296	7	303	296	8	304
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	124	6	130	127	6	133
		Under-trial	5	...	5	134	4	138	139	4	143
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	225	9	234	896	48	944	1,121	57	1,178
		Under-trial	13	...	13	435	25	460	448	25	473
		Civil ...	12	...	12	65	...	65	77	.....	77
Jajpore ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	174	8	182	184	8	192
		Under-trial	3	...	3	126	6	132	129	6	135
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	9	124	116	9	125
		Under-trial	2	...	2	117	12	129	119	12	131
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Russa, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Female Jail	Convicts ...	.....	198	198	.....	544	544	.....	742	742
		Under-trial	.....	4	4	.....	43	43	.....	47	47
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sub-divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	261	...	261	255	6	261	516	6	522
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	90	13	103	90	13	103
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	.....	13
Maldah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	64	2	66	301	16	317	365	18	383
		Under-trial	13	...	13	301	14	315	314	14	328
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	26	...	26	26	.....	26
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	123	1	124	584	21	605	707	22	729
		Under-trial	5	...	5	296	19	315	301	19	320
		Civil ...	1	...	1	31	...	31	32	.....	32
Serajgunge ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	165	4	169	189	4	193
		Under-trial	3	...	3	230	6	236	233	6	239
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	47	5	52	167	9	176	214	14	228
		Under-trial	4	...	4	139	2	141	143	2	145
		Civil ...	2	1	3	20	1	21	22	2	24
Julpigoree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	89	...	89	414	13	457	533	13	546
		Under-trial	2	...	2	39	13	52	41	13	54
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	29	...	29	29	.....	29
	Magte.'s *hajut*	Under-trial	14	...	14	461	3	464	475	3	478
Buxa ...	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	56	1	57	56	1	57
		Under-trial	1	...	1	60	1	61	61	1	62
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	.....	4
Tipperah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	159	3	162	677	14	691	836	17	853
		Under-trial	9	...	9	300	11	311	309	11	320
		Civil ...	5	...	5	80	...	80	85	.....	85

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
678	23	701	164	9	173	175·80	4·78	180·58			
459	14	473	.....	...	.....	14·74	0·61	15·35	192·16	5·39	197·55
18	...	18	4	...	4	1·62	.....	1·62			
191	8	199	9	...	9	4·34	0·12	4·46			
283	7	290	13	1	14	6·06	0·14	6·20	10·40	0·26	10·66
125	6	131	2	...	2	2·22	0·01	2·23			
131	4	135	8	...	8	4·10	0·01	4·11	6·39	0·02	6·41
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·07	.....	0·07			
854	41	895	267	16	283	254·43	11·87	266·30			
436	24	460	12	1	13	17·40	0·78	18·18	277·31	12·65	289·96
71	...	71	6	...	6	5·48	.....	5·48			
184	8	192	.....	...	.....	2·54	0·14	2·68			
129	6	135	.....	...	.....	2·58	0·14	2·72	5·12	0·28	5·40
116	9	125	.....	...	.....	2·07	0·17	2·24			
117	12	129	2	...	2	2·53	0·23	2·76	4·64	0·40	5·04
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
.....	511	511	.....	231	231	.....	226·29	226·29			
.....	45	45	.....	2	2	.....	1·97	1·97	.....	228·32	228·32
.....	2	2	.....	...	.....	.....	0·06	0·06			
289	6	295	227	...	227	240·33	0·07	240·40			
90	13	103	.....	...	.....	2·28	0·32	2·60	243·62	0·39	244·01
12	...	12	1	...	1	1·01	.....	1·01			
326	16	342	39	2	41	51·91	2·08	53·99			
309	14	323	5	...	5	10·77	0·59	11·36	64·04	2·67	66·71
26	...	26	.....	...	.....	1·36	.....	1·36			
459	15	474	248	7	255	156·26	4·43	160·69			
290	17	307	11	2	13	18·38	0·67	19·05	178·04	5·10	183·14
30	...	30	2	...	2	3·40	.....	3·40			
183	4	187	6	...	6	7·59	0·13	7·72			
223	6	234	5	...	5	10·04	0·15	10·19	17·63	0·28	17·91
152	13	165	62	1	63	50·68	0·94	51·62			
140	2	142	3	...	3	2·22	0·01	2·23	54·59	1·03	5·62
18	2	20	4	...	4	1·69	0·08	1·77			
419	11	430	114	2	116	95·00	1·03	96·03			
40	12	52	1	1	2	1·58	0·33	1·91	97·56	1·36	98·92
27	...	27	2	...	2	0·98	.....	0·98			
462	3	465	13	...	13	9·09	0·05	9·14	9·09	0·05	9·14
54	1	55	2	...	2	0·98	0·04	1·02			
61	1	62	.....	...	.....	1·13	0·03	1·16	2·33	0·07	2·40
4	...	4	.....	...	.....	0·22	.....	0·22			
688	16	704	148	1	149	180·27	2·50	182·77			
305	11	316	4	...	4	15·20	0·42	15·62	208·03	2·92	205·95
80	...	80	5	...	5	7·56	.....	7·56			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Brahmunboria	Lockup	Convicts	.....	...	.....	244	3	247	244	3	247
		Under-trial	2	...	2	150	2	152	152	2	154
		Civil	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	.....	22
Chandpore	Ditto	Convicts	.....	...	.....	41	1	42	41	1	42
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	49	...	49	49	.....	49
Durbhunga	District Jail	Convicts	177	18	195	740	47	787	917	65	982
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3
		Civil	.....	...	.....	33	...	33	33	.....	33
	Magte.'s *hajut.*	Convicts	1	...	1	204	17	221	205	17	222
		Under-trial	5	...	5	304	21	325	309	21	330
Mudhoobunee	Lockup	Convicts	1	...	1	340	14	354	341	14	355
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	294	10	304	294	10	304
		Civil	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Tajpore	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	149	9	158	152	9	161
		Under-trial	4	...	4	141	11	152	145	11	156
Pooree	District Jail	Convicts	67	4	71	369	12	381	436	16	452
		Under-trial	12	2	14	288	20	308	300	22	322
		Civil	.....	...	.....	11	...	11	11	.....	11
Khoordah	Lockup	Convicts	3	...	3	252	6	258	255	6	261
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	226	9	235	226	9	235
		Civil	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	.....	24
Balasore	District Jail	Convicts	56	...	56	320	27	347	376	27	403
		Under-trial	14	2	16	307	16	323	321	18	339
		Civil	.....	...	.....	6	...	6	6	.....	6
Bhuddruck	Lockup	Convicts	3	...	3	122	17	139	125	17	142
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	147	21	168	147	21	168
Hazaribagh	European Jail	Convicts	71	...	71	24	...	24	95	.....	95
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2
Lohardugga	District Jail	Convicts	157	3	160	864	66	930	1,021	69	1,090
		Under-trial	2	...	2	655	38	693	657	38	695
		Civil	.....	...	.....	20	1	21	20	1	21
Palamow	Lockup	Convicts	14	...	14	133	7	140	147	7	154
		Under-trial	23	...	23	260	11	271	283	11	294
		Civil	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	.....	2
Sing	District Jail	Convicts	60	...	60	204	24	228	264	24	288
		Under-trial	4	...	4	186	16	202	190	16	206
		Civil	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1
Manbhoom	Ditto	Convicts	99	5	104	606	19	625	705	24	729
		Under-trial	8	...	8	598	29	537	516	29	545
		Civil	4	1	5	24	...	24	28	1	29
Govindpore	Lockup	Convicts	2	...	2	78	3	81	80	3	83
		Under-trial	1	...	1	155	5	160	156	5	161

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
223	3	226	21	...	21	4·67	0·10	4·77			
148	1	149	4	1	5	5·17	0·04	5·21	10·27	0·14	10·41
21	...	21	1	...	1	0·43	.....	0·43			
41	1	42	.....	...	.....	0·80	.....	0·80			
44	...	44	5	...	5	2·15	.....	2·15	2·95	.....	2·95
683	54	737	234	11	245	172·41	13·23	185·64			
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	0·26	.....	0·26	176·74	13·23	189·97
24	...	24	9	...	9	4·07	.....	4·07			
205	17	222	.....	...	... ..	1·04	0·02	1·06			
297	21	318	12	...	12	10·34	0·66	11·00	11·38	0·68	12·06
341	14	355	.....	...	.....	2·19	0·12	2·31			
285	10	295	9	...	9	9·20	0·48	9·68	11·40	0·60	12·00
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
152	9	161	.....	...	.....	2·23	0·04	2·27			
136	11	147	9	...	9	2·94	0·10	3·04	5·17	0·14	5·31
360	15	375	76	1	77	80·38	3·23	83·61			
297	22	319	3	...	3	8·49	0·54	9·03	89·67	3·77	93·44
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·80	.....	0·80			
246	6	252	9	...	9	5·87	0·12	5·99			
225	8	233	1	1	2	3·85	0·51	4·36	10·17	0·63	10·80
23	...	23	1	...	1	0·45	.....	0·45			
288	24	312	88	3	91	79·17	5·81	84·98			
313	18	331	8	...	8	7·37	0·61	7·98	87·61	6·42	94·03
6	...	6	.....	...	.....	1·07	.....	1·07			
120	17	137	5	...	5	1·62	0·25	1·87			
141	19	160	6	2	8	2·95	0·40	3·35	4·57	0·65	5·22
40	...	40	55	...	55	57·89	.....	57·89			
.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2·00	.....	2·00	59·89	.....	59·89
764	63	827	257	6	263	193·09	6·77	199·86			
612	34	646	45	4	49	28·87	1·11	29·98	224·06	8·04	232·10
18	1	19	2	...	2	2·10	0·16	2·26			
132	6	138	15	1	16	16·28	0·70	16·98			
269	10	279	14	1	15	13·47	0·98	14·45	29·77	1·68	31·45
2	...	2	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	0·02			
163	22	185	101	2	103	71·42	2·59	74·01			
185	16	201	5	...	5	6·67	0·64	7·31	78·20	3·23	81·43
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	0·11	.....	0·11			
552	21	573	153	3	156	140·92	3·06	143·98			
502	28	530	14	1	15	20·63	1·33	21·96	163·29	4·41	167·70
27	1	28	1	...	1	1·74	0·02	1·76			
80	3	83	.....	...	.....	2·97	0·02	2·99			
151	5	156	5	...	5	6·50	0·19	6·69	9·47	0·21	9·68

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1878.			Received during the year 1878.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Phgs.	Lockup ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	383	45	428	391	45	436
		Under-trial	18	...	18	362	38	400	380	38	418
Rajmehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	142	18	160	144	18	162
		Under-trial	2	...	2	230	10	240	232	10	242
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	271	24	295	279	24	303
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	145	11	156	145	11	156
Jamtara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	85	5	90	85	5	90
		Under-trial	5	...	5	85	2	87	90	2	92
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	95	3	98	99	3	102
		Under-trial	1	...	1	167	4	171	168	4	172
Pakour ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	137	8	145	139	9	148
		Under-trial	2	1	3	159	12	171	161	13	174
	Total of Jails	Convicts ...	16,107	570	16,677	39,152	2,388	41,540	55,259	2,958	58,217
		Under-trial	478	43	521	15,589	975	16,564	16,067	1,018	17,085
		Civil ...	159	2	161	2,200	55	2,255	2,359	57	2,416
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3
		Total ...	16,746	615	17,361	56,942	3,418	60,360	73,688	4,033	77,721
	Total of Subsidiary Jails	Convicts ...	353	9	362	16,477	1,025	17,502	16,830	1,034	17,864
		Under-trial	409	13	422	20,486	1,089	21,575	20,895	1,102	21,997
		Civil ...	9	...	9	161	3	164	170	3	173
		Total ...	771	22	793	37,124	2,117	39,241	37,895	2,139	40,034
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	16,460	579	17,039	55,629	3,413	59,042	72,089	3,992	76,081
		Under-trial	887*	56	943	36,075	2,064	38,139	36,962	2,120	39,082
		Civil ...	168	2	170	2,361	58	2,419	2,529	60	2,589
		State prisoners.	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	.....	3
		Total ...	17,517	637	18,154	94,066	5,535	99,601	111,583	6,172	117,755

* In the report of 1877, 477 males are entered as the total number of under-trial prisoners remaining

† In the Hazaribagh European Jail

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1878.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
372	45	417	19	...	19	10·00	0·76	10·76	29·40	1·78	31·18
376	36	412	4	2	6	19·40	1·02	20·42			
142	18	460	2	...	2	2·72	0·20	2·92	9·17	0·44	9·61
228	8	236	4	2	6	6·45	0·24	6·69			
265	24	289	14	...	14	11·19	0·85	12·04	16·59	1·11	17·70
141	11	152	4	...	4	5·40	0·26	5·66			
83	5	88	2	...	2	0·39	0·17	0·56	2·15	0·17	2·32
90	2	92	.....	...	.....	1·76	.....	1·76			
92	2	94	7	1	8	7·42	0·11	7·53	14·43	0·31	14·74
166	4	170	2	...	2	7·01	0·20	7·21			
133	9	142	6	...	6	4·10	0·20	4·30	10·61	0·36	10·97
159	13	172	2	...	2	6·51	0·16	6·67			
38,362	2,322	40,684	16,897	636	17,533	16,301·21	634·87	16,936·08	17,190·29	682·06	17,872·35
15,473	981	16,454	594	37	631	698·87	43·81	742·68			
2,171	55	2,226	188	2	190	187·99	3·38	191·37			
.....	...	.....	3	...	3	2·22	.....	2·22			
56,006	3,358	59,364	17,682	675	18,357	17,190·29	682·06	17,872·35			
16,458	1,022	17,480	372	12	384	323·76	14·40	338·16	899·55	41·04	940·59
20,469	1,074	21,543	426	28	454	568·08	26·54	594·62			
153	3	156	17	...	17	7·71	0·10	7·81			
37,080	2,099	39,179	815	40	855	899·55	41·04	940·59			
54,820	3,344	58,164	17,269	648	17,917	16,624·97	649·27	17,274·24	18,089·84	723·10	18,812·94
35,942	2,055	37,997	1,020	65	1,085	1,266·95	70·35	1,337·30			
2.324	58	2,382	205	2	207	195·70	3·48	199·18			
.....	...	.....	3	...	3†	2·22	.....	2·22			
93,086	5,457	98,543	18,497	715	19,212	18,089·84	723·10	18,812·94			

in Jails owing to an error of one male prisoner in the return of the Burdwan Jail for 1877.
and Bhagulpore District Jails.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails.				Grand total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
							A		B					A		B		A		B	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,460	579	36,595	2,315	53,055	2,894	17,506	1,031	1,528	67	72,089	3,992	76,081	17,739	1,000	891	56	1,510	34	30,770	2,145

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	8						9		10		11		12		13		14			15		
	Released during the year.																					
	C		D																			
	Under remission rules.		By order of Government.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
			a		b																	
			On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,764	26	24	2	.....	2	832	15	25	1	41	...	53	4	1,171	59	17,269	648	17,917	16,624·97	649·27	17,274·24

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1878.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
	CHRISTIAN.																					
	a		*b*		*c*		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	101	1	34	1	39	1	6,933	215	9,714	416	53	3	395	11	139	11	13,292	501	3,276	123	562	13

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
	OF MALES.						OF FEMALES.							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	601	460	1,762	10,614	1,343	263	2,226	278	6	284	80	17,269	648	17,917

* Including African.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1878 *according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	712	44	1,353	80	2,441	135	2,921	119	3,538	110	3,244	95	2,434	37	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	17,269	648	17,917

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the* 31*st December* 1877 *who had been previously convicted*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice		Total.						Number in prison on the last day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ..	16,460	579	17,039	1,964	48	655	11	639	8	3,158	67	3,225	19·60	11·75	19·33*	142	8	150	46	3	49

* For Jails only.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IV A—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Convicts *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously Convicted.									Ratio of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	36,595	2,315	38,910	2,878	78	732	19	495	12	4,105	109	4,214	11·20	4·66	10·83	312	31	343	60	1	61

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1877 of those who escaped during previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total ...	288	49	37	86	23	46	69	265	40	305	45	40	1

C—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, *and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2		3		4						5												6
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.		
													a.		b.		c.		d.	e.			
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5C to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Total ...	16,624·97	649·27	98	5	3,831	32	18,166	372	8,782	386	89	5	1,707	134	7,193	280	2,074	166	4,815	14,996	210	31,669	183·33

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	36,595	2,315	31,499	2,303	3,892	9	1,204	3	16,624·97	649·27	641·42	18·83	684	28	452	26	182	1	50	1	135	11	409	16	140	1

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Employment of Convicts *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,624·97	649·27	811·05	13·29	4·87	2·04	1,713	20	738	.....

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	17,274·24	1,337·30	199·18	18,810·72	6,18,143	33 3 4	3,22,895	17 2 7	1,31,797	7 0 1

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	6			7		8		9	10
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	35,088	1 14 7	44 11 3	64,229	3 7 2	1,08,532	5 12 3	12,81,584	68 2 1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial.*)

Showing the employment of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6											7		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
Total ...	209·21	16,929·72	819·05	585·19	416·32	824·34	2,283·75	1,082·09	1,170·96	384·07	290·03	616·32	143·00	1,251·43	6,947·97	115·11	4·86	13·48	41·04

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial.*)

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2	3							
		Debits.							
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1877.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1877.	Raw materials at the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1877.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1877.	Amount drawn from treasury during 1878.	Total.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	16,929·72	.....	1,78,262	34,012	946	82,639	1,43,049	7,43,038	11,81,946

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*)—*concluded.*

	4								5			6		
	Credits.								A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Cash in hand at the end of 1878.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1878.	Raw materials at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1878.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1878.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoice during 1878.	Total.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 4G over 3G, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 3G over 4G, or cash loss.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	.....	1,99,724	57,693	802	12,984	1,62,703	*11,17,447	15,51,353	3,69,407	21·8	.....	3,74,409	22·1	.....

* Of this sum Rs. 6,69,477 were paid in cash, and the balance, Rs. 4,17,970, represents the value of good supplied by one jail to another and to other departments of Government service.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial.*)

Showing the net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cost of maintenance (column 9 of Statement No. X).	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (column 6A of Statement No. XII).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 6C of Statement No. XII).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	12,81,584	3,74,409	.....	9,07,175	53 6	53 3

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	23,848	1,665	25,513	18,087·62	723·10	18,810·72	25,047	1,340	26,387	24,216	1,361	25,577	761·25	43·72	804·97	1,227	65	1,292

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	8			9			10			11													
										Ratio per cent. of average strength.													
										A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
	Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	90	9	99	475	30	505	208	8	216	257·57	350·30	262·60	8·12	9·84	8·22	2·34	3·76	2·44	11·27	13·85	11·45	13·61	17·61	13·89

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2																		3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	13	4	7,756	35	973*	59	411	205	195	71	645	106	663	89	7,375	487	49	4	646	3	44	0·20	5·63	0·34	2·37	1·19	42·69	2·81

A.—Admissions.
D.—Deaths.
* Of these there were nine cases and four deaths from *enteric* fever.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2						3					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.					
	Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	139	11	1	.....	0·72	.....	13,292	501	672	38	5·05	7·58

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	4						5						6					
	40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Number in jail on 31st December.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	3,276	123	416	16	12·69	15·00	562	13	76	5	13·52	38·46	17,269	648	11·65	59	6·74	9·10

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878 *according to length of imprisonment.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.		
	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Number in jail on 31st December.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	6,573	381	5·54	3,008	241	8·01	2,524	220	7·79	1,915	131	684	2,217	148	6·67	1,080	102	944

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital.*)

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1878.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	887	56	36,075	2,064	36,962	2,120	39,082	1,266·95	70·35	1,337·30	15,148	746	15,894

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8		9		10		11		
	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1878.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	17,891	1,128	19,019	2,833	175	19	.....	51	6	1,020	65	1,085

C —PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each Class of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON 31ST DECEMBER 1878 IN THE PART OF THE JAILS DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Undertrial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Cells	23	.....	27	...	.....	.....	258	43	148	...	4	126	574	1,203	221·36	Rs. 16,288	Rs. 1,59,791*
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	229	11	.....	...	51	.....	355	45	95	...	28	162	1,527	2,503			
Barracks without sleeping accommodation ...	1,774	45	23	...	520	4	1,501	31	76	6	215	1,248	8,496	29,939			
Total ...	2,026	56	50	...	571	4	2,114	119	319	6	247	1,536	20,597	27,645			
Total average population.	973·88	15·17	26·39	0·15	210·55	0·35	1,259·89	32·00	121·78	1·82	154·95	651·27	14,924·26	18,372·46			

* Including Rs. 38,812 expended on repairs.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.

Showing the State of Health of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES admitted and discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

1	2			3	4			5			6						7		
	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	State of health of those in column 3 on admission.			State of health of those in column 3 on release.			State of weight of column 3 prisoners on admission and discharge, *i.e.* number of prisoners discharged during the year who respectively gained and lost weight, and average weight on admission and discharge.						State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Number of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who gained weight.	Number of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight on discharge of those who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Total of Jails only ...	53,108	4,945	2,306	58,106	52,467	4,057	1,582	53,761	3,102	1,243	17,565	S. C. 49 11	S. C. 51 9	17,210	S. C. 51 3	S. C. 49 4	791	213	254

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the MARK System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1878.

1	2	3										4										5										6	7
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.
		Sentenced to										Sentenced to																					
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.		
Total ...	693	529	314	113	222	39	122	9	5	81	4	95	143	202	391	260	386	440	196	552	224	37	57	72	110	106	154	164	144	234	161	Rs. A. 10 3	Rs. A. 2 6

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes of which Convicts imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal on the 31st December 1878 were convicted.

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts in Jail on the 31st December 1878 under sentence not exceeding—																Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.		Total.		Total.
		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.	122	2	303	10	456	8	366	6	473	7	415	8	118	1	8	...	6	...	8	.....	...	...	2,275	42	2,275
2	Serious offences against the person.	89	1	135	10	155	22	214	29	244	34	585	62	562	29	35	...	196	21	70	5	6	1	2,291	214	2,504
3	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	8	...	23	2	62	1	123	8	252	5	563	8	1,229	7	105	...	29	...	70	1	...	...	2,464	32	2,495
4	Minor offences against the person.	75	2	96	3	76	5	94	4	52	1	26	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	428	15	443
5	Minor offences against property.	379	29	718	53	1,496	95	1,709	71	2,464	63	1,521	16	486	...	30	...	13	...	45	.....	...	...	8,861	327	9,190
6	Other offences ...	39	10	78	2	196	4	415	1	53	...	134	1	30	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	950	18	968
	Grand Total ...	712	44	1,353	80	2,441	135	2,921	119	3,538	110	3,244	95	2,434	37	183	...	244	21	193	6	6	1	17,269	648	17,917

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Name of District.	SANCTIONED			
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	.....	2	6	94
		Bankoora	.....	1	1	33
		Beerbhoom	.....	1	1	36
		Midnapore	.....	2	5	136
		Hoogly	.....	2	2	63
		Howrah	.....	1	6	80
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	.....	3	8	129
		Nuddea	.....	2	5	85
		Jessore	.....	2	6	95
		Moorshedabad	.....	2	5	106
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	.....	2	4	68
		Furreedpore	.....	1	4	65
		Backergunge	.....	2	4	95
		Mymensing	.....	2	5	71
		Tipperah	.....	1	3	41
	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	1	4	65
		Noakholly	.....	1	3	45
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	3	4	45
BENGAL		Total ...	.....	42	96	1,712

POLICE.

during 1878, *including the Railway Police.*

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government Police.	Total cost of other Police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.....	419	.....	18	300	120	719	1,00,041	26,136
.....	133	.....	3	64	38	197	36,557	4,565
.....	161	.....	1	23	39	184	43,134	1,778
.....	693	21	9	161	152	875	1,30,878	12,911
.....	303	.....	20	331	87	634	74,495	33,279
.....	571	.....	.....	8	87	579	68,307	30,837
.....	654	84	60	556	200	1,294	1,80,283	59,057
.....	436	.....	15	265	105	701	96,226	22,856
.....	479	49	.....	70	103	598	1,10,820	3,868
.....	497	.....	13	254	126	751	1,12,691	23,498
.....	320	.....	2	30	64	350	71,841	2,452
.....	318	.....	5	65	70	383	72,578	5,480
.....	418	.....	3	26	82	444	85,594	2,475
.....	185	.....	2	30	44	215	46,400	2,928
.....	244	.....	4	68	62	312	63,443	5,648
.....	166	.....	2	22	39	188	43,523	3,909
.....	244	.....	1	13	49	257	54,602	972
.....	329	14	11	273	85	616	89,686	20,808
.....	296	28	3	70	78	394	77,768	4,698
.....	440	.....	3	110	104	550	1,11,504	6,804
.....	360	9	7	92	85	461	88,497	7,028
.....	270	.....	3	49	48	319	63,258	4,114
.....	319	.....	5	56	75	375	81,802	6,358
.....	274	.....	1	14	50	288	64,097	1,282
.....	597	.....	.....	.....	52	597	1,81,797	.....
.....	9,126	205	189	2,950	2,039	12,281	21,49,732	2,99,741

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Sanctioned: Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or: Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	.....	3	7	106
		Gya	.....	2	4	96
		Shahabad	.....	2	5	78
		Mozufferpore...	.....	2	3	54
		Durbhunga	.....	1	3	48
		Sarun	.....	2	2	67
		Chumparun	.....	1	2	52
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	.....	2	3	51
		Bhagulpore	.....	1	3	63
		Purneah	.....	2	5	73
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	1	38
		Maldah	.....	1	2	36
		Total ...	.....	20	40	762
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	.....	2	4	84
		Pooree	.....	1	2	71
		Balasore	.....	1	3	83
		Gurjats	.....	1	2	28
		Total ...	.....	5	11	266
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	.....	1	3	88
		Lohardugga	.....	2	3	85
		Singbhoom	.....	1	1	27
		Manbhoom	.....	2	2	60
		Total ...	.....	6	9	260
		Total of Districts ...	.....	73	156	3,000
		Government Railway Police	1	.....	7	78
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	4	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5	.....	7	78
		Grand Total ...	5	73	163	3,078

POLICE—*continued.*

during 1878, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

ment, Town or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government Police.	Total cost of other Police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.....	932	.....	20	362	136	1,294	1,26,173	55,948
4	462	.....	16	287	118	753	97,407	22,204
4	362	.....	8	253	93	619	84,979	16,996
.....	283	.....	11	165	70	448	63,887	13,882
.....	255	.....	11	135	63	390	56,461	11,200
.....	324	.....	11	162	82	486	63,275	12,491
.....	249	.....	3	37	58	286	53,070	2,607
.....	298	.....	9	127	65	425	74,421	10,180
.....	320	.....	6	128	73	448	67,972	9,602
.....	362	.....	6	117	86	479	90,014	9,855
.....	264	.....	1	10	41	274	44,940	905
.....	195	.....	2	36	41	231	43,975	2,885
8	4,306	.....	104	1,819	926	6,133	8,66,574	1,68,755
.....	404	3	8	90	98	497	84,093	8,266
.....	302	.....	5	65	79	367	61,852	5,805
.....	365	26	2	28	89	419	73,148	2,236
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	31	180	35,571	.....
.....	1,251	29	15	183	297	1,463	2,54,664	16,307
14	411	.....	3	73	95	498	91,595	5,100
.....	366	.....	1	69	91	435	79,779	4,473
.....	138	.....	.....	10	29	148	29,645	540
10	235	.....	2	46	66	291	62,974	2,892
24	1,150	.....	6	198	281	1,372	2,63,993	13,005
32	15,833	234	314	5,150	3,543	21,249	35,34,963	4,97,808
.....	489	.....	.....	.....	86	489	31,266	74,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,16,684	.....
.....	489	.....	.....	.....	90	489	1,47,950	74,453
32	16,322	234	314	5,150	3,633	21,738	36,82,913	5,72,261

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Distribution of			
			In District.			
			Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners and treasure.	
Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		Bengal.				
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1	8	7	48
		Bankoora	1	9	1	8
		Beerbhoom	1	5	4	13
		Midnapore	2	19	17	122
		Hooghly	1	6	10	37
		Howrah	.....	.....	2	24
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1	5	29	189
		Nuddea	1	6	8	63
		Jessore	2	32	15	147
		Moorshedabad	2	24	10	41
Bengal	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1	6	2	20
		Rajshahye	1	14	12	31
		Rungpore	3	52	5	36
		Bogra	1	5	4	28
		Pubna	1	5	5	28
		Darjeeling	1	12	8	43
		Julpigoree	1	24	4	23
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	1	14	7	57
		Furreedpore...	1	6	6	35
		Backergunge	2	20	7	46
		Mymensing	2	32	5	27
		Tipperah	2	28	4	47
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1	5	2	26
		Noakholly	2	30	4	33
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	2	9
		Total ...	32	367	180	1,181

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1878.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
On other duties.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
94	363	318	...	3,455	2,034,745	1 to 4·1	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,416	1 to 3,567	1 to 519
33	116	67	...	1,422	526,772	1 to 6·0	1 to 8·4	3 to 1	1 to 2,241	1 to 2,911	1 to 561
33	143	24	...	1,344	695,921	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·7	4 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,451	1 to 375
124	573	170	...	5,082	2,545,179	1 to 4·9	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 2,478	1 to 2,859	1 to 554
56	260	351	...	805	757,499	1 to 1·1	1 to 2	7 to 1	1 to 1,050	1 to 1,710	1 to 354
53	207	380	...	662	731,057	1 to ·9	1 to 2	31 to 1	1 to 1,097	1 to 2,182	1 to 230
110	544	592	24	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 3	4 to 1	1 to 1,479	1 to 2,189	1 to 467
83	367	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 4·2	1 to 6·4	6 to 1	1 to 2,249	1 to 3,222	1 to 400
86	349	70	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,960	1 to 3,265	1 to 205
101	432	259	8	2,462	1,355,626	1 to 2·8	1 to 3·9	9 to 1	1 to 1,543	1 to 2,059	1 to 363
59	294	32	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,627	1 to 3,943	1 to 488
52	273	70	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 4·9	1 to 6	9 to 1	1 to 2,893	1 to 3,341	1 to 442
71	330	29	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 7	1 to 7	5 to 1	1 to 4,087	1 to 4,297	1 to 466
37	152	32	...	1,501	689,467	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·2	3 to 1	1 to 2,662	1 to 2,836	1 to 326
52	211	72	...	1,978	1,211,594	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·5	18 to 1	1 to 3,239	1 to 3,397	1 to 480
28	111	24	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·4	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 413	1 to 431	1 to 272
43	197	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 9·5	1 to 9·9	2 to 1	1 to 1,368	1 to 1,411	1 to 471
66	272	284	...	2,796	1,852,993	1 to 4	1 to 6·7	15 to 1	1 to 2,643	1 to 4,226	1 to 322
63	283	73	...	2,249	1,511,378	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 3,237	1 to 3,767	1 to 377
92	374	113	...	3,648	1,878,144	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·7	4 to 1	1 to 2,871	1 to 3,411	1 to 288
71	310	99	...	6,299	2,349,917	1 to 11·5	1 to 14	3 to 1	1 to 4,304	1 to 5,162	1 to 699
39	195	52	...	2,460	1,533,931	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,179	1 to 4,781	1 to 537
67	288	61	...	2,322	1,127,402	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,505	1 to 2,833	1 to 414
43	211	15	...	1,852	713,934	1 to 5·5	1 to 5·7	9 to 1	1 to 2,112	1 to 2,195	1 to 317
50	588	...	...	5,561	69,607	1 to 8·5	1 to 8·5	.....	1 to 97	1 to 97	.....
1,666	7,443	3,479	32	69,741	33,157,531	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·4	6 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,933	1 to 411

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Distribution of			
			In District.			
Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners and treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		Behar.				
Behar	Patna	Patna	3	42	19	80
		Gya	2	15	7	43
		Shahabad	1	12	10	96
		Mozufferpore	1	6	6	43
		Durbhunga	1	11	3	28
		Sarun	2	30	16	108
		Chumparun	1	11	6	31
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1	6	3	28
		Bhagulpore	2	19	7	35
		Purneah	1	6	16	113
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	.....	7	98
		Maldah	1	5	3	22
		Total ...	16	163	103	725
		Orissa.				
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1	5	5	79
		Pooree	1	5	4	29
		Balasore	1	5	5	27
		Gurjats	.....	.....	4	37
		Total ...	3	15	18	172
		Chota Nagpore. *South-West Frontier Agency.*				
Chota Nagpore...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	6	47	8	30
		Lobardugga	1	10	6	33
		Singbhoom	1	10	2	8
		Manbhoom	1	5	6	31
		Total ...	9	72	22	102
		Total of Districts ...	60	617	323	2,180
		Government Railway Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	60	617	323	2,180

POLICE—*continued.*

Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1878—concluded.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
On other duties.						To area (6).			To population (7).		
Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
64	325	844	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·4	1 to 3·8	23 to 1	1 to 1,090	1 to 2,413	1 to 305
93	408	303	...	4,716	1,949,750	1 to 5·4	1 to 8·2	9 to 1	1 to 2,239	1 to 3,219	1 to 399
74	258	261	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 6·1	1 to 10·7	17 to 1	1 to 2,421	1 to 3,548	1 to 474
52	234	176	...	3,335	2,188,382	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·7	16 to 1	1 to 4,224	1 to 6,091	1 to 597
48	216	146	...	3,004	2,196,324	1 to 6·6	1 to 9·3	8 to 1	1 to 4,848	1 to 6,951	1 to 502
53	186	173	...	2,654	2,063,860	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·7	28 to 1	1 to 3,633	1 to 5,087	1 to 314
48	207	40	...	3,531	1,440,815	1 to 10·2	4 to 11·6	7 to 1	1 to 4,188	1 to 4,647	1 to 699
52	264	136	...	3,922	1,812,986	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	11 to 1	1 to 3,699	1 to 4,923	1 to 515
58	266	134	...	4,268	1,826,290	1 to 8·1	1 to 10·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,505	1 to 4,525	1 to 559
63	243	123	...	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·7	1 to 11·1	3 to 1	1 to 3,035	1 to 3,818	1 to 221
33	166	11	...	5 488	1,259,287	1 to 17·4	1 to 18·1	11 to 1	1 to 3,998	1 to 4,126	1 to 434
35	168	38	...	1,813	676,426	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,486	1 to 2,829	1 to 374
673	2,941	2,385	53	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 6·2	1 to 9·5	11 to 1	1 to 2,891	1 to 4,207	1 to 398
84	323	89	9	4,513	1,622,584	1 to 7·6	1 to 9·0	3 to 1	1 to 2,758	1 to 3,119	1 to 786
69	268	70	...	2,472	769,674	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	35 to 1	1 to 1,725	1 to 1,966	1 to 432
81	359	30	...	2,068	770,232	1 to 4	1 to 4·3	5 to 1	1 to 1,516	1 to 1,574	1 to 587
27	143	...	...	15,187	1,155,509	1 to 72	1 to 72	.....	1 to 5,476	1 to 5,466	.....
261	1,093	189	9	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 13·7	1 to 15·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,453	1 to 2,687	1 to 607
78	348	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·8	1 to 13·5	11 to 1	1 to 1.301	1 to 1,437	1 to 379
83	323	70	...	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 22	1 to 26·4	12 to 1	1 to 2,351	1 to 2,675	1 to 241
26	120	10	...	3,897	318,180	1 to 22	1 to 23·2	10 to 1	1 to 1,797	1 to 1,876	1 to 432
57	209	48	...	4,921	995,570	1 to 14·1	1 to 16·4	6 to 1	1 to 2,869	1 to 3,273	1 to 349
244	1,000	199	5	27,883	3,322,748	1 to 16·8	1 to 19·2	10 to 1	1 to 2,010	1 to 2,246	1 to 330
2,784	12,477	6,252	99	166,038	61,210,805	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·9	8 to 1	1 to 2,872	1 to 3,178	1 to 409
86	489	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	489	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,874	12,966	6,252	99	166,038	61,210,805	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·9	8 to 1	1 to 2,872	1 to 3,178	1 to 409

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1878.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Bengal.		*Western Districts.*					
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,555	80	18·8	By villagers	29,249 1 0
		Bankoora ...	4,588	26	30·5	,, jaghir, lands, ryots, and punchayets.	1,41,347 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	6,896	31·5	16·8	By zemindars and ryots ...	1,15,574 13 9
		Midnapore ...	10,516	40·8	16·4	In cash paid by Government, ditto by service lands, ditto by ryots, ditto by zemindars.	1,73,002 0 0
		Hooghly ...	3,082	48	34	By dwarmashra and by chakran land income.	96,387 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,861	63·2	33·1	By chakran lands, villagers and punchayets.	61,576 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,049	62·7	48	By villagers	1,94,352 0 0
		Nuddea ...	4,504	62	39	,, ryots	1,75,656 0 0
		Jessore ...	4,350	64	41·2	,, villagers	1,79,188 4 6
		Moorshedabad	5,030	51·4	36	,, zemindars and ryots ...	99,360 0 0
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	5,356	36	16	,, villagers	86,975 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,240	75	39	,, ditto and punchayets ...	1,26,360 0 0
		Rungpore ...	4,916	60·2	31·6	,, ditto	1,55,365 0 0
		Bogra ...	1,949	60	41·9	,, ditto and punchayets...	81,834 8 0
		Pubna ...	2,075	73·3	43·8	,, ditto	90,885 0 0
		Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
		Julpigoree ...	1,321	60	48	,, villagers	63,360 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	3,289	81	36	,, ditto	1,18,404 0 0
		Furreedpore...	3,055	66·2	36·7	The village chowkidars by the villagers, and those of the Goalundo Bazar by the Town Committee.	1,12,203 0 0
		Backergunge	4,135	88·6	36	By villagers and zemindars ...	1,48,860 0 0
		Mymensing ...	6,162	50	36	,, ditto	2,21,832 0 0
		Tipperah ...	2,732	82	40	,, ditto and zemindars ...	1,10,783 0 0
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	2,067	96·7	38·6	,, ditto	85,014 5 2
		Noakholly ...	2,202	71	36·4	,, landholders, proprietors, and inhabitants.	80,281 4 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
		Total ...	88,930	62·1	34·5		27,47,849 4 5

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1878—concluded.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Eastern Districts—concld.					Rs. A. P.
Behar.	Patna	Patna	3,252	62	26·5	By zemindars, ryots, maliks and punchayets.	86,175 0 0
		Gya	6,548	46	2·5	By ryots and zemindars, land and grain.	1,39,988 0 0
		Shahabad	3,753	63	24	By ryots and zemindars	9,052 0 0
		Mozufferpore	4,540	69	30·5	„ zemindars	1,37,497 0 0 and 118 beeghas of land.
		Durbhunga	4,166	60	36	„ ryots and zemindars	1,49,976 0 0
		Sarun	5,260	57	20	„ villagers and zemindars	1,06,783 0 0
		Chumparun	2,485	65·2	25	„ ditto ditto	62,427 0 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,521	49	33·8	„ ryots and zemindars	1,19,003 0 0
		Bhagulpore	3,651	88·7	20·6	„ punchayets and zemindars	75,223 0 0 and 7,400 beeghas of land.
		Purneah	4,817	63·7	36	„ residents of the district	1,73,412 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3,809	51·2	8·6	„ ryots and zemindars	33,452 0 0 and 18,861 beeghas of land.
		Maldah	1,603	77·2	48	„ ryots	76,944 0 0
		Total	47,405	62·6	25·9		11,69,932 0 0 and 26,379 beeghas of land.
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	5,078	51	26·2	By jaghir land and villagers	1,31,623 6 0
		Pooree	2,336	48	16	„ partly by Government and villagers. Also hold jaghir.	37,508 7 6
		Balasore	2,230	63	12·8	„ grants of service lands and subscription from villagers.	28,244 0 0
		Gurjats	481	68·5	16	„ Government giving the land.	Cannot be given.
		Total	10,125	57·6	17·7		1,97,375 13 6
Chota Nagpore.		*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	4,051	48·7	13	By zemindars, thikadars, and ryots, partly in cash and partly in land.	53,420 0 0
		Lohardugga	3,802	60	16·4	„ zemindars, illakadars, and ryots, partly in cash and partly in grain.	62,635 1 3
		Singbhoom	1,671	46·5	5·3	„ villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom	6,624	63	34·5	„ partly by land and partly by village contribution, service land, and digwars.	1,02,008 0 0
		Total	16,148	54·5	17·3		2,27,133 9 3
		Grand Total	1,62,608	60·9	28·9		43,42,290 11 2 and 26,379 beeghas of land.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year* 1878, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—			
Inspectors	161	6	167
Sub-Inspectors	720	14	734
Head Constables	2,302	356	2,658
Men	15,754	5,960	21,714
Armament of the force—			
Number provided with fire-arms	5,818	.....	5,818
„ provided with swords only or swords and batons	1,347	12	1,359
„ provided with batons only	12,026	5,843	17,869
Punishments.			
Dismissed—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	19	.....	19
Head Constables	77	16	93
Men	597	566	1,163
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—			
Inspectors	7	.....	7
Sub-Inspectors	361	4	365
Head Constables	879	123	1,002
Men	2,686	1,502	4,188
Punished judicially by a Magistrate under Police Act—			
Inspectors	1	.....	1
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head Constables	14	6	20
Men	184	97	281
Punished under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	2	.....	2
Head Constables	3	.....	3
Men	10	5	15
Punished under Chapter IX of Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Head Constables	6	2	8
Men	13	13	26
Other offences—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	17	.....	17
Head Constables	40	9	49
Men	289	107	396
Rewards.			
Number of police rewarded during the year—			
By promotion	269	52	321
By money rewards	730	110	840
Education.			
Number of police who can read and write—			
Inspectors	159	6	165
Sub-Inspectors	690	10	700
Head Constables	1,989	225	2,214
Men	6,131	710	6,841
Number of police under instruction during the year—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head Constables	91	5	96
Men	2,134	820	2,954
Number enlisted during the year	2,287	1,629	3,916
„ of men of one year's service and under ten years	9,656	3,614	13,270
„ of men of ten years' service and upwards	7,519	1,508	9,027
Number who have left the force during the year—	.....	.....	.....
On pension	208	8	216
On gratuity	169	19	188
By resignation without pension or gratuity	1,063	559	1,622
By dismissal	694	582	1,276
By discharge, otherwise than stated above	699	160	859
By desertion	156	158	314
By death	448	175	623
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	.....	.....	58*
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3	2·7	5

* Regular and municipal together.

D.—Police—*continued.*

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1878, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Regular.	Municipal.	Total.
Europeans.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military or covenanted civil	6	.....	6
Uncovenanted	64	.....	64
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards...	15	1	16
Below Rs. 100	10	.....	10
Constables	1	.....	1
Eurasians.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents	.....	.....	.....
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards...	6	5	11
Below Rs. 100	9	4	13
Constables	.....	.....	.....
Natives.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents ...	3	.....	3
Subordinate officers—			
On Rs. 100 or upwards	134	.....	134
Below Rs. 100	2,930	344	3,274
Constables	15,576	5,914	21,490
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
Officers.			
Christians	134	16	150
Mahomedans	748	114	862
Hindoos.			
Brahmins	627	82	709
Rajpoots	158	45	203
Goorkhas	59	2	61
Sikhs	55	8	63
High caste Soodras	967	53	1,020
Low caste Soodras	99	16	115
Hill men	28	.....	28
Hindoos of all other castes	281	34	315
Other religions	17	1	18
Men.			
Christians	96	15	111
Mahomedans	4,495	1,828	6,323
Hindoos—			
Brahmins	2,344	871	3,215
Rajpoots	2,752	1,068	3,820
Goorkhas	484	24	508
Sikhs	59	1	60
High caste Soodras	1,630	381	2,011
Low caste Soodras...	1,007	550	1,557
Hill men	283	.....	283
Hindoos of all other castes	1,968	1,153	3,121
Other religions	463	6	469
Grand total of officers and men ...	18,754	6,268	25,022

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the number of Persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1878 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2,034,745	2,489	1,526	4,077	5,603
		Bankoora	526,772	732	386	208	594
		Beerbhoom	695,921	1,666	1,031	346	1,377
		Midnapore	2,545,179	4,253	1,921	1,687	3,608
		Hooghly	757,499	2,467	1,099	1,015	2,114
		Howrah	731,057	3,545	3,429	1,711	5,140
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs... ...	2,210,047	4,622	3,167	2,297	5,464
		Nuddea	1,812,795	3,486	1,871	1,039	2,910
		Jessore	2,675,021	3,485	1,869	1,850	3,719
		Moorshedabad... ...	1,353,626	3,572	1,796	967	2,763
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1,501,924	1,913	997	478	1,475
		Rajshahye	1,310,729	2,827	1,135	442	1,577
		Rungpore	2,149,972	3,138	960	867	1,827
		Bogra	689,467	1,512	1,064	412	1,476
		Pubna	1,211,594	1,322	641	776	1,417
		Darjeeling	94,712	1,049	724	106	830
		Julpigoree	418,665	1,136	621	144	765
	Dacca ...	Dacca	1,852,993	4,313	2,453	2,239	4,692
		Furreedpore	1,511,878	2,924	1,307	1,449	2,756
		Backergunge	1,878,144	3,914	1,958	2,428	4,386
		Mymensing	2,349,917	3,904	1,398	1,305	2,703
		Tipperah	1,533,931	2,254	1,227	985	2,212
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1,127,402	2,087	1,157	662	1,819
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	713,934	137	114	70	184
		Noakholly	69,607	1,555	1,532	954	2,486
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	1,559,638	4,570	2,717	1,377	4,094
		Gya	1,949,750	4,386	1,528	1,254	2,782
		Shahabad	1,723,974	3,783	1,801	1,261	3,062
		Mozufferpore	2,188,382	2,371	1,271	497	1,768
		Durbhunga	2,196,324	2,576	1,314	816	2,130
		Sarun	2,063,860	2,843	1,282	808	2,090
		Chumparun	1,440,815	2,277	1,142	390	1,532
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,681	1,724	1,465	3,189
		Bhagulpore	1,826,290	2,023	932	973	1,905
		Purneah	1,714,795	2,931	1,170	696	1,866
		Sonthal Pergunnahs...	1,259,287	3,601	1,651	1,790	3,441
		Maldah	676,426	1,168	581	251	832
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,622,584	2,628	1,402	770	2,172
		Pooree	769,674	2,916	1,687	677	2,364
		Balasore	770,232	1,774	764	569	1,333
		Gurjats	1,155,509	890	532	106	638
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	771,875	2,067	1,134	335	1,469
		Lohardugga	1,237,123	1,503	1,185	293	1,478
		Singbhoom	318,180	416	233	133	366
		Manbhohm	995,570	2,115	705	552	1,257

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during the year 1878, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	·4	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·4	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119... ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1·6	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2·4	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	168·4	137	...	...	116	7	...	74	2	6	...
4	212, 216... ...	Harbouring an offender ...	29·4	29	...	...	20	1	...	7	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	552·2	569	1	10	452	20	1	355	6	19	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2,750·8	2,336	2	32	1,609	304	3	850	324	570	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	61·4	46	...	...	40	1	...	29	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,562·2	3,117	3	42	2,239	333	4	1,315	332	595	...
	Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	6·4	5	...	...	5	.....	...	1	...	...	1
10		Murder by robbers ...	16·8	14	...	...	14	.....	...	4	1	1	...
11		Murder by poison ...	26·4	29	...	2	29	1	...	2	6	1	...
12		Other murders	350·8	322	...	7	311	8	1	103	41	142	1
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	72·8	75	...	...	72	1	...	25	15	11	...
14	304, 308... ...	Culpable homicide ...	289·2	265	...	7	260	9	...	91	41	63	...
15	376	Rape	438·6	366	2	4	284	45	...	53	136	16	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	65·2	67	...	...	62	5	...	21	5	4	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	164·2	142	1	5	137	3	...	58	9	9	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	442·6	436	1	4	431	2	...	256	34	12	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	4·6	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	920·4	639	6	10	541	34	...	269	38	81	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	31·4	30	...	...	28	.....	...	10	6	4	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	40·8	51	...	...	30	14	1	12	17	4	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	955	903	10	12	734	50	1	297	96	46	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	382	282	...	6	153	72	...	41	75	32	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
139	27	172	...	4	166	44	11	77	17	4	2	...	11	2	...	...	.....	.....
30	7	37	...	...	37	23	...	12	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
620	196	855	2	5	828	168	6	615	1	6	...	...	32	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,719	1,861	9,150	9	148	8,962	2,678	302	5,024	113	56	...	31	732	57	4	2	471	181
53	4	57	1	...	56	12	...	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,561	2,095	10,251	12	157	10,049	2,925	319	5,769	134	66	2	31	777	59	4	2	471	181
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	...	25	...	9	16	5	5	.....	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	197	1
16	...	17	...	...	17	2	5	.....	5	...	...	...	5	...	9	5	735	109
45	1	47	...	1	46	16	21	.....	2	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	.....	.....
538	65	746	6	22	716	198	212	.....	163	10	2	...	75	58	3	3	143	123
58	11	80	...	1	79	18	21	1	31	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	.....	.....
438	29	530	1	13	515	129	104	2	180	2	...	1	40	57	...	...	.....	.....
234	71	321	...	10	311	166	55	5	73	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	.....	.....
51	8	63	...	1	60	27	8	2	21	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
103	6	118	...	...	118	31	5	27	43	1	...	...	3	8	...	...	.....	.....
370	5	387	4	15	368	86	2	266	2	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
778	135	994	2	35	957	264	44	440	104	4	...	...	82	19	1	...	64	.....
23	4	31	...	4	27	9	3	1	10	...	...	...	1	3	7	2	409	230
67	46	117	...	16	101	34	16	21	11	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
752	167	965	7	35	920	372	9	466	11	9	...	3	53	...	...	...	.....	.....
217	116	365	2	12	351	201	49	34	38	7	...	...	19	3	1	1	4	4

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By police *suo motu*.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion.	351·8	213	2	...	101	57	...	28	66	12	...
26	372, 373... ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	39·6	28	...	...	17	6	...	5	3	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	·6	...	...	...	.....	.....	....	.....	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,072·6	1,057	7	16	688	129	4	317	134	67	1
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7·4	70	...	1	64	3	...	28	5	2	...
		Total ...	5,746·2	4,995	29	74	3,962	439	7	1,622	728	508	3
	Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	362·6	283	...	4	261	8	...	40	99	74	...
31	399, 402... ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity...	8·4	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ... Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.		1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	394, 397, 398 ... Robbery with hurt — By other means.		28	16	...	1	15	.....	...	8	1	2	...
33	392, 393... ... Robbery — in dwelling-house.		46·2	28	...	...	26	.....	...	6	9	6	...
	392, 393... ... Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.		39	46	...	1	44	1	...	11	9	1	...
	392, 393... ... Robbery — other robberies		200·6	167	...	5	143	17	...	39	60	7	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,391	844	5	22	644	101	3	96	238	64	...
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	605	760	8	12	568	72	...	204	95	24	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24,093·8	23,360	2,157	343	20,952	103	187	1,784	1,312	117	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	408	221	4	2	186	10	...	94	39	13	...
37	412, 413... ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	·31	11	...	1	12	.....	...	8	...	6	...
		Total ...	27,306·8	25,750	2,174	391	22,843	313	190	2,290	1,863	314	...

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
155	54	229	...	10	211	120	8	73	.....	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....
34	11	45	...	4	41	27	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
970	408	1,446	3	51	1,390	581	12	736	6	1	...	2	52	2	2	1	31	2
72	12	86	...	...	86	37	6	29	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	.....
4,949	1,149	6,609	25	239	6,335	2,324	587	2,109	720	43	2	8	381	170	27	13	1,583	469
719	141	934	7	55	872	316	201	25	188	10	...	...	54	78	160	78	75,352	12,805
10	...	10	...	5	5	5	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	.....
20	...	22	...	7	15	1	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	744	109
17	1	24	...	...	24	5	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	527	165
53	3	57	3	6	48	12	13	15	4	...	...	...	...	4	27	13	2,066	496
159	16	182	...	28	154	50	14	60	10	...	...	...	6	8	86	42	4,567	626
403	240	797	...	44	660	364	41	188	28	15	...	3	18	6	...	...	.....	.....
561	131	716	1	56	657	279	3	356	2	5	...	2	12	...	11	6	108	37
4,210	285	4,562	18	367	4,158	1,318	78	2,525	116	13	4	15	94	14	12,225	2,313	3,92,626	63,547
204	44	261	1	6	254	71	2	163	1	3	...	...	14	...	48	32	1,034	355
61	1	68	...	...	68	10	25	.....	28	...	...	...	3	2	11	11	2,465	930
6,417	812	7,543	30	574	6,915	2,437	380	3,356	382	46	4	20	201	113	12,591	2,506	4,79,439	79,070

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By police *suo motu*.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	77·2	80	...	...	66	2	...	58	...	2	...
38 A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt.	6,184	7,078	362	43	3,721	632	38	2,386	344	208	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5,273·8	3,613	23	37	1,627	603	5	548	938	187	...
40	336, 337... ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	42	48	2	...	39	2	...	25	5	1	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	11·8	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	11,588·8	10,822	387	80	5,454	1,240	43	3,018	1,288	393	...
	Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,863	1,140	200	11	856	35	4	271	70	10	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	2,857·8	2,635	8	33	2,354	184	1	1,115	383	92	3
		{ ordinary ...	36,417·8	36,901	869	670	28,179	2,603	144	10,221	6,071	954	2
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	2,633·4	2,234	8	24	810	364	1	369	363	74	5
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,482·8	2,342	5	33	2,281	37	4	1,698	95	138	12
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	9,006·4	8,552	36	54	2,298	1,247	4	1,454	991	377	...
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	14·8	21	...	...	19	1	...	1	3	...	...
		Total ...	55,276	53,825	1,126	825	36,797	4,471	158	15,069	7,976	1,645	22
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	4	11	...	...	11	.....	...	7	...	8	...
49	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	3,452·6	1,225	...	3	722	317	10	645	41	37	2
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	25·2	21	...	...	12	1	...	6	1	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act ...	130	147	1	1	138	3	...	122	5	18	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	1,829	2,084	1	9	1,727	66	1	1,454	35	27	...
53		——— Railway Laws ...	517·2	434	...	...	366	1	...	329	2	8	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	1,240·6	1,477	1	3	1,385	5	...	1,299	11	4	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	37·6	14	...	...	14	.....	...	8	...	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	12·2	21	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,407·8	9,086	5	9	8,649	50	1	8,108	18	30	...
		Total ...	15,656·2	14,520	8	25	13,024	444	12	11,980	113	132	2
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	707·8	591	...	...	572	5	...	518	2	1	...
		Grand Total ...	119,843·4	113,621	3,727	1,437	84,890	7,245	414	35,812	12,302	3,538	27

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
100	35	137	...	3	131	33	...	97	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,811	2,716	7,730	78	115	7,531	2,477	39	4,715	72	24	...	6	204	1	1	1	2	2
1,981	1,329	3,497	7	96	3,383	1,777	40	1,435	5	15	...	11	106	5	1	1	25	13
55	9	65	...	2	63	10	...	48	.....	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,948	4,092	11,433	85	216	11,112	4,297	79	6,299	78	40	...	20	314	6	2	2	27	15
523	55	588	...	22	566	194	18	336	3	1	...	...	14	...	22	14	161	85
2,486	258	2,839	19	117	2,692	945	9	1,672	12	3	2	9	51	...	2,074	1,594	48,328	36,331
20,661	6,111	27,728	64	1,359	26,254	9,754	142	15,152	101	54	11	40	1,033	18	23,396	12,200	3,82,710	1,44,833
637	845	1,561	15	57	1,483	930	17	461	14	6	1	...	58	2	673	252	65,334	15,246
4,094	214	4,458	19	78	4,357	1,104	93	2,912	77	5	...	4	162	4	2,114	2,020	92,586	56,714
3,426	5,303	9,106	86	169	8,842	4,203	52	4,119	2	65	...	9	310	1	21	16	186	85
4	4	8	...	...	8	7	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	637	193
31,831	12,790	46,288	203	1,802	44,267	17,227	331	24,653	209	134	14	62	1,628	25	28,305	16,098	5,89,942	2,53,487
54	...	62	...	...	62	10	20	.....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
366	328	1,233	4	13	1,216	376	...	776	1	5	...	...	58	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	11	35	...	...	35	19	...	16	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
651	31	700	...	1	699	104	...	587	.....	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,003	585	2,588	4	20	2,552	476	1	2,027	.....	...	...	12	48	...	...	...	.....	.....
426	101	535	13	2	520	61	...	454	.....	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,414	132	1,550	...	3	1,537	103	...	1,431	.....	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
16	...	16	...	...	16	6	...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	34	34	...	...	34	5	...	28	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
10,585	594	11,209	9	13	11,185	330	3	10,238	1	1	...	2	62	...	...	...	.....	.....
16,039	1,789	17,962	30	52	17,856	2,040	24	15,567	34	8	...	24	183	...	...	...	.....	.....
876	76	953	1	...	952	107	4	836	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	100	100
74,621	22,803	1,01,039	386	3,040	97,426	31,357	1,724	58,589	1,558	339	22	165	3,486	373	40,930	18,622	10,71,562	3,33,322

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding five years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	·2	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·4	.....	.....
		Total ...	·6	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	3·4	1	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	5,026·7	3,725	1,554
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	426·7	349	64
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,549·2	1,439	603
7	465 to 477...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	207·6	162	22
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	251·9	206	36
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	8·5	4	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	256·5	193	27
		Total ...	7,731·2	6,079	2,306
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	205·7	110	10
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	10·4	4	.....
		Total ...	216·1	114	10
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389...	Extortion	1,521·6	1,132	16
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	31·8	4	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	46,438·4	46,444	58
		Total ...	46,470·2	46,448	58
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
16	417 to 420...	Cheating	1,936·5	1,683	6
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,139	948	11
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	171·4	98	11
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7,629·3	7,769	24
		Total ...	10,876·2	10,498	52

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,279	494	4,810	8,415	8,628	264	2,186	43	5,956	27	148
413	54	336	503	524	44	193	7	246	7	24
2,042	122	1,803	2,296	2,389	282	818	75	920	77	212
184	14	161	316	345	72	111	64	.....	44	54
242	73	214	349	375	17	99	.....	253	.....	6
4	.....	5	14	19	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....
220	73	174	504	639	17	86	.....	521	.....	14
8,385	831	7,504	12,407	12,929	696	3,494	189	7,914	155	468
120	75	50	64	94	16	38	8	7	18	6
4	.....	3	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	75	53	67	96	17	39	8	7	18	6
1,148	168	845	1,152	954	158	483	4	257	.....	50
4	.....	4	7	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....
46,502	1,286	34,448	43,703	24,198	2,519	9,671	4	11,648	2	347
46,506	1,286	34,452	43,710	24,205	2,519	9,676	4	11,650	2	347
1,689	102	1,114	1,385	1,113	190	527	17	286	16	64
959	223	651	892	928	79	359	4	454	.....	32
109	22	81	92	100	19	33	3	27	8	10
7,793	340	5,729	7,385	5,128	500	2,466	3	2,026	1	129
10,550	687	7,575	9,754	7,269	788	3,385	27	2,793	25	235

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding five years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class VI—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
20	298	Offences against religion	445·9	43	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	251·1	114	2
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3,026·1	3,082	3
23	500 to 502	Defamation	763	712	3
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,063·6	1,167	1
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	459·2	678	42
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	6·2	3	5
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,867·3	4,759	766
		Total ...	11,882·4	10,558	823
		Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.			
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	20·7	52	9
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866				
	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	265·4	199	51
	„ XXXI of 1867				
	„ XIII of 1870				
	„ XXV of 1873				
	„ XX of 1856 and Act VI of 1870.	Chowkidaree Acts	134·4	128	34
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	224·2	136	46
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	11·6	16	.....
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	197·8	385	4
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	45·9	38	27
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	453·6	292	84
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	23·5	25	6
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	46	18	52
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	191·8	192	18
	„ I (B.C.) of 1873				
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865... ...	Vaccination Act	5·6	6	7
	„ XX of 1865...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	5·6	4	1
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	70·6	66	8
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	30·3	33	.....
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	87·5	141	65
	„ VII of 1870...	Court Fees Act	·3	11	.....
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	6,173·3	6,295	19
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	15·4	7	14
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871... ...	Census Act	6	4	13
	„ V (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	42·4	91	61
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	7,317·9	5,851	1,724
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passenger's Ships Act	·2	3	.....
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	36·6	49	3
	.....	Mutiny Act	·4	.....	.....
	.....	Other Special Laws	377·4	711	154
		Total ...	15,784·4	14,753	2,400
		Grand Total ...	94,482·7	89,582	5,665

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878, *exclusive of Cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

CASES.			PERSONS.							
						Acquitted		Convicted		
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
44	3	20	56	47	16	28	.....	1	.....	2
116	4	93	171	142	8	80	.....	41	.....	13
3,085	91	2,102	2,558	1,754	359	975	61	248	35	75
715	10	429	554	344	56	180	1	98	.....	9
1,168	31	764	1,024	805	149	259	.....	444	.....	12
720	28	579	980	1,094	16	65	.....	1,010	.....	2
8	.....	6	9	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
5,525	947	4,381	10,766	9,358	355	1,802	11	6,855	.....	265
11,381	1,114	8,374	16,118	13,611	959	3,449	73	8,704	35	378
61	5	58	124	130	7	9	.....	111	.....	3
250	59	214	282	314	2	35	1	271	4	1
162	27	130	215	260	15	27	.....	214	.....	1
182	48	167	260	275	14	94	.....	165	.....	2
16	.....	13	35	41	.....	9	.....	32	.....	.....
389	6	349	376	287	25	55	.....	207	.....	.....
65	12	28	45	82	4	11	.....	64	.....	3
376	104	333	435	486	3	89	1	387	1	4
31	3	22	29	39	2	10	.....	26	.....	1
70	6	69	113	114	5	33	.....	76	.....	.....
210	2	304	324	318	3	62	.....	252	.....	1
13	5	13	54	51	2	7	.....	41	.....	.....
5	.....	4	9	10	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....
74	1	73	85	85	1	18	.....	66	.....	.....
33	1	29	32	37	4	8	3	19	.....	2
206	21	200	351	358	5	41	.....	309	.....	3
11	.....	10	17	21	.....	4	.....	17	.....	.....
6,344	61	5,216	7,099	3,399	316	1,405	1	1,558	.....	57
21	6	18	24	27	.....	9	.....	18	.....	.....
17	12	16	19	26	3	14	.....	9	.....	.....
152	.....	146	169	169	.....	17	.....	152	.....	.....
7,575	511	7,498	8,878	9,143	184	1,848	.....	6,991	.....	119
3	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
52	.....	49	90	106	2	29	4	52	8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	9	738	964	1,805	6	837	.....	911	2	49
17,153	899	15,700	20,034	17,588	603	4,732	10	11,962	15	256
95,247	5,060	74,503	1,03,242	76,652	5,740	25,258	315	43,287	250	1,740

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.				
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	23	21	...	...	21	.....	...	11	...	...	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	45	45	...	...	45	.....	...	17	1	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	9	11	...	...	9	1	...	7	1	9	...
7	149, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	3	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	80	80	...	...	78	1	...	38	2	9	...
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison ...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	3	4	...	...	4	.....	...	1	...	1	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	6	4	...	...	4	.....	...	2	...	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	4	9	...	...	9	.....	...	5	...	1	...
15	376	Rape	9	8	...	...	7	1	...	2	2	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	4	...	...	4	.....	...	2	1	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	26	38	...	...	38	.....	...	25	1	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	28	35	...	...	35	.....	...	25	1	3	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	4	...	...	4	.....	...	1	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	40	...	...	40	.....	...	26	1	3	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	23	25	...	...	22	.....	...	7	10	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct,			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.							
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs. .....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
22	...	22	...	6	16	4	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
68	...	68	...	32	36	11	...	25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
41	8	58	...	...	58	15	2	25	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
135	8	152	...	38	114	30	2	65	8	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	5	1	...	4	...	1	.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	429	429
5	...	6	1	...	5	1	2	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	...	19	...	...	19	...	9	.....	8	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	59	59
8	1	9	...	1	8	3	2	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
38	...	38	1	6	31	3	...	25	.....	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
42	1	46	...	3	43	13	...	28	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	...	2	5	...	3	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
49	1	53	...	2	51	10	1	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	1	18	...	1	17	7	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	44	44

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police.*

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By police *suo motu.*	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	110	117	...	...	114	3	...	91	...	2	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	9	...	...	9	.....	...	9	...	...	...
		Total ...	228	299	...	...	292	4	...	196	18	11	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery: in dwelling-house.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery: other robberies.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	2	...	...	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	214	200	...	...	200	.....	...	91	14	1	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9	22	...	...	22	.....	...	18	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	227	226	...	...	226	.....	...	111	14	1	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
161	6	178	...	11	167	32	...	135	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
9	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
363	19	393	3	27	363	70	18	242	22	1	...	...	8	2	4	4	532	532
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	50	50
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
147	...	148	...	21	127	8	3	88	24	1	...	...	2	1	132	78	14,180	5,909
25	...	25	...	1	24	4	...	20	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	250	250
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
176	...	177	...	22	155	14	3	109	25	1	...	...	2	1	135	81	14,480	6,209

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated: By police *suo motu*.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated: By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	6	...	...	6	.....	...	6	...	...	...
38A	323	Hurt	187	250	..	...	250	.....	...	170	4	3	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	32	33	...	...	27	6	...	15	4	6	...
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	17	31	...	...	31	.....	...	20	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	236	320	...	...	314	6	...	211	8	9	...
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	70	17	...	...	17	.....	...	4	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	37	16	...	...	16	.....	...	8	...	...	...
		{ ordinary	3,761	3,550	42	...	3,494	14	...	1,578	515	11	...
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	311	432	...	...	408	24	...	181	29	1	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	112	183	...	...	183	.....	...	97	2	5	...
46	446, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	237	249	...	...	228	21	...	102	...	1	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	5	...	...	5	.....	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,531	4,452	42	...	4,351	59	...	1,973	546	18	...
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	11	3	...	...	3	.....	...	3	...	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	233	181	...	...	181	.....	...	165	1	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	178	189	...	...	175	.....	...	158	4	...	...
53		——— Railway Laws	100	88	...	...	87	.....	...	70	...	1	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	7	9	...	...	9	.....	...	8	...	...	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act.	1,500	1,598	...	...	1,596	2	...	1,338	1	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
57	266, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1,123	811	...	...	805	.....	...	709	3	...	...
		Total ...	3,152	2,880	...	...	2,857	2	...	2,452	9	1	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—continued.

11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.						Rs.	Rs.
4	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
329	25	357	...	12	345	97	...	226	6	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
25	17	48	...	1	47	21	...	26	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
24	11	35	...	3	32	5	...	26	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
382	55	446	...	16	430	123	...	284	6	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
7	...	7	1	2	4	...	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	...	17	...	3	14	5	...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	281	261
2,755	4	2,770	4	421	2,345	499	5	1,807	18	4	...	...	10	2	2,806	1,972	1,18,684	59,741
382	37	420	1	22	397	112	...	277	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
336	...	341	...	69	272	79	2	186	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
149	146	296	...	30	266	97	...	168	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,650	187	3,855	6	548	3,301	792	7	2,454	22	10	...	...	14	2	2,818	1,983	1,18,965	60,002
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
587	...	587	...	1	586	39	...	541	.....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....
213	16	229	...	12	217	28	...	189	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
113	1	115	...	4	111	21	...	89	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
10	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,294	166	1,460	1	5	1,454	63	...	1,391	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
952	15	967	...	94	873	44	...	827	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,173	198	3,372	1	116	3,255	196	...	3,050	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police.

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
			Cases.										
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.				
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.												
58	—— sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers	3	16	...	...	16	.....	...	10	...	...	...
59	—— section 31	Unlawful detention of women and children.	5	7	...	...	7	.....	...	2	...	...	...
60	—— section 32	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	212	52	...	...	52	.....	...	24	...	...	...
61	—— section 33	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...
62	—— section 34	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
63	—— section 35	keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	3	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
64	—— section 40	Breach of police license ...	13	15	...	...	15	.....	...	13	...	...	...
65	—— section 42	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
66	—— sections 63, 65.	Breach of passenger-boat registration.	715	843	..	...	841	.....	...	835	...	...	...
67	—— sections 66, 68, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	4,560	7,058	...	...	7,058	.....	...	6,928	...	...	...
68	—— section 81	Possessing suspicious property.	521	398	...	...	398	.....	...	...	233	.	...
69	... ...	Other offences under Police Act.	340	456	...	...	456	.....	...	237	...	1	...
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866.												
70	—— sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
71	—— section 16	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	26	3	...	...	3	.....	...	2	...	...	...
72	—— section 18	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
73	—— section 23	Breach of police license ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
74	—— sections 40, 41.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	592	1,019	...	...	1,019	.....	...	975	...	1	...
75	... ...	Other offences under Police Act.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	388	410	...	...	286	.....	...	271	...	...	...
77	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Port Acts— ditto ...	261	244	...	...	240	.....	...	240	...	...	...
78	... ...	Mutiny Act— ditto ...	12	15	...	...	15	.....	...	11	...	...	...
79	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act	2,309	2,909	...	...	2,909	.....	...	1,081	...	...	...
80	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals ...	1,458	2,521	...	...	2,521	.....	...	2,469	1	...	...
81	Act XXI of 1869	European Vagrancy ...	29	38	...	...	38	.....	...	29	...	3	...
		Jail Act	1	4	...	...	4	.....	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,453	16,009	...	...	15,879	.....	...	13,132	234	5	...
		Grand Total ...	19,907	24,266	42	...	23,997	72	...	18,113	831	54	...

POLICE—*continued.*

during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs*—concluded.

11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
																	Rs.	Rs.
10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	8	8	...	...	8	5	...	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
64	...	64	...	30	34	8	...	26	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	16	17	...	...	17	2	...	15	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
961	1	962	...	1	961	4	...	957	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
8,852	43	8,895	...	59	8,836	87	...	8,749	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
408	...	408	...	408	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
61	288	350	...	3	347	78	...	269	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,210	...	1,211	...	14	1,197	34	...	1,163	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
414	198	612	...	152	460	29	...	431	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
340	4	344	...	...	344	9	...	335	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	...	17	...	...	17	4	...	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
4,884	5	4,889	...	3,407	1,482	36	...	1,446	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3,047	15	3,062	...	3	3,059	42	...	3,017	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
56	...	59	...	8	51	16	...	35	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
20,333	580	20,918	...	4,086	16,832	356	...	16,476	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
28,212	1,047	29,313	10	4,853	24,450	1,581	30	22,680	84	19	...	...	42	5	2,957	2,068	1,33,977	66,743

D.—

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	29	24	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	25	26	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	52	21	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	21	14	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	23	38	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	168	.....
		Total ...	159	288	.....
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	6	15	.....
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
14	323	Hurt	.....	.....	.....
15	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,739	2,785	.....
		Total ...	2,739	2,785	.....
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
17	417 to 420	Cheating	137	102	.....
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	52	32	.....
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	4	.....
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	147	154	.....
		Total ...	337	292	.....

POLICE—*continued.*

Police during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	12	21	27	22	.....	7	.....	15	.....	.....
26	23	9	10	29	.....	6	.....	23	.....	.....
21	9	18	* 24	27	.....	15	4	7	1	.....
11	8	4	5	15	1	3	5	.....	3	1
38	6	33	41	33	.....	5	.....	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	164	6	16	459	.....	7	.....	452	.....	.....
288	222	96	123	585	1	43	9	525	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	14	3	5	26	5	7	.....	14	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,785	126	2,624	4,027	2,137	1	810	.....	1,323	.....	3
2,785	126	2,624	4,027	2,137	1	810	.....	1,323	.....	3
102	71	39	54	99	4	45	.....	45	1	4
32	24	12	16	37	1	16	.....	19	1	.....
4	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
154	85	78	116	169	1	51	.....	116	.....	1
292	184	130	187	308	6	112	.....	182	2	6

D.—

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	101	84	.....
22	298	Offences against religion	1	1	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	5	5	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	36	26	.....
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	319	400	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	2,695	4,337	.....
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	.....	.....	.....
28	....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	112	81	.....
		Total ...	3,268	4,934	.....
29	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	.....	.....	.....
30	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	9	6	.....
31	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	167	182	.....
32	Act VIII of 1860	Telegraph Act	.....	.....	.....
33	Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, &c. ...	Conservancy Acts	14,098	12,982	.....
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace Act	.....	1	.....
35	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers' Acts	.....	3	.....
36	Acts XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866.	Arms' Acts	6	10	.....
37	Act XIV of 1866	Post-office Act	8	2	.....
38	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices' Act	.....	.....	.....
39	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies' Act	.....	.....	.....
40	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	.....	.....	.....
41	....	Canal Act	4	3	.....
		Emigration Act	1	4	.....
		Pound Act	.....	2	.....
	.....	Small Cause Court Act	.....	1	.....
42	Act I of 1875	Distress Act	.....	1	.....
	Fire-brigade Act	....	2	30	.....
		Total ...	14,295	13,227	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	20,804	21,541	.....

POLICE—*concluded.*

Police during the year 1878 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs* – concluded.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CASES.			PERSONS.							
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
84	3	78	124	127	.....	97	3	16	6	5
1	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	.....	5	9	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
26	.....	25	27	24	.....	10	.....	14	.....	.....
400	12	385	614	321	.....	135	.....	186	.....	.....
4,337	4,135	203	256	5,965	.....	61	.....	5,903	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	4	78	97	74	.....	25	.....	48	.....	1
4,934	4,155	775	1,129	6,516	... 1	330	3	6,169	6	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	6	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
182	.....	182	191	138	.....	39	.....	99	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,982	762	12,220	12,455	6,988	42	1,360	.....	5,572	.....	14
1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
10	2	8	10	14	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
4	.....	4	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	17	13	13	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
13,227	783	12,444	12,697	7,196	43	1,405	.....	5,734	.....	14
21,541	5,484	16,072	18,168	16,768	57	2,707	12	13,947	14	31

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1878-79.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessel.			Rs.	Rs.	
"Undaunted," steamer... ...	6	59	24,648	900 as hire for towing a merchant vessel.	On river service.
River-going Vessels.					
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel ...	3	39	16,873	.....	Pilot-vessels at the cruizing station.
"Cassandra," ditto ...	3	39	16,836	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto ...	3	39	16,728	.....	
"Star," floating light-vessel ..	3	27	.....	.....	Paid at British Burma.
"Comet," ditto ...	3	26	12,516	.....	Light-vessels in the Hooghly.
"Planet," ditto ...	3	26	12,408	.....	
"Meteor," ditto ...	3	26	13,130	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto ...	3	26	11,760	.....	
"Canopus," ditto ...	3	26	12,879	.....	
"Foam," ditto ...	3	26	12,807	.....	
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel ...	2	32	14,004	.....	River service.
"Clyde," river surveying vessel	7	43	29,903	.....	
"Cuckoo"	2	16	9,837	.....	
"Tryon," survey tender ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	Manned from the "Clyde."
"Vulcan," anchor-vessel ...	1	24	5,159	200 as hire.	
Reserve vessel, "Kedgeree" ...	.....	3	557	.....	
State steam launch, "Fannie"	.....	1	406	.....	
Row-boats	.....	56	4,128	.....	
Gig	.....	6	936	.....	

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1878-79.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Superintending establishment—					
Port officer and establishment.	2	30	42,334	.....	
Pilot establishment—					
Government salaried ...	4	.....	25,538	8,52,225 2 0	One on staff duty.
Ditto free ...	38	.....	3,17,610		Eight on leave.
Licensed	23	.....	1,42,473		
Ditto leadsmen	5	.....	2,353	11,252 4 0	
Leadsmen apprentices ...	15	.....	14,014		
Any other establishment—					
Marine court	2	.....	3,500	.....	Pay of prosecutor lapsed to Government from 22nd February 1879.
Saugor light-house... ...	2†	50‡	3,006	.....	† Assistant Superintendent abolished from 16th January 1879.
Cowcolly light-house ...	1	4	1,248	.....	‡ Men attached to row-boat are shown in statement F1 under the head of row-boats. Seven men discharged owing to reduction ordered in Bengal Government No. 4386, dated 20th December 1878.
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,725	.....	
7th crew	.....	29	6,970	.....	
Examiners of masters, mates, and engineers.	9	.....	1,280	.....	

* Cost of establishment only.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1878-79.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	3,75,24,671	53,456	31,36,191	.....	.....	.....
Forest	4,16,027	252	3,38,423	.....	.....	.....
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	70,28,263	8,024	2,82,810	.....	.....	.....
Assessed taxes	20,19,400	18,594	2,79,340	.....	.....	.....
Provincial rates	36,46,752	3,100	12,923	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and contributions from native States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial ...	5,06,35,113	83,426	40,49,687	21,34,304	61,83,991	4,43,67,696
Customs	99,61,788	1,50,910	6,99,170	.....	6,99,170	91,11,708
Salt—						
Duty on imported salt ...	2,24,10,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise duty	12,22,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,24,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,37,57,649	2,19,645	1,42,803	.....	1,42,803	2,33,95,201
Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium ...	18,01,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government sale, &c. ...	68,26,00,30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,00,61,319	172	1,69,57,276	.....	1,69,57,276	5,31,03,871
Stamps	1,07,84,690	1,31,387	2,50,895	.....	2,50,895	1,04,02,408
Post-office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor departments	1,25,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,25,440
Law and Justice—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c.	25,15,857	1,18,744	.....	.....	.....	23,97,113
Police—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c....	4,29,529	33,988	.....	.....	.....	3,95,541
Marine—						
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real fines, &c....	16,53,375	970	.....	.....	.....	16,52,905

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

1.—*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1878-79—concluded.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Salaries and establishments.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	5,24,764	63,230	.....	.....	.....	4,61,534
Interest	8,12,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,12,557
Medical	1,95,714	11,266	.....	.....	.....	1,84,448
Stationery and Printing... ...	1,09,948	243	.....	.....	.....	1,09,705
Receipts in aid of superannuation	65,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,681
Retired and compassionate allowances						
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	40,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,039
Miscellaneous	9,43,348	2,57,414	.....	.....	.....	6,85,934
Public works ordinary	8,38,060	2,961	.....	.....	.....	8,35,099
Irrigation and Navigation ...	15,26,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,26,718
State Railways	9,86,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,86,491
Total ...	17,59,68,586	10,74,356	2,20,99,831	21,34,304	2,42,34,135	15,06,60,089
Nizamut Stipend Fund	22,45,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,45,400
Municipalities	14,06,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,06,915
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated	42,23,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluded	3,81,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	46,04,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,04,282
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,42,25,177	10,74,356	2,20,99,831	21,34,304	2,42,34,135	15,89,16,686

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1878-79.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1877-78.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1878-79.	CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	.....	32,16,847	First adjustment under this head.
Interest on service fund and other accounts ...	1,42,136	1,41,269	
Civil and political salaries and establishment ...	27,78,392	29,47,746	Salary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and British Burmah paid in Calcutta, and transfer of charges on account of general management of wards, &c., to this head. Also increase under civil offices of account and audit, staff and household of Lieutenant-Governor, Civil Secretariat, Board of Revenue and Commissioners.
DETAILS. 1877-78. Rs. / 1878-79. Rs.			
Administration ... ... 13,79,335 / 15,20,568			
Minor departments ... 1,86,741 / 1,65,151			Chiefly to the close of model farms; also smaller payments for cinchona plantations, and reduction of establishment for registration of river-borne traffic, vital, and other statistics.
Ecclesiastical ... ... 1,97,955 / 1,88,306			Smaller payments under salaries.
Political agencies ... 600 / 3,062			Payment in Calcutta of the salary of the Political Resident at Mandalay.
Medical ... ... 10,13,761 / 10,70,659			New appointment of local Surgeon-General and larger payments under Medical College and schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, and Sanitary Commissioner against decrease under salaries of surgeons in charge of civil stations and lunatic asylums.
27,78,392 / 29,47,746			
Civil and political contingencies	10,89,465	8,77,511	Mostly due to a special charge of hire of steamer for Commissioner of Chittagong, transfer to this head of the expenditure on account of general management of wards, &c., and increase under office expenses and miscellaneous under Commissioners.
DETAILS. 1877-78. Rs. / 1878-79. Rs.			
Administration ... ... 1,84,109 / 2,24,949			Principally to a larger grant to Zoological garden.
Minor departments ... 94,563 / 1,03,121			The decrease caused by the close of model farms was counteracted by increase under other minor heads.
Ecclesiastical ... ... 34,245 / 31,846			Under travelling allowances, against some increase under contingencies.
Political agencies ... 63,151 / 26,489			Smaller payments under Durbar presents.
Medical ... ... 7,13,397 / 4,91,106			Mainly on account of smaller adjustments for medical stores. The heads of Medical College, hospitals, and dispensaries, and expenses during epidemics indicate also smaller payments.
10,89,465 / 8,77,511			
Judicial charges } Courts	87,63,562	90,73,497	Principally under jails. There was also some increase under criminal courts, civil courts, fees to pleaders, and registration, against decrease under Advocate-General and his establishment, and law charges.
Police	41,87,342	40,21,683	Smaller payment on account of Government contribution to the Calcutta Police, and decrease of expenditure under district executive force and special police, against increase under superintendence, and transfer to this head in 1878-79 of charges for pounds under Act I of 1871, and steam-boiler inspection under Act VI of 1864.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1878-79—concluded.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1877-78.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1878-79.	CAUSES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Marine	21,68,559	21,39,628*	* A net result. There is a considerable decrease under pilotage allowances, against which there is the new appointment of Superintendent of Marine, and larger payments for marine pay and allowances, purchase of vessels, and new transactions for False Point light-house.
Education	25,24,091	24,88,089†	† Principally under grants-in-aid.
Stationery and printing	5,03,445	11,72,021‡	‡ First adjustment under this head of cost of stamps and stationery supplied to Provincial Government; also transfer of country stationery for Collectors, Magistrates, and Judges, and larger payments for stationery purchased.
Civil furlough and absentee allowances	20,365	24,851§	§ Larger payment of allowances to officers was made in Calcutta.
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.	7,97,690	7,40,656‖	‖ Decrease under gratuities, special payments having been made last year to military officers in civil employ in North-Western Provinces and Punjab as bonus to retire from the service, and compassionate allowances, against an increase under superannuation and retired allowances.
Loss by Exchange	84	267	
Miscellaneous	3,73,962	8,17,369¶	¶ Chiefly under charges for remitting treasure, miscellaneous, and unforeseen charges, and municipal rates and taxes.
Public works ordinary	25,12,365	34,82,802	Should be explained by the Public Works Department.
Irrigation	7,02,858	39,69,852	
State Railways	6,26,029	6,99,463	
Balance of local Government increased	9,05,373	.....	This adjustment is now made by a journal entry in the books after the accounts have been finally closed.
Total ...	2,80,95,708	3,53,13,547	
Nizamut stipend fund	14,40,880	16,99,689	Under expenses in connection with the Nawab Nazim's debt, against decrease under contingencies and miscellaneous.
Municipalities	12,00,534	13,84,458	
Local Funds—			
Incorporated	51,51,671**	43,50,504	Chiefly owing to the transfer of provincial reserve and general management of wards, &c., funds to service heads, against which there is increased expenditure under Inland Labor Transport, Estates Improvement, District Roads, and Zoological Gardens Funds.
Excluded		3,71,276	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,58,88,793	4,31,19,474	
Surplus ...	10,72,00,201	11,57,97,212	

	Rs.
** Local Funds	43,47,788
Provincial Reserve Funds	7,16,157
Trust Fund	87,726

** Includes Rs. 56,715 not shown in the statement for 1877-78.

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1878-79.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings and Roads.						
Military	.....	.....	13,972	31,227	45,199	8,894
Civil buildings	.....	.....	2,38,466	1,40,760	3,79,226	1,06,852
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	—2,663	1,672	—991	—286
Total ...	.....	.....	2,49,775	1,73,659	4,23,434	1,15,460
Irrigation.						
Agricultural works	.....	.....	45,127	3,93,830	4,38,957	1,59,414
Total Imperial ...	.....	.....	2,94,902	5,67,489	8,62,391	2,74,874
PROVINCIAL.						
Buildings and Roads.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	14,65,532	3,07,720	17,73,252	4,76,637
Communications	.....	.....	7,28,153	12,43,044	19,71,197	5,29,882
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	53,218	29,463	82,681	22,238
Total ...	.....	.....	22,46,903	15,80,227	38,27,130	10,28,757
Irrigation.						
Capital productive public works...	25,44,393	.....	.....	.....	25,44,393	5,98,922
Ordinary „ „ ...	.....	8,05,610	.....	.....	8,05,610	2,62,344
Ordinary public works.						
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	.....	.....	2,78,834	.....	2,78,834	85,109
Agricultural works	.....	.....	30,028	12,388	42,416	27,665
Total ...	25,44,393	8,05,610	3,08,862	12,388	36,71,253	9,74,040
Total Provincial ...	25,44,393	8,05,610	25,55,765	15,92,615	74,98,383	20,02,797
LOCAL.						
Civil buildings	.....	.....	2,224	64,321	66,545	13,194
Communications	.....	.....	2,09,623	6,009	2,15,632	42,720
Miscellaneous public improvements	.....	.....	26,649	238	26,887	5,336
Total Local ...	.....	.....	2,38,496	70,568	3,09,064	61,250
DISTRICT ROAD FUNDS ...	.....	.....	16,01,718	18,04,357	34,06,075	5,37,458
Total Public Works ...	25,44,393	8,05,610	46,90,881	40,35,029	1,20,75,913	28,76,379
RAILWAYS.						
Guaranteed	.....	.....	93,060	.....	93,060	1,30,566
Grand total ...	25,44,393	8,05,610	47,83,941	40,35,029	1,21,68,973	30,06,945

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

2.—*Statement showing the Income from, and Expenditure on, Productive Public Works in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year* 1878-79.

Names of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and expenditure of the year.				
			Gross income received in cash.	Outlay on account of capital.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.
IRRIGATION.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Productive Public Works.							
Orissa Project.							
Mahanuddy series	By British Government wholly.	1,45,69,740	1,75,061	* 6,14,319	2,38,930	6,64,665	7,28,534
Brahminee-Byturnee series		32,11,162	6,943	† 3,28,837	160	1,47,858	1,41,075
Midnapore Project.		1,77,80,902	1,82,004	9,43,156	2,39,090	8,12,523	8,69,609
Midnapore series		70,51,773	1,70,710	‡ 4,33,370	1,72,836	3,24,533	3,26,659
Tidal canal „		17,83,905	60,793	§ 33,597	23,180	80,268	42,655
		88,35,678	2,31,503	4,66,967	1,96,016	4,04,801	3,69,314
Sone Project.							
Eastern main canal series ...		68,76,039	36,516	‖ 7,22,905	93,868	3,23,898	3,81,250
Western „ „ ...		1,22,09,001	4,01,110	¶ 16,58,539	2,76,636	5,79,194	4,54,720
		1,90,85,040	4,37,626	23,81,444	3,70,504	9,03,092	8,35,970
Total Capital Productive Public Works ...		4,57,01,620	8,51,133	37,91,567	8,05,610	21,20,416	20,74,893
Ordinary Public Works.							
Damoodur Project		1,59,502	.....	.....	.....	7,176	7,176
Tirhoot „		5,34,907	.....	—3,482	.....	25,020	25,020
Hooghly „		1,42,959	.....	—382	.....	6,895	6,895
Joojooty „		.....	.....	42,092	.....	1,894	1,894
Sarun „		.....	.....	2,36,151	.....	10,626	10,626
Canal plantations		.....	.....	13,507	.....	608	608
Total Ordinary Public Works	.....	8,37,368	.....	2,87,886	.....	52,219	52,219
Total Irrigation ...	.....	4,65,38,988	8,51,133	40,79,453	8,05,610	21,72,635	21,27,112
Buildings and Roads.							
Calcutta and eastern canals	Natural formation improved by British Government.	36,05,969	4,01,535	81,539	2,17,999	1,62,268	21,268
Nuddea rivers		2,16,427	2,74,029	2,377	91,467	9,739	1,72,823
Total Buildings and Roads		38,22,396	6,75,564	83,916	3,09,466	1,72,007	** 1,94,091
Grand Total ...		5,03,61,384	15,26,697	41,63,369	11,15,076	23,44,642	19,33,021

* Includes Rs. 2,71,256 on account of leave and pension allowances.
† Ditto „ 251 ditto capitalized abatement of land revenue, and Rs. 1,14,256 on account of leave and pension allowances.
‡ Ditto Rs. 1,55,202 on account of leave and pension allowances.
§ Ditto „ 33,597 ditto ditto ditto.
‖ Ditto „ 2,33,021 ditto ditto ditto.
¶ Ditto „ 4,37,917 ditto ditto ditto, and Rs. 1,674 on account of capitalized abatement of land revenue.
** Net surplus.

C.—Railways, 1878.

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers, &c.	Receipts from merchandize, &c.	Receipts from Railway material.	Total receipts, including steam boat.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate.	Third class.	Total.									
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway, Main Line.	*4·1	*1,283·7	42,390	145,585	539,478	6,836,805	7,564,258	96,14,694	2,51,94,628	24,888	3,60,45,302	1,25,82,419	2,34,62,883	1,430	38,107	28,81,25,230
East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore line.	...	223·6	4,375	29,661	4,802	295,349	334,187	10,39,482	23,21,104	16,309	37,32,708	16,14,400	21,18,308			3,72,37,857
Eastern Bengal Railway.	†13·0	†171·7	29,467	52,264	494,598	1,605,600	2,181,929	15,29,356	26,15,888	3,919	46,45,821	20,30,749	26,15,072	221	6,466	3,38,11,811
Northern Bengal State Railway.	...	219	1,702	5,247	.....	430,081	437,030	3,18,304	3,80,038	62,321	9,79,531	7,37,724	2,41,807	113	2,463	1,82,31,347
Tirhoot State Railway	...	82	2,988	4,462	.....	415,084	422,534	1,92,904	1,57,499	588	4,41,308	3,32,499	1,08,809	29	724	51,36,714
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	...	28	476	3,409	.....	594,221	598,107	78,380	37,672	.....	1,25,695	94,372	31,323	4	233	69,01,157
Nalhati State Railway	...	27½	990	7,068	.....	129,940	137,998	55,161	34,021	.....	90,261	71,677	18,584	.....	170	2,88,481

* Includes Barrh Branch, 2¾ miles.

† Includes Damookdeah Branch, 13 miles.

N B.—Each return ticket has been counted as equivalent to two passengers and each season ticket to 40 passengers.

D.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal in the year 1878-79.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
					Rs.		
Sea-going vessels.							
"Undaunted," steamer	470	200	6	59	24,648	900†	† As hire for towing private vessels.
River-going vessels.							
"Coleroon," pilot-vessel	361.$\frac{28}{100}$	.....	3	39	16,873	.....	Pilot vessels at the cruizing station.
"Cassandra," ditto	299.$\frac{29}{100}$	.....	3	39	16,836	.....	
"Chinsurah," ditto	282.$\frac{52}{100}$	.....	3	39	16,728	.....	
"Star," floating light-vessel...	200	.....	3	27	.....	.....	Paid at British Burmah.
"Comet," ditto	236.$\frac{52}{100}$	.....	3	26	12,516	.....	On light duty in the Hooghly.
"Planet," ditto	241	.....	3	26	12,408	.....	
"Meteor," ditto	200	.....	3	26	13,130	.....	
"Mermaid," ditto	200	.....	3	26	11,760	.....	
"Canopus," ditto	252.5	.....	3	26	12,879	.....	
"Foam," ditto	282.$\frac{54}{100}$	.....	3	26	12,807	.....	
"Dolphin," buoy-vessel	154	.....	2	32	14,004	.....	On river service.
"Clyde," river survey-vessel...	300	80	7	43	29,903	.....	
Steamer "Cuckoo"	85	100	2	16	9,837	.....	
"Tryon," steam-launch	19½	6-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Survey tender manned from the "Clyde," river survey-vessel.
"Vulcan," anchor-vessel	130	.....	1	24	5,159	200‡	‡ Realized as hire.
"Kedgeree," reserve vessel	282.$\frac{54}{100}$	.....	.....	3	557	.....	
"Fannie," State steam-launch	12	.....	.....	1	406	.....	
Row-boats and gig	.....	.....	.....	62	5,064	.....	

* Cost of establishment only.

D.—MARINE 2.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1878-79.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.*	Total annual earnings.	REMARKS.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	2	30	42,334		
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	4	.....	25,538		1 on staff duty.
Ditto free	38	.....	3,17,610	8,52,225 2 0	8 on leave.
Licensed	23	.....	1,42,473		
Ditto leadsmen	5	.....	2,353	11,252 4 0	
Leadsmen apprentices	15	.....	14,014		
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	.....	3,500	.....	Pay of prosecutor lapsed to Government from 22nd February 1879.
Saugor Light-house	2†	50‡	3,906		
Cowcolly Light-house	1	4	1,248		
Tidal semaphores	.....	28	2,725		
Seventh crew	.....	29	6,970		
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	9	.....	1,280		

* Cost of establishment only.

† Assistant Superintendentship abolished from 16th January 1879.

‡ Men attached to row-boat are shown in statement D—I, and seven men discharged owing to reduction ordered in Bengal Government letter, No. 4386, dated 20th December 1878.

H.—Trade.

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.		UNITED KINGDOM.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	3,35,932	.....	3,19,139
Animals, living	No.	23	1,320	159	4,385
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	18,06,956	.....	16,23,616
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	2,31,637	.....	1,73,518
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2,450	4,67,920	2,405	5,57,631
Building and Engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	105,101	2,13,126	145,455	3,34,112
Other sorts	Val.	.....	1,29,329	.....	1,12,318
Candles of all sorts	lb	1,010,712	4,02,389	6,52,423	2,50,979
Clocks and watches	No.	10,498	1,93,513	10,582	1,67,060
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	64,943	10,86,492	31,463	5,67,561
Coke	"	3,598	79,072	386	7,956
Corals, real	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	423	68,849	620	87,492
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb.	14,730,878	1,14,52,397	12,824,088	1,00,67,564
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	709,034,027	8,24,97,504	523,812,334	5,74,56,871
White	"	135,422,274	1,75,61,286	115,724,574	1,47,66,069
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	83,761,471	1,20,54,146	78,919,463	1,16,89,536
Other sorts	"	880,463	8,51,526	116,147	6,33,948
	No.	3,148,029		2,452,499	
Thread, sewing	lb	339,912	3,91,577	339,021	3,92,925
Other sorts of manufactures	*lb.	119,089	3,65,186	72,924	3,23,090
	Yd.	19,414		8,21,302	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	10,57,973	.....	9,41,753
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	327	1,23,073	183½	47,752
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	2,72,545	.....	2,68,460
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	501,490	1,69,707	426,472	1,33,369
Canvas	"	678,235	3,10,486	832,585	3,32,438
Other sorts	lb	140,953	68,246	184,838	1,27,579
Other sorts	"	189,109	43,200	79,751	18,389
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	6,530	.....	7,654
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	587	28,951	293	17,197
Other ware	Val.	.....	8,60,710	.....	7,92,277
Gums and resins	Cwt.	2,660	12,774	466	3,246
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Val.	.....	20,32,077	.....	18,34,171
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	2,41,073	.....	2,55,946
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	"	.....	180	.....	2,093
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	1,28,086	.....	1,61,818
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	3,57,581	.....	3,06,529
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	636,784	15,58,030	496,796	11,27,625
Spirits	"	282,878	28,09,607	209,966	21,72,755
Wines and liqueurs	"	184,207	19,10,096	169,208	17,85,948
Other sorts	"	4,746	18,116	4,674	24,265
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	30,52,743	.....	34,96,871
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	2,32,293	.....	1,93,861
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	42,619	20,10,784	49,465	22,46,382
Wrought	"	73,108	34,55,107	66,541	30,02,782
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Excludes quantities of

TRADE.

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,004	.....	10,518	.....	78,889	.....	69,575
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570
.....	20	2	298	21	2,083	16	3,568
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	786	286	36	16
1	150	2	100	687	9,630	1,887	26,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	15,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472	12,628	357	11,669
.....	.....	.....	.....	94	12,567	98	14,199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,763	6,534	127,871	1,57,923	2,596	3,183	1,600	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	170,507	83,601	174,120	98,240
6,301	2,189	.....	.....	57,313	23,677	50,645	12,557
.....	11,199	.....	2,257	33,333	20,514	.....	4,619
6,386		1,691		1,859		6,897	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1	12,770
.....		.....		.....		20,485	
.....	492	.....	.....	.....	9,585	.....	3,567
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,518	25½	9,782
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425	.....	615
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	50
9	1,339	121	7,014	29	34,720	30	20,355
.....	1,508	.....	1,473	.....	1,909	.....	1,596
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	.....	3,280	.....	5,818	.....	8,169
.....	248	.....	4,077	.....	11,036	.....	13,405
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	992	.....	1,535	.....	7,279	.....	2,395
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	922	.....	2,224
72	180	412	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,412	1,70,325	9,480	1,07,932
1,192	9,168	530	5,273	23,549	1,39,549	23,134	1,51,628
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	72	3	12
.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	951	.....	1,536
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	2,950	8	1,939	239	7,766
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

hosiery which are not available.

II.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	29,694	.....	23,095
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	210	3	292
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	"	101	161	1,036	2,702
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Candles of all sorts	lb	1,776	472	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	87	1,204
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	29,389	4,72,275	46,696	6,16,320
Corks	Cwt.	8	1,692	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	239,090	2,97,841	152,849	1,84,423
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	612,402	68,636	.....	.....
White	"	126,102	44,295	110,638	35,359
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	35,309	5,808	25,604	4,802
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	7,881 / 60	5,722	..... / 40,200	3,960
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures*	lb / Yds.	..... /	11,634	..... /	3,297
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	464	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	4	9,838	4	1,625
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	230	.....	250
Flax—					
Manufactures, piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	2	5
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	37	.....	346
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	6,318	2,55,569	3,270	2,97,413
Other ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	287
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Val.	.....	5,440	.....	1,360
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	1,076	.....	1,583
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	14	.....	3,478
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	353	.....	2,525
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	160	480
Spirits	"	1,131	16,102	783	8,525
Wines and liqueurs	"	1,739	10,894	1,152	6,974
Other sorts	"	.....	7	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	352	.....	1,330
Matches, lucifer and other	"	.....	5	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	"	726	1,52,468	691	1,47,720
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Excludes quantities of hosiery

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
			1				
	13,749				599		
		4	48	11	176		
	194						
							6
	40		210		1,936		
	20						
		1	6				
100	200	10	40				
					190		
		29	958				

which are not available.

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	60	.....	665
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	422	.....	367
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	2	221	.....	.....
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	499	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb	.....	.....	6,600	1,650
Clocks and watches	No.	672	4,512	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	401	6,015
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	518,789	95,181	300,193	63,166
White	,,	2,152	754	55,530	12,147
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	778,290	1,44,207	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	} 40	.....	} .....
	No.	600		.....	
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb*	.....	} 1,702	4	} 2
	Yds.	2,028		.....	
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	15,429	.....	24,745
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	2	.....	.....
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	120	66	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware	Val.	.....	7,048	.....	225
Gums and resins	Cwt.	8,638	36,370	10,925	39,043
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Val.	.....	710	.....	3,862
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	3,700	.....	400
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, and manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	552
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	1,264	5,133	718	2,113
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	9	34
Wines and liqueurs	,,	2	18	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	3,522	.....	337
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Excludes quantities of

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
18	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	201	.....	486	.....	1,672
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	153	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	160	.....	13,700	.....	5,230	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	926
.....	.....	100	1,700	679	9,170	12	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2,280	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	111,650	16,525	769	147
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,120	5,257	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	422
.....	.....	.....	.....	348	125	.....	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	.....	20
.....	1,901	.....	607	.....	3,620	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	277	1,409
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	25	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,17,528	.....	.....	.....	74,846	.....	4,71,377
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,575	8	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	418
2	128	17	782	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	77	.....	944	.....	56	.....	251
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,334	.....	535
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	94	2	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	432	3,162	71	531
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	850	.....	538	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
4	150	55	2,103	146	7,290	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

hosiery which are not available.

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.....	204	.....	2,386
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	15,555	.....	20,224
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	.....	100	.....	1,309
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	5	624	1	123
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	78	2,070	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	500	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	2	20
Coke	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corals, real	lb	112	5	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	269	7,525
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	"	.....	.....	108	79
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	3,176	2,787	1,176	807
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	*lb / Yds.	15 /	15	..... / 50	50
Drugs and medicines	Val.	.....	3,16,897	.....	2,54,611
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	4,231	25,478	6,462	34,907
Earthen and porcelainware	Val.	.....	38,406	.....	32,892
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	38	33	120	170
Canvas	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	.....	104	.....	323
Glass and glass ware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	123	4,534	226	6,888
Other ware	Val.	.....	1,22,270	.....	1,20,227
Gums and resins	Cwt.	1	10	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Val.	.....	666	.....	6,999
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	.....	396	.....	299
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	196	.....	220
Jewellery, &c.	"	.....	9,454	.....	15,291
Leather, and manufactures of	"	.....	94	.....	262
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	"	1,897	13,826	10	145
Wines and liqueurs	"	217	2,433	73	777
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.....	405	.....	.....
Matches, lucifer and others	"	.....	145	.....	133
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	20,641	9,56,274	38,427	16,67,170
Wrought	"	369	13,053	119	5,314
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	12

* Excludes quantities of hosiery

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	53	.....	3,567	.....	6,026
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	710	1	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	855	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	.....	2,602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	2	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	210	9	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	886	71	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,685
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	3,938
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,504	1,790	31,293	5,932
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,805	1,274	32,294	4,215
160	70	.....	.....	4,771	1,318	13,272	2,296
.....	}	.....	}	2,155	} 298	.....	} .....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	}	.....	} 4	.....	}	2	} 4
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	745	.....	67,106	.....	58,856
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,336	28,225	2,801	17,657
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	.....	2,549
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,214	2,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	658	.....	64	.....	91,569	.....	1,00,439
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223	.....	2,391
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,173	2,22,065	15,165	2,00,951
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,356	.....	1,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	250	.....	11,576	.....	14,623
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	.....	608
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192	8,630	2,659	12,802
36	267	30	151	335	1,717	358	2,564
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433	.....	6,561
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175	53,231
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	845	1	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

which are not available.

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living ... ... No.	1,619	4,83,630	1,522	5,24,975
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Val.	.....	375	.....	320
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)... ... ... Cwt.	.....	100	.....	.....
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	28,353	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb	12	4	.....	.....
Clock and watches ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal—				
Coals ... ... Tons	9,999	1,07,450	1,626	24,425
Coke ... ... ,,	110	2,860	.....	.....
Corals, real ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, sewing ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lb* / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	.....	4,547	.....	2,874
Dyeing and colouring materials ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthen and porcelainware ... ... Val.	.....	24	.....	.....
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas ... ... ,,	114	45	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	.....	2,637	.....	912
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ware ... ... Val.	.....	3	.....	1
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... Val.	.....	13,837	.....	28,311
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ... ,,	.....	350	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	50
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	.....	7,534	.....	7,794
Leather, and manufactures of ... ... ,,	.....	4,405	.....	
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	143	403	96	288
Spirits ... ... ,,	29	264	10	54
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	236	1,696	904	5,839
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	.....	720	.....	3,570
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	36,092	18,36,098	2,280	1,09,069
Wrought ... ... ,,	90	3,013	17	523
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....

Excludes quantities of hosiery

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,36,197	.....	3,22,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,660	4,85,135	1,681	5,29,360
.....	3,627	.....	2,230	.....	19,44,575	.....	17,57,892
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2,32,009	.....	1,75,597
.....	374	4	320	2,484	4,72,415	2,432	5,62,387
.....	.....	.....	.....	105,301	2,16,212	146,491	3,36,814
.....	4,831	.....	4	.....	1,85,104	.....	1,30,124
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013,286	4,03,151	659,059	2,52,645
.....	.....	4	80	11,858	2,07,805	12,580	1,96,117
357	7,020	397	6,040	77,010	12,25,718	34,014	6,06,133
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,708	81,936	386	7,956
5,156	5,862	1,558	14,451	36,169	4,91,656	48,682	6,42,039
.....	6	.....	.....	537	85,394	731	1,04,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	7,525
4,800	5,700	126,676	1,55,988	14,982,137	1,17,65,668	13,236,284	1,05,71,836
360	80	.....	.....	710,288,732	8,26,79,716	524,144,589	5,75,26,116
6,190	3,157	.....	.....	135,759,147	1,76,99,624	116,097,264	1,49,16,109
.....	.....	.....	.....	84,646,791	1,22,34,202	79,042,160	1,17,10,420
1,508	1,179	.....	223	925,388	8,90,603	116,147	6,45,087
.....		1,320		3,156,934		2,511,931	
.....	.....	.....	.....	339,912	3,91,577	339,021	3,92,025
.....	.....	.....	34	119,112	3,78,633	72,939	3,39,271
.....		8		21,442		341,837	
.....	7,152	.....	7,446	.....	14,85,360	.....	12,95,214
.....	.....	.....	12	9,908	1,93,137	9,753	1,13,144
.....	620	.....	200	.....	3,13,903	.....	3,05,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	501,536	1,69,748	437,022	1,36,539
.....	.....	.....	.....	678,469	3,10,597	832,813	3,82,558
.....	.....	.....	.....	140,953	68,246	186,724	1,27,686
.....	.....	1,876	82	189,109	43,200	79,751	18,389
.....	1,31,691	.....	2,40,495	.....	5,25,610	.....	8,22,871
.....	11,269	824	40,561	7,317	3,37,957	9,772	3,89,572
.....	404	.....	394	.....	9,95,162	.....	9,19,289
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,474	2,71,347	26,573	2,44,022
.....	486	.....	224	.....	20,63,619	.....	18,76,962
.....	.....	.....	2,790	.....	2,58,432	.....	2,78,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	2,313
.....	5,427	.....	12,194	.....	1,99,676	.....	2,12,169
.....	93	.....	67	.....	3,64,113	.....	3,20,561
376	1,120	1,528	4,654	638,639	15,64,866	499,838	11,36,794
223	2,393	123	1,266	302,769	30,21,241	223,043	23,03,586
7,905	58,241	10,641	89,282	219,940	21,37,441	266,111	20,49,007
.....	.....	4	60	4,761	18,195	4,681	24,337
.....	.....	.....	63	.....	30,64,226	.....	35,04,557
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,34,876	.....	2,00,555
.....	.....	1	80	99,952	48,03,178	91,348	40,75,932
702	39,093	1,173	40,638	75,170	36,72,967	68,873	32,10,760
.....	.....	215	8,314	.....	.....	215	8,326

which are not available.

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	952,614	58,67,528	977,477	62,45,439
Other sorts ... ... ,,	69,419	1,62,258	23,307	50,600
Lead ... ... ,,	39,759	7,86,237	52,018	9,26,010
Steel ... ... ,,	22,811	2,25,990	16,533	1,73,852
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	400	18,286	75	3,760
Other sorts ... ... ,,	55	941	11	859
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	92,360	12,79,857	92,559	11,07,532
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	3,612	2,46,794	1,700	1,29,677
Oils ... ... Gals.	134,430	1,54,986	341,794	3,08,637
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	.....	7,33,831	.....	6,22,863
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	15,58,168	.....	12,84,071
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	14,07,429	.....	15,31,723
Railway-plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	21,58,410	.....	48,35,703
Salt ... ... Tons	199,917	29,51,423	211,470	46,32,980
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	263,756	3,27,115	234,035	2,92,592
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	50,825	.....	46,957
Spices ... ... lb	.....	.....	69	53
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	26	402	708	15,594
Tea ... ... lb	473	468	672	575
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	.....	.....	3,008	883
Manufactured ... ... ,,	289,256	1,94,461	373,359	2,10,068
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	2,33,121	.....	2,37,517
Umbrellas ... ... No.	1,461,637	12,84,040	1,892,076	15,65,530
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ... Val.	.....	46,094	.....	59,156
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	5	10	1,230	581
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,269,328	33,18,428	3,886,030	29,40,598
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	13,61,941	.....	15,11,802
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	21,55,479	.....	23,40,254
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	85,11,154	.....	1,70,46,822
Dutiable	.....	16,89,63,673	.....	13,29,05,068
Total ...	.....	17,74,74,827	.....	14,99,51,890
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	3,68,000	.....	60,050
Silver	.....	3,30,20,943	.....	75,18,017
Total ...	.....	3,33,88,943	.....	75,78,067
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	21,08,63,770	.....	15,75,29,957
Government—				
Stores	.....	44,68,880	.....	23,48,083
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	44,68,880	.....	23,48,083

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300	225	1	19	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,553	.....	15,365
.....	59	.....	95	.....	5,063	.....	7,244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,540	.....	40,730
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,973	26,799	2,675	37,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	60	118	656
690	2,656	.....	.....	1,012,736	8,46,456	4,62,745	4,86,251
.....	4,595	.....	.....	.....	95,197	.....	50,282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10
690	1,915	285	1,374	1,647	4,162	3,213	6,910
.....	.....	.....	201	.....	546	.....	1,694
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	110	883	2,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,910	27,549	9,608	12,575	28,830	29,657	20,901	16,828
.....	10	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	1,759
.....	6,325	.....	7,270	.....	12,906	.....	29,651
.....	10,381	.....	7,803	.....	38,798	.....	42,520
.....	76,853	.....	2,12,216	.....	16,99,786	.....	12,40,228
.....	87,234	.....	2,20,019	.....	17,38,584	.....	12,82,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,63,920	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,63,920	.....	.....
.....	87,234	.....	2,20,019	.....	28,02,504	.....	12,82,748
.....	1,100	.....	600	.....	250	.....	760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,100	.....	600	.....	250	.....	760

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	100	500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	181	24,038	59	7,250
Oils ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	.....	2,906	.....	4,420
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	16,258	.....	28,676
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	1,686	.....	1,831
Railway-plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	4,594	53,785	4,795	59,076
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	8	32
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	27,525	61,306	3,772	5,733
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	2,164	.....	3,621
Spices ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	.....	.....	10	1
Manufactured ... ... ,,	150	480	30	165
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	3,440	.....	2,770
Umbrellas ... ... No.	759	2,453	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including fire-wood) ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	20
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	300
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	71,454	.....	1,10,913
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	82,657	.....	1,45,297
Dutiable	.....	15,48,602	.....	14,30,866
Total ...	.....	16,31,259	.....	15,76,163
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	3,50,000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3,50,000	.....	.....
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	19,81,259	.....	15,76,163
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
78	1,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,065	.....	1,061	.....	1,878	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	847	17,258	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	38	.....	50	.....	126	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	502	.....	1,876	.....	200	.....	614
.....	13,983	.....	2,563	.....	1,291	.....	632
.....	2,861	.....	19,535	.....	3,814	.....	.....
.....	16,844	.....	22,098	.....	5,105	.....	632
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,844	.....	22,098	.....	5,105	.....	632
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Metals—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts... ... ... ,,	.....	.....	40	60
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	1,136	1,32,857	5,069	4,13,859
Oils ... ... Gal.	16	37	25	42
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	.....	3,07,441	.....	2,96,082
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	43,979	.....	41,382
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	74,389	.....	1,01,477
Railway-plant and rolling-stock ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	2	.....	83
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	225,691	3,21,917	158,240	2,29,000
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	28,846	25,849	37,257	33,846
Other sorts... ... ... Val.	.....	3,244	.....	3,401
Spices ... ... lb	1,776	466	260,293	31,585
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	59	1,541	1,030	19,409
Tea ... ... lb	323,939	1,99,009	328,216	1,75,154
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	1,603	404	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	24,386	66,583	23,499	63,579
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	1,114	.....	1,036
Umbrellas ... ... No.	68	130	86	398
Wood, timbers, and manufactures of (including firewood) ... ... Val.	.....	1,359	.....	6,509
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	134	173	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	325	.....	200
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	1,84,728	.....	1,32,803
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	95,593	.....	1,19,908
Dutiable	.....	27,95,645	.....	36,09,160
Total ...	.....	28,91,238	.....	37,29,068
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	33,85,125	.....	40,52,574
Silver	.....	83,53,607	.....	47,06,509
Total ...	.....	1,17,38,732	.....	87,59,083
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	1,46,29,970	.....	1,24,88,151
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,466	14,09,430	26,274	11,53,256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	253	2,573	119	1,372
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	90,944	84,027	176	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,233	.....	22,049
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	.....	112
.....	30	.....	65	.....	1,07,152	.....	1,28,860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
1,050	13,492	1,288	21,520	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654	9,926
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985	2,462	29,916	11,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,244,237	20,02,696	13,265,489	19,50,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	345	1,195	16,164
.....	.....	.....	.....	52,248	38,505	108,747	53,677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	47,124	1,35,633	34,822	58,458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536	.....	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	103	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,347	.....	42,729
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2,18,698	.....	2,00,156
.....	.....	.....	64	.....	1,23 600	.....	3,54,920
.....	14,562	.....	22,868	.....	43,69,534	.....	37,99,901
.....	14,562	.....	22,932	.....	44,93,134	.....	41,54,821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,240	.....	1,288
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,00,347	.....	8,07,474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,03,587	.....	808,762
.....	14,562	.....	22,932	.....	56,96,721	.....	49,63,583
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—*contd.*			Rupees.		Rupees
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	179	2,684
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	985,957	8,39,468	783,852	6,22,157
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Val.	.....	50	.....	49,069
Paper and pasteboard	"	.....	2,920	.....	.....
Provisions	"	.....	7,590	.....	12,796
Railway-plant and rolling-stock	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c.	Cwt.	.....	3	.....	.....
Tea	lb	40	40	.....	.....
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	"	63,100	25,033	33,490	14,131
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood)	Val.	.....	1,20,882	.....	6,514
Wool—					
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated	"	.....	84,392	.....	4,64,886
Merchandise—					
Free		.....	2,74,487	.....	11,67,121
Dutiable		.....	11,25,487	.....	1,61,689
	Total	.....	13,99,974	.....	13,28,810
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure		.....	13,99,974	.....	13,28,810
Government—					
Stores		.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—					
Gold		.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of stores and treasure	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE —*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
265	850	497	4,675	8	125	11	88
.....	.....	941	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	632
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	364	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	70,656	1,20,282	140,629	2,46,294
.....	7,286	.....	9,114	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
.....	7,889	.....	1,82,337	.....	1,526	.....	1,056
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,434	1,32,583	20,059	3,81,398	.....	.....	2,050	32,509
.....	3,764	.....	7,463	.....	1,10,441	.....	25,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522	.....	60
1,538	764	9,914	6,557	16,832	2,237	4,464,382	5,34,270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	238	597	1,059	2,366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	17	.....	15,440
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,636	4,665	1,843	1,267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
.....	11,909	.....	12,803	.....	82,388	.....	1,64,361
.....	2,368	.....	1,92,484	.....	1,05,383	.....	8,98,038
.....	3,82,819	.....	4,35,446	.....	3,78,325	.....	6,04,796
.....	3,85,187	.....	6,27,930	.....	4,83,708	.....	15,02,834
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,478	.....	1,00,000
.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....	3,45,280	.....	5,92,500
.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....	4,06,758	.....	6,92,500
.....	3,85,187	.....	6,45,930	.....	8,90,466	.....	21,95,334
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....

H.—

I.—*Quantities and Value of Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official*

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Metal—*contd.*				
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	9	150	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	46	70	.....	.....
Lead ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	212	2,544	.....	.....
All other sorts unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	....	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	80	80	.....	.....
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... ... Val.	.....	41	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions ... ... ,,	.....	21,185	.....	23,406
Railway-plant and rolling-stock... ... ... ,,	.....	98,910	.....	1,08,535
Salt ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, &c. ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	14	294
Tea ... ... lbs.	41	31	.....	.....
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	20	15	.....	.....
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Val.	.....	60	.....	.....
Umbrellas ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, timber, and manufactures of (including firewood) ... ... Val.	.....	19,826	.....	43,784
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	21,978	.....	11,044
Merchandise—				
Free	.....	7,72,729	.....	7,25,039
Dutiable	.....	18,90,532	.....	1,71,030
Total ...	.....	26,63,261	.....	8,96,069
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	2,13,669	.....	2,86,547
Silver	.....	6,44.000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	8,57,669	.....	2,86,547
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	35,20,930	.....	11,82,616
Government—				
Stores	.....	50	.....	2,729
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of stores and treasure ...	.....	50	.....	2,729

TRADE—*continued.*

and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-78	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	952,974	58,69,669	978,264	62,53,386
207	416	.....	.....	69,680	1,62,764	24,288	52,940
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,760	7,86,252	52,019	9,26,030
100	900	41	330	22,911	2,26,890	16,631	1,74,814
1,794	71,966	.....	.....	32,660	14,99,682	26,356	11,57,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	941	11	859
.....	.....	.....	.....	92,825	12,84,974	92,678	11,08,904
.....	.....	44	1,282	4,930	4,03,739	6,885	5,52,432
101,966	71,621	.....	.....	1,384,079	12,70,520	1,266,776	11,77,487
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11,62,344	.....	10,18,962
.....	571	.....	1,906	.....	16,28,283	.....	13,63,981
.....	2,312	.....	3,713	.....	16,71,730	.....	20,29,150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,57,368	.....	49,44,238
2,205	29,910	3,859	77,175	219,173	32,07,992	246,196	52,42,358
.....	17,222	.....	17,059	.....	1,31,444	.....	50,047
.....	.....	.....	.....	225,766	3,21,977	163,020	2,39,614
5,945	5,521	.....	.....	1,341,522	12,71,380	767,725	8,30,250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,56,547	.....	1,04,321
146,837	33,265	56	20	14,411,220	20,39,478	18,000,203	25,22,489
.....	.....	1	30	102	2,291	3,795	68,749
3,815	4,765	.....	.....	380,556	2,42,818	437,635	2,29,406
184	7	50	75	1,787	411	3,199	989
4,719	10,089	12,665	33,403	431,336	4,38,976	482,422	3,90,454
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2,39,317	.....	2,43,391
11	44	1	4	1,462,510	12,86,787	1,893,149	15,68,697
.....	340	.....	1,986	.....	2,00,129	.....	1,76,236
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	1,230	581
53	20	.....	.....	4,354,891	33,80,492	3,918,382	29,71,268
.....	126	.....	.....	.....	13,62,615	.....	15,14,387
.....	30,619	.....	37,301	.....	28,81,633	.....	35,13,932
.....	17,342	.....	2,96,038	.....	1,00,49,766	.....	2,09,99,249
.....	5,52,197	.....	5,06,469	.....	18,38,04,690	.....	14,51,19,272
.....	5,69,539	.....	8,02,507	.....	19,38,54,456	.....	16,61,18,521
.....	3,94,683	.....	31,459	.....	44,26,195	.....	45,31,918
.....	2,29,700	.....	29,020	.....	4,52,07,797	.....	1,36,71,520
.....	6,24,383	.....	60,479	.....	4,96,33,992	.....	1,82,03,438
.....	11,93,922	.....	8,62,886	.....	24,34,88,448	.....	18,43,21,959
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	44,70,790	.....	23,53,672
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	44,70,790	.....	23,53,672

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb	120	165	220	423
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	35,430	2,433	25,300	3,172
White ... ... ,,	1,016	804	90	15
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ... ,,	16,074	1,893	697	196
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... { ,, / No.	.....	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... { lb / Yds.	7 / 3,760	5,161	.....	99
Gum and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	12	203	3,098
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	310	.....	315
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	7,997	15,145	2,501	4,505
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	1	49	.....	6
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	5,60,513	.....	2,63,810
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	5,86,485	.....	2,75,360
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	2	40	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Val.	.....	1,51,864	.....	92,657
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	9,472	5,90,719	7,608	4,52,040
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	2	116
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	947	8,527	2,373	22,500
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	23,068	5,26,843	173,157	39,25,581
Twist and yarn ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds. / No.	250 / 330	245	225	244
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	1,230	.....	3,870
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	63,898	.....	79,076
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	44,030	1,33,94,649	35,539	1,11,55,880
Other sorts ... ... ,,	177,707	9,77,636	126,190	9,90,234
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	113	436	40	194
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	10	34	62	249
Do., not in the husk ... ... ,,	370,278	15,09,834	456,153	25,89,490
Wheat ... ... ,,	4,118,792	1,72,68,038	748,114	34,86,064
Other sorts ... ... ,,	14,320	58,944	4,222	20,912
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	5,486	56,816	8,583	87,035
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	6,038	48,380	6,454	56,719
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	259,352 / 3,527,580	92,28,207	314,337 / 4,242,035	94,84,776
Do., dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	1,731 / 24,198	1,16,119	1,378 / 23,084	1,03,577
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	1,283 / 104,184	71,695	1,069 / 85,293	34,187
Do., dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	874 / 82,706	86,499	2,479 / 320,688	2,09,529
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	89,894	.....	51,357
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	4,493,415	3,03,04,686	4,681,147	3,09,49,161
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	496,496	1,20,591	7,107,441	18,40,274
Other kinds .... { Yds. / Cwt.	151,740 / 1,612	25,807	1,823,628 / 1,482	2,01,955

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure of Bengal during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455	1,640	.. ...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	36	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	150	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	285	.....	290	.....	26,103	.....	8,358
.....	285	.....	290	.....	30,429	.....	8,362
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	220	.....	475	.....	7,373	.....	10,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	85	5,766	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	14	700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,099	23,116	19,355	4,72,264	539	12,008	2,297	58,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
6,618	21,55,166	7,125	22,14,852	29,982	99,76,308	14,045	47,56,563
1,160	12,316	310	1,900	23,978	1,97,570	13,281	87,695
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	53	6,054	23,081	4,294	25,551
891	3,923	.....	.....	73,576	3,11,782	9,009	44,019
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,102	46,379	5,395	54,824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,869	3,54,277	11,603	4,05,053	12,753	4,25,694	12,528	2,93,826
122,460		159,956		158,349		160,222	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	134	6,000	618	24,647	1,952	95,858
.....		6,000		61,200		151,641	
5	1,000	.....	.....	19	1,556	.....	.....
600		... ..		1,400		.....	
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	15,192	.....	10,200
49,107	3,41,850	81,372	5,44,560	6,572	59,237	127,445	9,15,444
.....	.....	30	50	850	170	2,000	580
43,437	5,940	360,960	45,067	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	

H.—

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		ITALY.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE			Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Peice-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	7,561	.....	5,757
Total of Foreign Merchandise		.....	7,561	.....	5,757
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	1,750	.....	5,603
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	1	60	3	230
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	134	3,105	2,752	59,948
Twist and yarn	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	1,367	463,508	837	3,04,879
Other sorts	,,	4,124	25,964	100	562
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	917	2,778	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk	,,	44	270	.....	.....
Wheat	,,	21,412	95,518	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	22	90	.....	.....
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	3,518	35,304	2	20
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	43,401 / 596,019	15,21,347	53,813 / 729,849	15,71,346
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	548 / 7,202	34,194	30 / 570	1,800
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	941 / 54,248	43,007	255 / 11,588	15,884
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	33 / 3,901	4,720
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	.....	.....	5,528
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	3,721	25,107	7,022	48,615
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No	33,750	9,020	14,006	3,213
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	106,218 /	11,617	..... /	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
4,458	2,116	1,064	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
298,359	39,328	263,405	31,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,380	2,561	70,497	13,365	.....	.....	.....	.....
116,174	29,570	129,204	36,696	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,146	.....	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,617		23,476		.....		.....	
1,175	304	1,512	463	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
386	5,645	52	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	30	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	160	30	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,20,862	.....	64,358	.....	2,305	.....	38,957
.....	2,04,893	.....	1,52,846	.....	2,305	.....	38,957
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,395	.....	35,421	.....	956	.....	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	2,425	186	7,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
689	6,859	447	4,397	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	1,768	31	611	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,855	2,144	35,364	15,452	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		50		.....		.....	
.....	516	.....	24	.....	1,260	.....	1,750
.....	23,918	.....	4,509	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,608	38,822	538	4,199	270	2,150	238	1,644
243,244	8,37,034	161,949	7,84,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,497,794	66,41,338	1,559,671	76,22,041	290,894	14,32,103	380,281	21,19,694
126,780	5,43,880	44,387	2,24,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
222,238	7,59,803	163,132	7,59,730	6,156	27,029	4,293	31,447
15	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,102	.....	1,806	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,900	15,426	190,700	35,332	16,320	4,002	21,447	5,032
.....	624	.....	4,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
52		314		.....		.....	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	195	20	.....	.....
White ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ,, / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... lb. / Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gum and resins ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... Cwt.	4,000	6,000	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles, unenumerated ... Val.	.....	15,357	.....	11,673
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	.....	21,377	.....	11,673
INDIAN PRODCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... No.	20	50	.....	.....
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... Val.	.....	2,513	.....	5,502
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... Cwt.	1,787	1,27,793	485	28,595
Coffee ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	.....	.....	1,033	8,025
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	50
Drugs and medicines ... ,,	.....	20,716	.....	24,036
Dying and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... Cwt.	9,826	24,02,661	10,773	29,78,472
Other sorts ... ,,	20,426	2,14,921	27,043	1,44,872
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ,,	.....	.....	75	244
Do. not in the husk ... ,,	.....	.....	1,845	12,510
Wheat ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... Cwt.	58,133	6,37,186	35,986	3,91,788
Hemp—				
Raw ... ,,	190	1,370	179	1,600
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides, raw ... Cwt. / No.	147,311 / 900,629	32,86,240	136,940 / 788,862	26,88,773
Do., dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	20 / 208	1,215	.....	.....
Skins, raw ... Cwt. / No.	30,636 / 2,695,453	17,35,665	26,965 / 2,301,003	14,90,525
Do., dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	3,388 / 358,001	2,58,525	2,578 / 267,000	1,85,975
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—				
Raw ... Cwt.	845,810	40,91,140	1,102,191	53,88,363
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	4,635,800	7,97,947	11,002,524	14,44,311
Other kinds ... Yds. / Cwt.	2,500,332 / 668	3,03,904	2,259,058 / 581	2,68,798

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	1,913	2,560	2,158
420	353	320	64	23,000	3,847	16,698	2,621
200	35	17,427	6,508	156,681	27,888	67,103	15,776
324	65	424	150	11,022	2,120	3,089	1,330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	196	9	9
.....		.....		230		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	243	3,958	3	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	272	1,374	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,360	6	815
.....	574	.....	1,342	.....	53,348	.....	29,924
.....	1,027	.....	8,064	.....	96,004	.....	52,669
.....	.....	62	175	2	700	5	1,375
.....	2,698	.....	1,089	.....	8,663	.....	12,856
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	750	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	513	134	.....	.....
10,916	3,824	43,652	14,179	5,847	2,600	6,516	2,587
.....	6	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1,733	.....	561
1	75	.....	.....	5	1,273	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	291	2,849	44	394
.....	.....	.....	.....	89,522	3,16,484	64,273	2,96,106
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,466	1,12,153	23,583	57,873
328,074	14,55,675	451,154	23,41,128	2,616,460	1,20,54,427	2,485,841	1,23,78,071
.....	.....	.....	.....	664	2,816	1,222	6,540
27	103	4	20	119,984	4,76,779	48,747	2,64,390
.....	.....	.....	.....	220	2,454	12	140
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....		.....		.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526	.....	1,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	317,704	83,588	196,707	52,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	416	13,300	2,507
.....		.....		44		.....	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.		CHINA.			
		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lb	71,000	30,019	36,500	15,575
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	3,159	486	38,617	3,955
White	,,	782	291	60	13
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods	,, / No.	..... / 220	440	..... / 60	10
Other sorts of manufactures	lb / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins	Cwt.	.....	2	.....	.....
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	4	340	2	160
All others, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	16
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	.....	40,317	.....	27,814
Total of Foreign Merchandise	...	.....	71,895	.....	47,543
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTRES.					
Animals, living	No.	1,030	5,844	855	6,355
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Val.	.....	14,042	.....	11,310
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	20
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	70,647	19,85,037	145,905	40,78,998
Twist and yarn	lb	8,000	3,375	500	187
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	25 /	60	..... /	.....
Other sorts	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	,,	.....	63,879	.....	68,306
Dyeing and colouring materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	876	28,634	745	30,761
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	,,	1,566	5,425	774	3,628
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk	,,	24,265	1,18,193	3,432	22,230
Wheat	,,	1	6	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	229	845	113	657
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	,,	30	360	53	618
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	17 / 1,500	975
Do., dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No	..... /	.....	29 / 4,000	2,815
Jewellery, precious stones, &c.	Val.	.....	2,600	.....	.....
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	28	198	.....	.....
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	2,104,628	3,21,213	7,482,731	11,05,761
Other kinds	Yds. / Cwt.	2,300 /	253	10,615 /	1,880

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	600	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	33,544	9,197	29,337	4,484
1,039	226	810	665	86,996	20,837	111,731	23,239
816	204	537	463	9,139	4,064	40,664	8,413
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2,191	.....	135
36		.....		8,094		291	
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	830	32	1,868
.....		.....		645		1,292	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568
120	120	.....	.....	284	2,580	180	2,020
.....	5	.....	.....	2	223	.....	.....
.....	6,939	.....	3,456	.....	3,46,697	.....	2,55,772
.....	7,300	.....	4,584	.....	3,87,259	.....	2,96,439
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,630	84,219	8,335	93,189
.....	1,940	.....	255	.....	61,868	.....	1,03,506
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2,550	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	185	20	320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	45
84	275	130	194	15,906	9,561	18,100	8,357
3		.....		258		.....	
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	563	.....	669
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,277	.....	14,246
1,137	2,86,255	1,163	3,07,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	692	18,567	255	7,549
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,365	82,515	18,470	90,811
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	59	89	267
37,781	1,45,716	26,514	1,36,326	43,253	2,02,025	57,405	3,01,628
.....	.....	.....	.....	27,541	1,18,872	20,784	1,04,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200	34,034	4,440	23,354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	5	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	14		48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	350	5	735
.....	.....	.....	.....	712		308	
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,265	7	538
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800		400	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,58,182	.....	2,84,017
.....	.....	.....	.....	342	2,752	328	2,670
79,000	16,538	70,000	14,300	6,364,838	16,16,323	6,090,649	14,43,223
.....	.....	.....	.....	75,278	14,340	15	5,603
.....		.....		428		316	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
White ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ... ,, / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts of manufactures ... ... lb / Yds.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	1,800	4,025	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	30
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	33,988	.....	5,860
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	.....	38,013	.....	5,890
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	.....	.....	2	375
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., excluding hosiery) ... ... Val.	.....	7,118	.....	2,849
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... ... ,,	218	2,528	266	2,621
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	40	341	37	217
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... ,,	3,641	12,378	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	.....	7	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	55,446	3,66,381	89,144	6,97,274
Wheat ... ... ,,	12,000	66,000	10	49
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	2,560	9,027
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	.....	.....	60	600
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... ,,	225	1,812	98	1,000
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	53 / 912	2,712	146 / 1,924	5,465
Do., dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	..... / 1	10	..... /	.....
Do., dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	..... / 2	35	..... /	.....
Jewellery, precious stones, &c. ... ... Val.	.....	88	.....	500
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	20,692	1,40,382	20,298	1,45,382
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	8,589,122	29,81,862	8,501,290	30,46,808
Other kinds ... ... Yds. / Cwt.	62,164 / 2,466	46,203	..... / 202	2,021

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
1,054	806	24,335	9,709	79,182	35,619	64,679	27,850
19,629	2,907	25,226	3,332	413,736	58,571	338,993	48,987
1,890	576	13,947	4,667	262,439	54,858	231,665	64,248
24,250	4,180	24,909	4,481	177,799	42,096	199,524	51,729
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	6,819	.....	3,524
24		.....		26,991		23,828	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	6,527	1,553	2,370
.....		.....		4,725		1,292	
96	1,481	136	1,904	727	11,138	394	6,052
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	883
187	1,608	115	916	15,664	33,693	2,828	7,701
61	2,986	161	7,718	74	4,783	197	10,416
.....	51,595	.....	91,911	.....	12,66,444	.....	8,09,312
.....	66,175	.....	1,24,638	.....	15,21,008	.....	10,33,072
17	348	33	1,425	8,701	91,201	9,292	1,02,894
.....	15,239	.....	19,395	.....	3,05,639	.....	3,01,378
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,381	7,35,828	8,093	4,80,635
.....	.....	21	1,125	64	2,579	226	9,771
235	2,250	404	4,043	2,108	20,349	4,543	41,906
.....	.....	1	34	95,598	25,52,627	343,538	85,96,144
350	194	.....	.....	9,087	3,773	623	232
32,714	20,745	51,349	28,405	70,497	39,454	152,336	69,428
.....		.....		593		50	
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3,585	.....	6,531
.....	609	.....	1,922	.....	1,91,060	.....	1,89,881
6,436	17,57,173	5,265	13,70,601	99,402	3,04,37,068	74,747	2,30,88,814
440	8,523	548	6,496	233,612	15,28,233	169,329	12,76,493
503	2,043	12,874	61,628	362,811	12,59,093	258,380	12,36,974
106	367	34	109	40,604	1,12,620	23,846	58,752
609,575	29,39,376	862,841	46,92,738	5,879,918	2,68,88,419	6,378,580	3,34,38,744
164,405	7,09,836	66,553	3,57,217	4,546,062	1,91,20,671	890,079	42,17,414
7,533	33,847	10,448	65,036	379,709	13,91,474	237,959	11,83,473
9	142	16	227	71,513	7,78,821	50,107	5,35,252
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,608	52,672	6,731	59,319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,608	.....	.....
793	18,681	2,303	60,762	472,532	1,48,37,158	531,774	1,45,12,501
7,543		25,526		5,313,492		6,108,974	
.....	15	38	660	2,300	1,51,618	1,451	1,06,287
1		105		31,623		23,807	
.....	.....	.....	20	33,493	18,75,284	30,397	16,44,194
.....		3		2,915,798		2,557,288	
.....	25	.....	25	4,311	3,49,905	5,126	4,03,102
1		1		445,510		595,990	
.....	2,450	.....	2,517	.....	6,71,104	.....	3,57,105
30,113	2,33,760	60	600	5,450,093	3,51,79,912	6,019,863	3,79,94,735
2,368,561	9,80,436	3,223,434	11,11,951	25,093,969	69,47,116	43,962,659	1,01,03,053
19,600	3,895	119,845	13,431	2,964,069	4,12,999	4,586,821	5,45,270
45		29		5,315		2,924	

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	7,292	2,34,041	7,638	1,89,950
Shell ... ... ,,	56,667	20,43,341	38,187	12,99,730
Other kinds ... ... ,,	13,460	4,15,266	15,910	4,96,116
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	552,879	7,50,837	985,645	14,90,512
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	20	10
Opium ... ... Chests.	.....	.....	3	3,600
Opium ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	4	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	67,677	.....	46,802
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	217,856	21,21,135	179,918	17,15,733
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,383,233	2,49,47,813	2,401,122	1,47,10,746
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	1,633,610	92,52,267	1,275,852	77,47,506
Poppy ... ... ,,	247,241	14,52,426	178,268	11,84,901
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	4,853	57,460	6,961	49,046
Other sorts ... ... ,,	423	3,440	2,601	17,996
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	677,444	18,59,175	454,896	13,55,296
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	5,42,295	.....	8,14,223
Spices ... ... lb	715,010	58,886	1,616,642	1,24,783
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	257,079	24,33,419	27,550	2,84,210
Tea ... ... lb	33,133,438	3,01,26,090	34,056,431	3,10,14,093
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	6,324,129	3,26,588	5,972,789	3,28,759
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,614	2,695	2,522	2,468
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	315	28,409	1,335	1,08,741
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	1	35	.....	30
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	900	.....	1,362
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	84,160	23,119	276,426	81,158
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	102	5,606	41	4,112
Other sorts ... ... lb	92,514	1,37,030	90,956	1,88,125
Other sorts ... ... Yds.	5,991		1,453	
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	9,78,283	.....	10,42,217
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	13,51,95,054	.....	11,46,10,411
Dutiable	.....	1,73,58,700	.....	1,55,32,331
Total ...	.....	15,25,53,754	.....	13,01,42,742
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	15,31,40,239	.....	13,04,18,102
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	5,96,760
Silver	.....	116	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	116	.....	5,96,760
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	15,31,40,355	.....	13,10,14,862
Government—				
Stores	.....	7,937	.....	837
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	7,937	.....	837

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	476	19,610	50	472
1,531	50,880	2,348	70,791	7,149	2,27,251	4,912	1,46,628
151	6,444	34	1,173	793	26,212	517	17,078
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,327	12,392	16,245	24,809
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	209	.....	100	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,963	1,24,709	32,633	2,85,220
.....	.....	.....	.....	150,536	8,34,522	2,002	14,014
.....	.....	.....	.....	197,051	10,32,682	163,582	9,87,252
.....	.....	.....	.....	199,906	11,78,347	60,792	4,00,784
7	59	.....	.....	219,959	15,06,751	241,881	16,95,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	24
.....	.....	14	7	548,158	29,52,883	579,454	24,07,288
.....	70	.....	7,750	.....	3,68,448	.....	3,66,341
61,637	5,536	16,016	1,244	39,200	3,850	784	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	67,503	7,24,434	.....	.....
2,611	2,287	30	30	1,996	1,993	2,223	1,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	35,200	2,312	637,494	30,591
200	250	.....	.....	5	6	80	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	450	.....	60	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	365
.....	.....	3	300	1,743	1,05,036	1,172	85,481
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,344	5,893	714	650
.....	.....	.....	.....	259	52,095	5	65,125
.....	1,232	.....	5,659	.....		.....	
.....	7,52,146	.....	14,91,018	.....	1,00,13,821	.....	79,38,063
.....	22,12,490	.....	22,86,874	.....	1,02,52,564	.....	49,45,820
.....	29,64,636	.....	37,77,892	.....	2,02,66,385	.....	1,28,83,883
.....	29,64,921	.....	37,78,182	.....	2,02,96,814	.....	1,28,92,245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,150
.....	29,64,921	.....	37,78,182	.....	2,02,96,814	.....	1,28,96,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050	.....	100

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II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Benyal

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	20	700	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	1,921	56,537	571	15,543
Other kinds ... ... ,,	5	165	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests. / Cwt.	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	100	.....	183
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	10,768	1,04,085	2,554	21,911
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	18,525	1,18,419	1,000	6,650
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	14,044	92,603	3,507	21,519
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	220	1,500
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	26,491	1,95,278	2,002	15,697
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2,001	12,281	15,754	1,06,829
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	265,415	21,88,026	223,285	17,74,724
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	114	.....	4,600
Spices ... ... lb	1,120	150	.....	.....
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	19,468	2,17,448	6	149
Tea ... ... lb	221	221	2,940	2,770
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	1,888,900	77,355	812,512	66,240
Manufactured ... ... ,,	23	33	63	100
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	2	191	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C. Tons	.....	.....	3	380
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	224	100
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... lb / Yds.	75 /	35	..... / 24	100
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	62,575	.....	38,292
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	48,78,475	.....	37,79,213
Dutiable	.....	5,20,480	.....	3,20,422
Total ...	.....	53,98,955	.....	40,99,635
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	54,06,516	.....	41,05,392
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of exports of merchandise and treasure ...	.....	54,06,516	.....	41,05,392
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
190,229	2,78,546	159,800	2,51,378	5,477	7,900	2,691	3,392
537	1,633	15	405	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	33,020	79	95,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
37		111		.....		.....	
.....	3,98,804	.....	2,20,807	.....	24,983	.....	12,736
16,820	1,82,418	18,069	1,74,909	.....	.....	.....	.....
241	1,546	81	516	27,068	1,83,074	.....	.....
1,689	10,676	237	1,542	.....	.....	125	788
111	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	2,281	25	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,702	45,251	1,903	15,710	234	3,600	161	1,457
4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,307	.....	48,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
398,527	37,288	105,796	11,337	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	373	7	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,450	375	2,465	1,297	.....	.....	1,000	625
680,061	1,15,496	391,636	72,822	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,236	1,002	88	12	120	100	100	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	259	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,848	6,600	14,464	3,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....					
.....	3,69,897	.....	2,55,343	.....	301	.....	223
.....	37,91,123	.....	30,36,550	.....	2,55,355	.....	59,298
.....	66,41,338	.....	76,22,051	.....	14,32,103	.....	21,19,694
.....	1,04,32,461	.....	1,06,58,601	.....	16,87,458	.....	21,78,992
.....	1,06,37,154	.....	1,08,11,447	.....	16,89,763	.....	22,17,949
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,06,37,154	.....	1,08,11,447	.....	16,89,763	.....	22,17,949
.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....

H.—.

II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	Rupees.			Rupees.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	1,781	35,723	568	4,760
Shell ... ... ,,	10,903	4,46,518	17,541	6,59,704
Other kinds ... ... ,,	351	13,082	1,175	41,123
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	8,207	11,096	9,946	13,581
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... { Chests.	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	598	.....	1,535
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	56,342	5,24,484	79,186	7,06,749
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	567,696	34,14,019	536,529	33,97,085
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	29	169	.....	.....
Poppy ... ... ,,	29	154	.....	.....
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	198	1,584	504	4,036
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,173	8,213	544	4,658
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	5,583	.....	8,358
Spices ... ... lb	463,828	41,079	1,732,178	1,29,369
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	70,087	7,23,407	4,006	48,070
Tea ... ... lb	9,392	8,463	17,105	12,513
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	204	247	.....	.....
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	100,470	24,162
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	200	4	980
Other sorts ... ... { lb	4,860	4,383	11,248	7,836
{ Yds.	239		30	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	67,430	.....	71,769
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	1,63,26,017	.....	1,65,06,974
Dutiable	.....	28,62,261	.....	36,91,753
Total ...	.....	1,91,88,278	.....	2,01,98,727
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	1,92,09,655	.....	2,02,10,400
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	1,92,09,655	.....	2,02,10,400
Government—				
Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	59	93	55,271	83,015	41,248	64,296
28	1,533	24	288	2	9	.....	.....
.....	}	.....	}	89	} 1,09,255	76	} 87,990
.....		.....		131		108	
.....	389	.....	191	.....	14,501	.....	7,222
.....	.....	.....	.....	692	3,186	633	681
.....	.....	.....	.....	240	1,320	94	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	920	23	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	240	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,554	42,017	1,573	10,978
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,566	1,59,767	13,365	1,63,993
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,733	.....	11,723	.....	21,172	.....	17,105
18,562	1,632	116,398	11,127	361,845	40,508	102,327	8,685
1,775	29,019	200	3,837	22,912	3,37,292	11,939	1,98,350
51	52	896	450	2,195	2,186	3,115	3,115
6,205	599	3,068	263	8,749	1,651	6, 35	936
41,216	3,610	36,275	3,539	19,671	2,607	12,455	1,465
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	1,617	.....	1,074	.....	523
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	2	40
.....	}	.....	}	224	} 375	216	} 336
.....		.....		10		.....	
.....	3,062	.....	6,622	.....	5,82,343	.....	4,84,892
.....	58,362	.....	55,273	.....	23,04,950	.....	16,92,121
.....	14,55,750	.....	23,41,128	.....	1,21,67,853	.....	1,29,35,944
.....	15,14,112	.....	23,96,401	.....	1,44,72,803	.....	1,46,28,065
.....	15,15,139	.....	24,04,465	.....	1,45,68,807	.....	1,46,80,734
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,063
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	47,50,000
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	47,56,063
.....	15,15,139	.....	24,05,465	.....	1,45,68,807	.....	1,94,36,797
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,428	.....	17,867
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,428	.....	17,867

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II.—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal*

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	96	3,016	242	8,449
Other kinds ... ... ,,	4	172	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	91,573	1,29,260	83,104	1,25,561
Other sorts ... ... ,,	16	1,120	27	1,968
Opium ... ... { Chests.	40,234	5,11,06,557	45,891	5,66,68,451
{ Cwt.	59,004		67,239	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	30,892	.....	30,730
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	58,230	5,79,524	61,878	6,34,302
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	1	9	.....	.....
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	1	3
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	100	748
Other sorts ... ... ,,	295	2,499	5	56
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	1,860	.....	1,494
Spices ... ... lb	1,322	162	2	13
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	7	.....	3
Tea ... ... lb	8,992	8,084	214	191
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	448	100	.....	.....
Manufactured ... ... ,,	5,318	1,956	5,944	2,396
Wax (including candles) ... ... Cwt.	182	16,446	35	2,813
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C.Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	2,382	.....	15,350
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	4	670	2	140
Other sorts ... ... { lb	5	60	15	170
{ Yds.	3			
All other articles unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	1,92,958	.....	1,95,410
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	5,45,66,317	.....	6,29,91,970
Dutiable	.....	1,21,381	.....	30,679
Total ...	.....	5,46,27,698	.....	6,30,22,649
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	.....	5,46,99,593	.....	6,30,70,192
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	370	.....	.....
Silver	.....	3,41,000	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3,41,370	.....	.....
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and treasure ...	.....	5,50,40,963	.....	6,30,70,192
Government—				
Stores	.....	28	.....	...
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	28	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	50	146	4,631	211	6,942
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	124,065	1,74,582	145,892	2,25,523
.....	.....	1	15	48	4,701	69	3,392
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,357	1,15,21,524	8,881	1,05,67,680
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,727		13,057	
.....	82	.....	54	.....	1,20,254	.....	1,26,974
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,639	39,670	4,027	41,349
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	8	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	194	51	372
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	175	6	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,422	70,988	14,477	1,03,973
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,300	.....	.....
.....	4,363	.....	2,611	.....	52,516	.....	18,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	57,900	5,472	82,176	8,840
1	32	1	24	376	7,234	288	2,164
127	127	20	20	1,054	1,058	2,320	2,320
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,571	3,504	33,423	6,567
1,451	131	276	21	76,058	16,550	114,799	26,920
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,573	2,21,878	843	65,341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1,711	26	620
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,338	1,775	1,200	1,291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		8	
.....	372	.....	3,693	.....	2,94,333	.....	3,17,453
.....	23,860	.....	21,287	.....	1,51,58,136	.....	1,37,03,949
.....	4,31,971	.....	4,43,943	.....	2,06,715	.....	3,08,847
.....	4,55,831	.....	4,65,230	.....	1,53,64,851	.....	1,40,12,796
.....	4,63,331	.....	4,69,814	.....	1,57,52,110	.....	1,43,09,235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	200
.....	4,63,331	.....	4,69,814	.....	1,57,52,170	.....	1,43,09,435
.....	37	.....	2,632	.....	2,03,375	.....	30,740
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	.....	2,632	.....	2,03,375	.....	30,740

H.—

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Lac—				
Dye ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell ... ... ,,	341	11,353	378	13,784
Other kinds ... ... ,,	4	180	.....	.....
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	428,847	5,60,898	608,132	8,57,469
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ... Chests.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cwt.	.....		.....	
Provisions ... ... Val.	.....	12,452	.....	12,012
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,156	11,051	179	1,889
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	4,231	27,729	1,698	11,379
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	.....	.....	4	23
Poppy ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	65	20	214
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures ... ... Val.	.....	35	.....	958
Spices ... ... lb.	9,613	840	448	30
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ... ... lb.	22,717	21,329	59,448	57,865
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	.....	.....	4,746	1,186
Manufactured ... ... ,,	48	60	3,508	545
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood—				
Teak ... ...C. Tons	8	800	41	6,099
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.....	120	.....	310
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	.....	.....	2	50
Other sorts ... ... lb.	196	200	.....	25
Yds.	.....		3	
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	.....	19,573	.....	21,663
Indian produce and manufactures—				
Free	.....	39,15,626	.....	41,88,631
Dutiable	.....	3,77,921	.....	7,11,058
Total ...	.....	42,93,547	.....	48,99,689
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	.....	43,31,560	.....	49,05,579
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...				
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	.....	43,31,560	.....	49,05,579
Government—				
Stores	.....	960	.....	150
Treasure—				
Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Treasure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	.....	960	.....	150

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and Indian Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure during the official years 1877-78 *and* 1878-79 – concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,569	2,90,074	8,256	1,95,182
.....	.....	11	345	78,754	28,43,527	64,402	22,21,966
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,768	4,61,521	17,636	5,55,495
11,053	17,070	26,475	43,573	1,476,922	20,25,596	2,079,237	31,00,187
58	5,282	13	1,865	689	14,278	169	7,943
.....	.....	1	1,245	49,706 / 72,899	6,27,70,356	54,931 / 80,520	6,74,24,516
.....	.....	1					
.....	1,06,917	.....	1,32,441	.....	7,77,749	.....	5,91,954
9,170	96,356	3,059	31,686	388,636	37,86,618	382,136	36,14,429
47,530	2,45,350	22,064	1,40,877	5,199,353	2,97,73,810	2,964,598	1,82,81,848
7,414	32,874	38,359	2,60,519	1,854,016	1,04,22,385	1,481,744	90,19,638
.....	.....	9,762	73,216	447,354	26,32,155	249,048	16,60,453
.....	.....	.....	.....	258,387	17,85,430	253,271	17,77,395
287	2,589	494	5,553	40,110	3,08,695	42,326	4,20,463
3,914	18,940	8,197	30,676	1,494,950	70,20,328	1,265,836	55,67,991
.....	15,243	.....	17,988	.....	10,60,739	.....	13,19,649
130,193	10,852	203,637	15,373	2,255,757	2,06,255	3,976,404	3,10,851
6,615	98,182	2,106	34,175	445,847	45,70,847	46,103	5,70,965
1,634	1,635	27,096	25,117	33,136,878	3,01,73,900	34,175,303	3,11,22,296
314,732	25,322	2,205,730	62,892	9,279,905	5,52,927	10,067,933	5,70,256
99,967	16,647	96,648	12,494	249,131	45,894	272,758	50,162
45	3,638	.....	.....	3,117	2,70,562	2,213	1,76,904
26	2,589	11	858	35	3,424	55	7,367
.....	184	.....	1,451	.....	5,858	.....	21,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	84,160	23,119	378,620	1,05,785
9	1,087	4	1,115	1,951	1,14,330	1,270	93,097
84	205	.....	50	128,488	1,56,556	118,798	2,02,323
51		5		6,553		1,543	
.....	28,870	.....	42,116	.....	26,48,329	.....	25,50,497
.....	27,69,447	.....	26,72,199	.....	24,99,48,689	.....	23,27,46,957
.....	46,96,916	.....	60,63,793	.....	6,07,38,443	.....	5,93,54,337
.....	74,66,363	.....	87,35,992	.....	31,06,87,132	.....	29,21,01,294
.....	75,32,538	.....	88,60,630	.....	31,22,08,140	.....	29,31,34,366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	6,06,473
.....	1,05,550	.....	7,800	.....	4,46,726	.....	47,59,500
.....	1,05,550	.....	7,800	.....	4,47,096	.....	53,65,973
.....	76,38,088	.....	88,68,430	.....	31,26,55,236	.....	29,85,00,339
.....	919	.....	.....	.....	2,26,734	.....	52,402
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	919	.....	.....	.....	2,26,734	.....	52,402

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—*Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty, on import and export, at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Apparel	97,401	97,346	88,133	87,937
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	4,21,986	4,21,484	3,76,076	3,75,811
Manufactures	55,13,144	55,06,700	41,39,295	41,30,632
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	1,04,854	1,03,093	94,364	94,183
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	39,549	39,515	31,646	31,639
Spirits	10,64,630	10,59,391	10,18,703	10,15,445
Wines and liqueurs	3,29,055	3,28,265	3,03,141	3,00,680
Other sorts	632	632	1,021	1,017
Metals—				
Copper	4,31,631	4,31,585	3,88,192	3,88,052
Iron	73,552	72,773	74,586	74,270
Tin	81,621	81,498	65,927	65,556
Other sorts	1,29,765	1,29,058	1,43,737	1,43,460
Provisions	74,936	74,892	84,462	84,014
Railway plant and rolling-stock	53,406	53,406	.....	.....
Salt	2,56,69,262	2,53,62,461	2,24,04,388	2,21,94,208
Silk	85,447	84,842	57,254	57,134
Spices	1,08,943	1,07,418	1,08,895	1,08,343
Sugar	80	80	2,912	2,912
Wool—manufactures of	2,37,790	2,36,857	2,23,923	2,22,509
All other articles	6,92,191	6,84,672	4,79,531	4,74,057
Total duty on imports { Including salt	3,52,09,925	3,48,75,968	3,00,86,186	2,98,51,859
Total duty on imports { Excluding "	95,40,663	95,13,507	76,81,798	76,57,651
Exports.				
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo	4,11,453	4,07,504	3,11,548	3,05,311
Grain and Pulse—	12,380	10,564	6,605	5,035
Rice in the husk	16,36,073	15,06,894	17,46,848	16,46,996
Rice not in the husk	1,59,652	1,53,332	1,02,032	98,706
Lac—				
Shell	24,781	24,034	22,772	22,095
Other kinds	.....	.....	21	2
All other articles				
Total duty on exports	22,44,339	*21,02,328	21,89,826	20,78,145
Grand total, duty on imports and exports (exclusive of penalty duty)	3,74,54,264	3,69,78,296	3,22,76,012	3,19,30,004

* Rs. 11 on account of refunds paid on pulse and seeds not deducted.

II.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—*Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years* 1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

PORTS.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	80,87,767	86,30,776	7,54,686	7,59,036	88,42,453	93,89,812	18,611	7,170
„ Sind	1,326	.....	458	400	1,784	400	.....	.....
„ Madras	34,84,671	35,51,628	3,69,655	4,59,436	38,54,326	40,11,064	20,95,586	5,63,201
„ British Burmah ...	46,94,495	53,66,649	1,71,352	1,56,761	48,65,847	55,23,410	35,23,806	47,35,720
From British ports in other provinces, total...	1,62,68,259	1,75,49,053	12,96,151	13,75,633	1,75,64,410	1,89,24,686	56,38,003	53,04,091
From British ports within the Presidency ...	44,90,456	41,92,054	48,86,103	38,55,935	93,76,559	80,47,989	36,25,330	30,68,101
From Goa	.....	.....	119	392	119	392	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry ...	1,439	2,022	9,487	10,423	10,926	12,445	4,00,000	15,000
„ Cutch	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	288	.....	.....
„ Kattywar—Beyt ...	.....	1,375	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal...	1,75,363	17,078	140	.....	1,75,503	17,078	.....	.....
„ Travancore—Allepey	7,41,262	4,40,011	6,814	24,526	7,48,076	4,64,537	.....	.....
Colochel ...	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Porcot ...	.....	5,616	.....	.....	.....	5,616	.....	.....
From Indian ports not British, total	9,18,064	4,66,102	17,060	35,629	9,35,124	5,01,731	4,00,000	15,000
From all ports, total ...	2,16,76,779	2,22,07,209	61,99,314	52,67,197	2,78,76,093	2,74,74,406	96,63,333	83,87,192
Government stores and treasure	2,47,595	2,78,313	1,18,061	2,79,786	3,65,656	5,58,099	89,51,528	40,89,993
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	2,15,46,710	95,01,226	5,02,678	4,87,242	2,20,49,388	99,88,468	.....	.....
„ Sind	66,156	16,105	3,216	1,806	69,372	17,911	.....	.....
„ Madras	6,19,94,124	1,60,52,649	42,04,910	19,75,977	6,61,99,034	1,80,28,626	2,51,467	32,186
„ British Burma ...	1,83,82,395	1,35,95,268	1,25,14,110	76,63,922	3,08,96,505	2,12,59,190	2,22,10,020	44,72,167
To British ports in other provinces total ...	10,19,89,385	3,91,65,248	1,72,24,914	1,01,28,947	11,92,14,299	4,92,94,195	2,24,61,487	45,04,353
To British ports within the Presidency ...	49,28,773	44,47,789	49,60,460	45,73,554	98,89,233	90,21,343	41,04,687	35,10,908
To Goa	.....	.....	20	5	20	5	.....	.....
„ Pondicherry ...	9,79,500	54,079	9,668	6,178	9,89,168	60,257	.....	.....
„ Cutch—Mandoi ...	11,824	18,992	170	.....	11,994	18,992	.....	.....
„ Kattywar—Serryah Bunder	.....	10,057	.....	63	.....	10,120	.....	.....
Nowanagar ...	.....	18,536	.....	.....	.....	18,536	.....	.....
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	5,72,003	6,14,742	610	350	5,72,613	6,15,092	.....	.....
„ Travancore—Allepey	23,844	1,00,236	1,027	429	24,871	1,00,665	69,600	.....
Colochel ...	7,610	3,116	1,344	35	8,954	3,151	.....	.....
Porcot	.....	16,672	.....	.....	.....	16,672	.....	.....
Quilon	.....	8,160	.....	.....	.....	8,160	.....	.....
To Indian ports not British, total	15,94,781	8,44,590	12,839	7,060	16,07,620	8,51,650	69,600	.....
To all ports, total ...	10,85,12,939	4,44,57,627	2,21,98,213	1,47,09,561	13,07,11,152	5,91,67,188	2,66,35,774	80,15,261
Government stores and treasure	7,29,689	5,15,646	4,35,814	2,26,506	11,65,513	7,42,152	9,22,500	14,54,500

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	121	214,055	133	232,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	204	267,683	213	291,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	991	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	9	11,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	1,488	5	6,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	4	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern coast ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam ...	2	2,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	5,128	60	54,844	.....	.....	1	618
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	821	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	2	818	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	18	20,704	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	1,110	54	70,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam ...	3	3,488	3	3,488	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	11	8,373	9	7,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam ...	14	13,976	51	57,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	4,527	8	3,617	8	1,920	6	1,415
China—Hong-Kong	Steam ...	24	35,730	25	35,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	4	734	1	275	1	101
Persia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	790	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	45	32,225	44	30,021	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	11	13,810	21	18,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,943	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	7	5,407	32	19,903	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	209	302,383	274	381,843	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	243	307,526	430	497,372	9	2,195	8	2,134
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	208	307,029	301	412,165	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	301	378,524	485	579,068	7	1,434	2	546

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign year 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the Year* 1877-78.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	1	226	...	.....	.....	.....	3	4,547	2	2,654	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
13	10,869	2	2,010	...	.....	2	1,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	1,198	3	2,046	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,510	2	1,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	1	227	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	540	38	22,483	...	.....	1	406	.....	.....	1	235	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	414	20	9,789	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9	11,679	16	21,637	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	235	.....	.....	3	1,875	2	1,224
1	822	13	10,686	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	296	3	1,180	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	793	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	651
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	1	567	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	4	1,648	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
14	11,691	15	12,696	4	3,453	4	3,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
6	3,241	71	38,166	...	.....	1	406	13	16,461	19	24,526	3	1,875	3	1,875
16	13,703	15	12,881	6	5,180	6	5,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	961	51	23,570	2	1,518	1	921	18	21,483	25	30,552	4	2,350	5	2,439

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	943	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,547	3	2,880
Austria	Steam ...	3	4,125	3	4,125	3	4,125	3	4,125
	Sailing ...	1	1,094	.....	.....	1	1,094	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10,869	4	3,736
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,198	3	2,046
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,510	2	1,727
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	227
Egypt	Steam ...	.....	.....	1	1,094	.....	.....	1	1,094
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	540	40	23,124
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	414	20	9,789
North America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11,679	16	21,637
Arabia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	7	6,007	7	5,528	11	8,117	9	6,752
Ceylon	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	822	13	10,686
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	296	3	1,180
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	793	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	647	.....	.....	1	647	1	651
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	865	2	1,548	1	865	3	2,115
Other countries ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	2	475	4	1,182	2	475	8	2,830
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	3	4,125	4	5,219	21	19,269	23	21,368
	Sailing ...	12	9,088	13	8,258	34	30,665	107	73,231
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	2	1,682	22	18,883	23	19,744
	Sailing ...	8	5,554	10	6,733	34	31,866	92	64,215

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign year 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78.—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79.				GRAND TOTAL, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	122	214,998	133	232,953	146	244,485	155	255,276
.....	.....	.....	.....	207	272,230	216	293,990	237	311,993	301	404,304
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,125	4	5,116	.....	.....	1	864
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10,869	13	14,792	16	13,902	8	8,217
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,626	8	8,416	2	2,102	12	11,105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	899	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,510	6	7,294	4	3,567	15	18,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,518	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	754	.....	.....	8	1,329	.....	.....	4	720
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,909	1	1,094	2	2,241	4	4,833
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5,668	101	78,586	2	2,016	88	71,361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	821	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	414	22	10,607	.....	.....	9	4,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	998	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,460	.....	.....	1	810
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20,704	3	3,632	14	15,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	978	2	3,553
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12,789	70	92,221	16	16,528	65	75,578
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,488	3	3,488	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	81	22	16,490	19	14,785	17	12,862	18	11,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14,798	64	67,941	4	5,197	67	72,817
7	619	5	613	20	7,362	22	6,825	19	5,801	20	8,958
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	35,730	25	35,033	24	32,970	25	34,764
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	887
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	793	.....	.....	3	2,244	1	898
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2,592	28	3,000	25	2,867	33	3,835	21	2,185	26	2,773
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	647	2	1,441	2	1,519	3	2,218
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	32,225	44	30,021	31	19,007	39	26,015
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	510	1	271	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	14,675	24	20,304	38	44,488	17	14,884
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,943	2	3,565	6	6,106
.....	.....	1	117	9	5,882	41	22,850	9	6,960	34	22,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	230	321,652	297	403,211	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	3,211	41	4,565	317	343,597	586	577,302	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	325,912	324	431,009
31	3,293	33	3,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	415,117	612	647,586

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.		BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	3	1,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	17	17,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	5,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam ...	1	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam ...	26	30,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	11	9,668	.....	.....	3	488	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam ...	1	1,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	1	1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	4	5,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	8	7,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	14	18,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries ...	Steam ...	8	10,375	1	997	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	35	25,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79	Steam ...	41	48,905	1	997	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	93	87,898	1	1,416	3	488	.....	.....
Total, 1877-78	Steam ...	67	79,057	1	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	141	157,450	1	588	6	2,065	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
7	4,603			1	406			2	2,637						
23	10,801														
4	2,653														
1	625														
1	469							1	305						
36	19,151			1	406			3	2,942						
2	2,136														
25	12,966							9	10,754			1	89		

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,646	.....	.....
Réunion	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10,801	.....	.....
South America ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,653	.....	.....
Arabia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China—Hong-Kong...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldives	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	1	683	.....	.....	2	1,308	.....	.....
Other countries ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	3	1,095	.....	.....	5	1,869	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	4	1,778	.....	.....	44	24,277	.....	.....
Total, 1877-78	Steam ...	2	2,158	.....	.....	4	4,294	.....	.....
	Sailing ...	3	2,189	.....	.....	38	25,998	.....	.....

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, which entered and cleared with Ballast from and to Foreign year 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1878-79.				GRAND TOTAL, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,115	.....	.....	1	1,131	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6,544	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,349	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,686	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	989	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,221	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11,633	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	24,931	.....	.....	37	43,936	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10,801	.....	.....	12	7,122	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8,312	.....	.....	11	13,247	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30,142	.....	.....	44	53,470	.....	.....
1	97	.....	.....	15	10,253	.....	.....	38	26,492	1	588
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,416	2	982	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,125	.....	.....	3	3,424	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7,552	.....	.....	14	11,314	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19,847	.....	.....	34	44,752	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10,375	1	997	10	11,483	1	1,060
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	27,826	.....	.....	32	28,265	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	41	48,905	1	997	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	97	.....	.....	141	112,760	1	1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	83,351	1	1,060
2	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	185,689	1	588

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official

PORTS.	BRITISH.			
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.				
From or to—Bombay ... ... { Steam	106	125,320	82	96,607
{ Sailing... ...	20	23,957	2	2,027
Sind ... ... { Steam	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Sailing... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ... ... { Steam	22	21,131	58	61,631
{ Sailing... ...	6	2,451	38	15,804
British Burma ... ... { Steam	118	73,272	116	72,434
{ Sailing	10	11,692	4	2,940
British ports in other provinces, total. { Steam	246	2,19,723	256	2,30,672
{ Sailing... ...	36	38,100	44	20,771
British ports within the province. { Steam	302	142,039	314	137,935
{ Sailing... ...	7	1,453	.....	.....
Indian ports not British. { Steam	1	886	.....	.....
{ Sailing... ...	.....	.....	1	300
Total, 1878-79 ... { Steam	549	362,648	570	368,607
{ Sailing... ...	43	39,553	45	21,071
Total, 1877-78 ... { Steam	578	383,887	749	600,098
{ Sailing... ...	64	47,046	118	69,102
In Ballast.				
From or to—Bombay ... ... { Steam	28	38,026	4	4,826
{ Sailing... ...	35	38,334	.....	.....
Sind ... ... { Steam	2	2,388	.....	.....
{ Sailing... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ... ... { Steam	18	19,074	1	1,312
{ Sailing... ...	34	27,922	.....	.....
British Burma ... { Steam... ...	3	1,737	1	1,375
{ Sailing... ...	2	1,646	.....	.....
British ports in other provinces, total. { Steam	51	61,225	6	7,513
{ Sailing... ...	71	67,052	.....	.....
British ports within the province. { Steam	11	6,132	9	6,539
{ Sailing... ...	4	1,745	2	591
Indian ports not British. { Steam	1	1,970	.....	.....
{ Sailing... ...	1	316	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79 ... { Steam	63	60,327	15	14,052
{ Sailing... ...	76	69,113	2	591
Total, 1877-78 ... { Steam	223	266,572	28	29,902
{ Sailing... ...	120	101,196	4	2,633

TRADE—*continued.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with year 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78.

BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,473	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1,213	6	1,638	2	637	17	6,986
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3,215	17	3,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	4,428	23	5,118	4	2,110	17	6,986
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	192	3	202	1	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	293	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	646	1	1,012
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	293	.....	.....
22	4,620	26	5,320	6	2,831	18	7,998
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,115	7	7,527
22	4,406	19	5,071	22	15,805	46	28,976
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	618	.....	.....	6	3,855	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,065	.....	.....
7	1,507	2	108	9	5,152	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	792	15	2,434	.....	.....	1	326
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,065	.....	.....
10	2,917	17	2,542	15	9,007	1	326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	999	1	425	2	499
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10,768	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,065	.....	.....
10	2,917	25	3,541	38	20,200	3	825
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,065	1	390
9	2,632	19	3,948	52	24,381	2	1,299

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year

PORTS.		NATIVE CRAFT.			
		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	1	61	1	84
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	83	9,763	120	11,388
British Burma ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	1	36	3	595
British ports in other provinces, total.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	85	9,860	124	12,567
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	166	8,972	237	8,796
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	3	369	5	534
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	254	19,201	366	21,897
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	310	25,938	449	30,724
In Ballast.					
From or to—Bombay	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	1	148	.....	.....
Sind	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	70	3,608	16	801
British Burma ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	.....	.....	.....	.....
British ports in other provinces, total.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	71	3,756	16	801
British ports within the province.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	74	1,796	45	1,827
Indian ports not British.	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	1	104	.....	.....
Total, 1878-79 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	146	5,656	61	2,628
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing...	195	8,789	33	1,954

TRADE—*concluded.*

Nationality, employed in the Interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with 1878-79, *compared with the totals of the year* 1877-78—concluded.

TOTAL, 1878-79.				TOTAL, 1877-78.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
106	125,320	82	96,607	93	91,150	133	150,060
23	25,491	3	2,111	27	28,349	17	19,022
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	21,131	58	61,631	78	80,033	232	275,390
97	14,064	181	36,316	206	36,186	329	86,517
118	73,272	116	72,434	124	78,652	113	66,577
24	14,943	24	7,015	32	17,024	25	11,645
246	219,723	256	230,672	295	250,735	479	492,502
144	54,498	208	45,442	265	81,559	371	117,184
302	142,039	314	137,935	284	134,560	271	107,339
177	10,692	240	8,998	150	11,314	254	12,804
2	1,179	.....	.....	2	1,707	6	7,784
4	1,015	7	1,846	3	322	7	3,885
550	362,941	570	368,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	66,205	455	56,286	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	581	387,602	756	607,625
.....	.....	.....	.....	418	93,195	632	133,873
28	38,026	4	4,826	54	66,559	7	8,163
43	43,005	.....	.....	47	40,125	.....	.....
2	2,388	.....	.....	2	2,964	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8,567	.....	.....
19	20,079	1	1,312	156	183,948	1	3,724
120	37,289	18	909	172	69,714	1	192
3	1,737	1	1,375	1	462	2	1,776
4	2,438	16	2,760	2	712	21	5,766
52	62,230	6	7,513	213	253,933	10	13,663
167	82,732	34	3,669	228	119,118	22	5,958
11	6,132	9	6,539	6	6,068	19	16,929
79	3,966	57	3,916	125	6,959	36	3,876
1	1,970	.....	.....	5	7,576	.....	.....
24	11,188	.....	.....	23	11,121	.....	.....
64	70,332	15	14,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
270	97,886	91	7,585	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	224	267,577	29	30,592
.....	.....	.....	.....	376	137,198	58	9,834

I.—Coinage and

I. *Coinage,*

Bullion or Coin received into the Mint for coinage during 1878-79.						Coined during the			
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Gold.	Silver.		
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Single mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.
Nil	Tolas 768	Tolas 50,28,901	Tolas 1,36,28,437	Mds. 14,963	Nil.	Nil.	Sale. 2,11,39,821 Value. Rs. 2,11,39,821	Sale. 13,89,761 Value. Rs. A. 6,94,880 8	Sale. 36,44,235 Value. Rs. A. 9,11,058 12

CURRENCY.

1878-79.

YEAR 1878-79.				ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
	Copper.			Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
One-eighth rupees.	Single piece.	Pie pieces.	Sovereigns received during 1878-79.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.
Sale. 39,03,554 Value. Rs. A. 4,09,194 4	Sale. 4,08,12,800 Value. Rs. 6,37,709	Sale. 55,24,800 Value. Rs. 28,775	Nil		(Not Known.)				

I.—Coinage

2.—*Paper Currency*

	Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year or 31st March 1878.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year or 31st March 1879.		
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ...	13,84,990	1,54,506	32,009	.....	.....	13,66,034	1,51,465	30,043
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ...	1,39,97,675*a*	1,25,83,500*a*	3,98,83,500*a*	55,90,52,500	54,80,03,435	1,55,61,675*b*	1,23,72,250*b*	2,85,76,000*b*

a. Rs. 45,695 returned by
b. Rs. 61,420 ditto

AND CURRENCY—*concluded.*

for the year 1878-79.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR OR 31ST MARCH 1879 STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin.		Bullion.		Securities.	Foreign circles' account.	Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore (Calcutta series).	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Closing debtor balances—Foreign circles' account:—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...	46,69,449 15 3	...	46,78,835 0 9	2,84,91,175	Allahabad ... 97,705 Lahore ... 43,56,310 Bombay ... 3,23,000 Madras ...1,14,17,370 Calicut ... 8,00,000 Cocanada ... 4,72,000 1,74,66,375 Deduct closing creditor balances Foreign circles account, Nagpore 9,99,980 1,64,66,495	1,71,665	2,30,365	.....	18,01,740

other offices of issue:
ditto ditto.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government Superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1878.

CLASS AND OBJECT OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	INCOME.				Number of Institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowment.		Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
					In land.	In money.				
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	369·33	54,134	79,813 8 11	.....	2,702 12 9	7,212 0 0	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	182·13	4,280	1,03,783 8 10	.....	.....	200 0 0	1	.....	
Campbell Hospital	1	414·08	11,001	31,593 14 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	1	.....	
Mayo Native Hospital and its dispensaries	5	1,632·26	190,764	36,366 6 0	.....	17,974 7 10	17,945 13 5	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	311·99	22,907	5,337 13 4	.....	633 8 0	25,762 2 6	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums ... For Europeans...	1	·28	50	8,840 0 0	.....	.....	16,266 0 0	1	.....	
Lunatic Asylums ... „ Natives ...	6	1,051·3	1,304	1,12,080 13 6	.....	.....	2,548 1 2	6	.....	
Supported by public with Government assistance.										
Hospitals and dispensaries principally to afford in-door and out-door relief to Natives	248	9,854·18	959,652	1,50,632 2 8	.....	31,424 3 7	2,85,931 15 1	157	247	
Total ...	264	13,843·27	1,244,092	5,28,448 3 3	.....	52,735 0 2	3,85,866 0 2	170	254	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1878-79.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
						Rs.	
Church of England ...	9,962	25,996	6,293	81	198	1,96,265	The figures in column 2 have been taken from the last census of Calcutta and are so far reliable.
Do. of Scotland ...	1,341	788	440	12	16	17,514	
Protestant Dissenters ...	955	52,740	1,074	153	276	6,300*	
Roman Catholics ...	9,087	16,053	2,259	72	92	.....	
Greek Church	120	.....	20	1	2	.....	
Armenians	576	26	137	5	3	.....	
Christians (sects not stated).	1,844	1,909	120	...	.....	.....	
Syrians	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jews	952	36	54	3	2	.....	
Parsees	151	.....	56	4	1	.....	
Hindus	278,224	38,506,581	.....	...	.....	.....	
Mahomedans	123,556	19,451,427	.....	...	.....	.....	
Buddhists	1,878	97,476	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jains	.....	188	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikhs	281	2,907	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects...	609	2,050,235	1,307	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	429,535	60,206,351	11,760	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic chaplains attached to regiments, which are adjusted in the Military Department.

B.—Education.

1.—*The University Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning* 1*st April* 1878 *and ending* 31*st March* 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religion or National classification of passed students.				
												Natives of India.				
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.
Entrance Examination...	91	209	300	1,062	1,477	78	2,617	563	518	17	1,098	914	66	84	34	.....
Arts ... ... First Arts ...	18	16	34	487	341	95	923	172	88	7	267	233	12	10	12	.....
Bachelor of Arts ...	15	9	24	175	91	57	323	64	17	10	91	81	.....	3	7	.....
Honors in Arts ...	7	2	9	26	2	.....	28	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Master of Arts ...	3	4	7	8	8	4	20	2	6	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law ... ... Bachelor of Law ...	4	1	5	83	1	.....	84	46	.....	.....	46	45	1	.....	.....	.....
Honors in Law ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doctor of Law ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... First L.M.S. ...	1	.....	1	46	.....	.....	46	16	.....	.....	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....
L.M.S.	1	.....	1	91	.....	.....	91	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
First M.B.	1	.....	1	14	.....	.....	14	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
M.B.	1	.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering ... L.C.E.	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	21	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.C.E.	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
M.C.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	144	241	385	2,029	1,920	234	4,183	920	629	36	1,585	1,355	80	97	53	.....

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April 1878 and ending 31st March 1879.*

B.—Ed

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—		Religion of students as on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—	
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges.														
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University—														
Arts	12	1,067	851	1,067	...	13	996	57	1	6	640	507	640	.....
Law	5	227	245	227	...	2	220	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1	208	244	208	...	74	130	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	1	89	75	89	...	5	83	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University—														
Madrassahs	6	673	446	186	487	...	3	670	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Vernacular Schools.	4	609	456	...	609	7	485	117	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools.														
For Masters	18	565	429	47	518	5	433	51	76	10	802	758	145	657
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	28	24	.....
School of Art	1	76	57	...	76	2	69	4	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survey Vernacular Schools.	4	165	109	...	165	...	127	38	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Technical Schools.	4	149	122	51	98	66	63	20	...	1	11	9	11	.....
Schools for Native Boys.														
Higher English	43	13,236	10,115	13,234	2	104	10,903	2,149	80	85	8,894	6,174	8,424	470
Middle ditto	6	820	547	593	227	...	337	436	47	422	24,387	16,786	15,513	8,874
Ditto Vernacular ...	172	9,305	6,582	593	8,712	1	7,585	1,491	228	783	38,601	27,127	2,494	36,107
Lower ditto	13	757	326	56	701	6	616	86	49	1,474	50,638	36,933	182	50,456
Primary ditto	10	207	153	...	207	...	61	32	114	23,028	446,661	338,930	204	446,457
Schools for Europeans and other foreign races.														
Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,617	1,381	1,617	.....
Mixed Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	892	642	892	.....
Schools for Girls.														
For Natives of India ...	2	270	161	114	156	5	243	1	21	469	10,464	7,561	368	10,096
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,115	787	1,115	.....
Total ...	307	28,423	20,918	16,465	11,958	287	22,360	5,159	617	26,318	584,746	437,623	31,629	553,117

UCATION—*continued.*

for the official year beginning 1*st April* 1878 *and ending* 31*st March* 1879.

INSTITUTIONS.				UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.								GRAND TOTAL OF—			
Religion of students as on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Religion of students as on 31st March.				Grand total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Students on the rolls on 31st March 1879.				
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
48	569	23	...	2	256	8	248	...	...	20	1,963	69	1,813	80	1
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	5	227	2	220	5	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	208	71	136	1	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	89	5	83	1	.....
...	.....	.....	...	1	20	...	...	20	...	7	693	.....	3	690	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	4	609	7	485	117	.....
609	14	.....	179	...	.....	...	...	...	...	28	1,367	614	447	51	255
24	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	24	24	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	76	2	69	4	1
...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	4	165	.....	127	38	.....
...	10	1	...	2	187	3	111	73	...	7	347	69	184	94	.....
43	8,443	405	3	63	13,903	146	13,192	487	78	196	36,033	293	32,538	3,041	161
407	21,152	2,740	88	112	6,283	11	5,340	930	2	540	31,490	418	26,829	4,106	137
218	33,162	5,156	65	106	4,701	25	3,806	870	...	1,061	52,607	244	44,553	7,517	293
230	41,400	8,561	447	54	1,996	123	1,478	383	12	1,541	53,391	359	43,494	9,030	508
1,951	349,820	85,814	9,076	6,232	84,196	758	62,089	20,865	484	29,270	531,064	2,709	411,370	106,711	9,674
1,493	72	22	30	4	555	488	29	10	28	12	2,172	1,981	101	32	58
888	.....	.....	4	3	292	289	2	...	1	21	1,184	1,177	2	.....	5
1,046	8,724	492	202	72	2,043	164	1,802	77	...	543	12,777	1,215	10,769	570	223
1,037	.....	1	77	2	106	106	...	...	...	14	1,221	1,143	.....	1	77
7,994	463,366	103,215	10,171	6,653	114,538	2,121	88,097	23,715	605	33,278	727,707	10,402	573,823	132,089	11,393

B.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year beginning 1st April 1878 and ending 31st March 1879.*

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	RECEIVED.									EXPENDED.
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	.....	24,261	600	.....	.....	63,808	1,420	90,089	86,424
Direction	45,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,828	45,828
Inspection	3,36,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,36,543	3,36,543
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts ... ... {Government ...	2,08,716	.....	9,237	10,265	.....	.....	91,791	133	3,20,142	3,20,142
{Aided	24,189	.....	9,846	20,833	.....	.....	34,494	31,253	1,20,615	1,20,615
Law ... . Government ...	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,881	.....	26,873	24,846
Medicine ... ... Ditto ...	1,59,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,657	.....	1,70,983	1,70,983
Engineering ... Ditto ...	34,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,074	.....	40,956	40,956
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs ... ... Government ...	32,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333	.....	35,186	35,186
Medical Schools (Vernacular), Government	70,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,180	546	87,276	87,276
Normal Schools—										
For Masters ... {Government ...	59,065	255	.....	.....	.....	293	653	.....	60,266	60,266
{Aided	10,041	.....	.....	21,189	.....	.....	109	3,898	35,237	30,384
„ Mistresses ... {Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{Aided	3,155	.....	.....	4,407	.....	.....	2,597	.....	10,159	10,159
School of Art, Government	18,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,765	.....	19,909	19,909
Survey Schools (Vernacular), Government ...	8,833	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	1,072	.....	10,028	10,028
Other Technical Schools ... {Government ...	17,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,734	31,398	31,398
{Aided ...	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	25	.....	166	166

Schools for Native Boys—										
Higher English ...	Government ...	1,26,217	.....	11,674	9,078	462	1,452	2,47,894	5,544	4,02,261	3,99,418
	Aided ...	48,562	.....	3,595	58,067	3,606	.....	74,249	2,216	1,90,295	1,88,100
Middle English ...	Government ...	9,771	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	6,259	.....	16,130	16,130
	Aided ...	1,17,803	.....	1,876	1,38,894	5,610	94	81,916	3,716	3,49,909	3,44,197
Ditto Vernacular ...	Government ...	48,317	.....	21	3,614	240	144	22,995	358	75,689	75,689
	Aided ...	1,01,959	.....	1,299	85,697	2,278	325	80,273	6,389	2,78,220	2,76,169
Lower Vernacular ...	Government ...	1,631	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	175	76	1,951	1,951
	Aided ...	74,616	332	4	20,201	1,048	612	50,428	5,678	1,52,919	1,52,519
Primary Vernacular	Government ...	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	10	1,115	1,115
	Aided	2,87,368	4,797	418	80,215	2,501	2,224	5,75,917	54,493	14,07,933	10,07,911
Schools for Europeans and other Foreign Races—										
Schools for Boys (Aided)		23,112	.....	15,027	9,232	.....	.....	83,614	3,386	1,34,371	1,27,845
Mixed Schools (Aided)		14,220	.....	88	8,356	920	.....	17,785	2,195	43,564	42,857
Schools for Girls—										
Government		12,335	... ..	.....	319	.....	.....	2,276	238	15,168	15,168
Aided (Native and European, &c.)		66,024	.....	40,766	77,640	1,630	84	24,111	21,707	2,31,962	2,25,981
Charges for schools abolished during the year ...		35,708	127	.....	1,507	127	352	2,295	213	40,329	40,329
Scholarships—										
In Colleges	Government ...	78,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,703	78,703
	Endowed ...	.....	.....	13,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,369	13,369
In Schools	Government ...	71,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,691	71,691
	Endowed ...	.....	.....	3,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,674	3,674
Buildings		45,477	.....	.....	75,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,842	1,20,842
Miscellaneous		22,357	.....	.....	8,450	.....	.....	5,555	.....	31,362	31,362
Total ...		22,17,733	5,511	1,35,278	6,29,239	18,362	5,580	15,34,205	1,57,203	47,03,111	46,66,129

B.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

4.—*Distribution of Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools in the several Districts and Divisions under the Government of Bengal for the year* 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1879.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of schools to population.	Number of pupils to each 1,000 of the population.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Bengali	3,455	2,034,745	1,627	49,586	2·12	·79	24·36
	Bankoora	Ditto	1,422	526,772	453	12,695	3·13	·85	23·91
	Beerbhoom	Ditto	1,344	695,921	423	12,473	3·1	·6	17·8
	Midnapore	Ditto	5,082	2,545,179	3,436	66,021	1·48	1·35	25·9
	Hooghly	Ditto	785	757,499	523	16,500	1·5	·6	20·7
	Howrah	Ditto	682	731,057	369	13,875	1·8	·5	18·9
		Total	12,770	7,291,173	6,831	171,150	1·87	·93	23·4
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	Bengali	2,562	2,210,047	1,426	52,699	1·79	·64	23·84
	Nuddea	Ditto	3,421	1,812,795	788	27,878	4·34	·43	15·37
	Jessore	Ditto	3,658	2,075,021	660	22,862	5·54	·31	11·01
	Moorshedabad	Ditto	2,578	1,353,626	481	14,085	5·35	·35	10·4
		Total	12,219	7,451,489	3,355	117,524	3·64	·45	15·77
	Calcutta	Bengali	7·8	429,535	255	22,262	·03	·59	51·8
RAJSHAHYE	Rajshahye	Bengali	2,234	1,310,729	319	9,899	7	·24	7·55
	Dinagepore	Ditto	4,126	1,501,924	425	9,685	9·7	·28	6·44
	Bogra	Ditto	1,501	689,457	123	3,859	12·2	·18	5·6
	Rungpore	Ditto	3,476	2,149,972	433	10,783	8·03	·2	5·01
	Pubna	Ditto	1,966	1,211,594	303	10,579	6·5	·25	8·73
	Julpigoree	Bengali, Mech, Garo, Talo, and Bhutia	2,906	418,665	133	3,342	21·85	·32	8
	Darjeeling	Bengali, Hindi, Bhutia, Lepcha, and Paharia	1,234	94,712	35	903	35·26	·37	9·53
		Total	17,443	7,377,053	1,771	49,050	.....	.....	.....

Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Ooriya ...	3,178	1,494,784	2,998	31,010	1·06	2	20·74
	Pooree ...	Ditto ...	2,473	769,674	1,518	14,426	1·62	1·97	18
	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	2,066	770,232	1,802	26,835	1·146	2·33	34·84
		Total ...	7,717	3,034,690	6,318	72,271	1·22	2·08	23·8
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	Hindi and Bengali...	7,021	771,875	253	5,274	27·75	·33	6·83
	Lohardugga ...	Ditto ...	12,044	1,237,123	295	9,284	40·83	·24	7·50
	Singbhoom ...	Ditto ...	4,503	415,023	83	3,704	54·25	·20	8·90
	Manbhoom ...	Bengali ...	4,925	995,570	413	9,935	11·92	·41	9·99
		Total ...	28,493	3,419,591	1,044	28,197	27·29	·31	8·25
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Bengali & Mughee ...	2,322	1,127,402	309	10,353	7·5	·274	9·182
	Noakholly ...	Bengali ...	1,852	713,934	243	7,724	7·62	·34	10·8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Hill dialects ...	5,561	69,607	5	134	1,112·2	·072	1·93
		Total ...	9,735	1,910,943	557	18,211	17·4	·291	9·52
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Bengali ...	2,796	1,852,993	807	26,496	3·46	·435	14·2
	Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	2,249	1,511,878	382	14,229	5·8	·25	9·4
	Burrisal ...	Ditto ...	3,646	1,887,586	652	20,556	5·59	·34	10·89
	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	6,299	2,349,917	434	14,530	14·513	·1846	6·1831
	Tipperah ...	Bengali & Tipperah ...	2,460	1,533,931	816	18,093	3·01	·53	11·7
		Total ...	17,450	9,136,305	3,091	93,904	5·646	·338	10·278
Patna ...	Patna ...	Hindi and Hindustani ...	2,101	1,559 638	1,523	25,758	1·4	·975	16·5
	Gya ...	Ditto ...	4,718	1,949,750	1,167	16,425	4	·598	8·4
	Shahabad ...	Ditto ...	4,385	1,723,974	771	12,482	5·7	·447	7·2
	Sarun ...	Ditto ...	2,654	2,063,860	961	15,020	2·8	·466	7·3
	Chumparun ...	Ditto ...	3,531	1,440,815	560	6,726	6·3	·388	4·7
	Mozufferpore ...	Hindi and Tirhutea ...	2,969	2,188,382	643	10,373	4·6	·294	4·7
	Durbhunga ...	Hindi and Hindustani ...	3,374	2,332,281	327	8,769	10·3	·140	3·8
		Total ...	23,732	13,258,700	5,952	95,553	3·9	·458	7·2
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	Hindi and Hindustani ...	4,327	1,826,290	1,336	15,540	3·24	·73	8·51
	Monghyr ...	Ditto ...	3,913	1,812,986	1,486	19,428	2·6	·81	10·71
	Maldah ...	Bengali ...	1,813	676,426	166	3,718	10·92	·24	5·4
	Purneah ...	Hindi and Hindustani ...	4,957	1,714,795	497	7,979	9·97	·28	4·65
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Bengali, Hindi, and Sonthali ...	5,488	1,259,287	587	9,571	9·35	·45	7·6
		Total ...	20,498	7,289,784	4,072	56,236	5·03	·55	7·7

C.—Scientific and Literary.

I.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1879.*

Names.	Objects.	Income—				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Asiatic Society of Bengal	The diffusion of oriental literature and the encouragement of enquiries into the history, philology, and antiquities and natural history of the countries within the limits of the Continent of Asia.	.....	6,320 0 0	9,000 0 0	15,320 0 0	327	...	...	327	Registered	A. D. 1784.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The improvement of agri-horticulture.	200 0 0 monthly.	.....	17,500 0 0	.....	.....	...	...	About 350	Ditto ...	A. D. 1820.
Calcutta Public Library	A public library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	8,816 0 0	8,816 0 0	2,278	181	...	2,459	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	21st March 1836.
Calcutta School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	To promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school-books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	522 8 0	.....	.....	522 8 0	9	...	...	9	Registered	A. D. 1817.
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all classes of the community by means of lectures, library, reading-room and such other means as may from time to time be devised.	.....	.....	448 0 0	448 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	A. D. 1859.

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C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

I.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1879*—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income—				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	.....	About Rs. 500 a year.	About Rs. 500 a year.	250	...	...	250	Not registered.	December 1851.
Albert Institute	Public Library—Lectures—Soirees—Public Meetings.	.....	From rent Rs. 125 monthly.	10 0 0 monthly.	Rs. 135 monthly.	.....	...	...	46	Registered	25th April 1876.
Burra Bazar Family Literary Club.	Literary, Scientific, and Social improvements, cultivation of vernacular literature and promotion of social intercourse between the Europeans and the Natives of Bengal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Members. 249	7	...	256	Not registered.	27th April 1857.
		Supported entirely by the Honorary Secretary at the annual cost of Rs. 250, more or less, during the session 1878-79.				Visitors. 350	25	30	405		
									661		
Bengal Social Science Association (Calcutta).	The object is to promote the development of social progress in the presidency of Bengal by uniting European and native gentlemen in the collection, arrangement, discussion, and publication of facts bearing on the social, intellectual, and moral condition of the people.	.....	.....	1,537	.....	188	...	...	.....	Ditto ...	17th December 1866.
The Indian Association for the cultivation of science.	Cultivation and diffusion of science.	A free house.	Rs. 3,404 per annum.	Rs. 1,800 per annum.	Rs. 5,204 per annum.	184	4	...	188	Ditto ...	15th January 1876.
Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta.	The object of the Society is to impart useful information to the higher and educated classes of the Mahomedan community by means of lectures, addresses, and discourses on various subjects in literature and science, which are	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	Ditto ...	April 1863.

	delivered at the meetings in the Urdoo, Persian, Arabic, and English languages.*										
	Burdwan Division.										
Utterpara Hitokari Sobha	Education of the poor, distribution of medicines to the indigent sick, support of poor widows and orphans, and encouragement of female education, &c.	240 0 0	220 0 0	924 0 0	1,384 0 0	178	...	...	178	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
Alla Hittysini Sobha ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	.....	40 8 0	198 7 0	238 15 0	4	...	16	20	Ditto ...	16th Feb. 1876.
Hooghly Public Library	To assist the reading public with books.	.....	134 0 0	166 8 0	300 8 0	19	3	...	22	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1854.
Sibpore Association ...	To study English liiterature and discuss political subjects.	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	December 1877.
Raneegunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	16 0 0	360 0 0	376 0 0	46	1	...	47	Ditto ...	January 1876.
Burdwan Reading Club	Ditto ditto	.....	50 0 0	333 12 0	383 12 0	67	...	...	67	Ditto ...	August 1875.
Burdwan Book Club ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	September 1874.
Sonakur People's Association.	The benefit of the village	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	March 1876.
Tumlook Reading Club	To place within the reach of the reading public at Tumlook English newspapers.	.....	.....	246 0 0	246 0 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto ...	January 1879.
	Presidency Division.										
Barahanagor Working Men's Club.	To improve the moral, social, and domestic condition of the working men of Barahanagor and adjacent villages.	48 0 0	.....	372 0 0	420 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	A. D. 1870.
Barahanagor Social Improvement Society.	To improve the social condition of the inhabitants of Barahanagor and surrounding villages.	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	A. D. 1867.
Sripore Public Library ...	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	49 12 0	49 12 0	16	...	18	34	Ditto ...	April 1873.
Satkhira Public Library	To provide the public with books and journals.	.....	.....	193 8 0	193 8 0	12,000	...	1,000	13,000	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Satkhira Agricultural Society.	To reform the old system of agriculture, to distribute exotic seeds, &c., to ryots.	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	...	...	500	Ditto ...	April 1871.
Moorshedabad Literary Association.	The intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of the city of Moorshedabad; the diffusion of knowledge and civilization.	.....	.....	768 11 11	768 11 11	80	1	...	81	Ditto ...	September 1877.
	Rajshahye Division.										
Dighapatia Hit Sadhini Sova.	To discuss all subjects other than religious and political.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	A. D. 1875.

* Once a year the society holds a conversazione at the Town Hall of Calcutta, at which some of the most eminent of scientific gentlemen in the city, European as well as native, are present for the purpose of exhibiting interesting experiments in natural philosophy, chemistry electricity, &c., &c., the object of such gatherings being, while awakening a love of such studies in the minds of the rising generation of Mahomedans, to promote a friendly social intercourse between all classes of the community.

I.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending* 31*st March* 1879—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME— From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	MEMBERS OR VISITORS. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
	Rajshahye Division—concluded.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Bogra Friends' Club	To write essays and to carry on discussions on all subjects except religion.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	23rd March 1879.
	Dacca Division.										
Boyara Sammilani Sobha	Reformation of the village community and general improvement of the locality.	.....	.....	14 8 0	14 8 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	27th Jan. 1878.
Kukutia Ganmihir Bikasini.	For improvement in composition and speech.	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	3	...	18	21	Ditto ...	A. D. 1858.
Maypara Bidyonnati Bidhaini.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0	5	...	32	37	Ditto ...	23rd July 1858.
Simla Gananda Bikasini	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	30	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kalipara Ganadaini ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	65	71	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Lohajanga Gana Prokasika.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	50	...	75	125	Ditto ...	May 1864.
Balak Bodhini	Cultivation of literature and social improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	January 1879.
Ganprodayni—I	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	...	6	80	Ditto ...	15th May 1865.
Subhadayini	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	30	...	10	40	Ditto ...	20th Joisto 1280, B. S.
Gan Bikasini	Cultivation of literature and social improvement.	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	80	...	4	84	Ditto ...	20th Joisto 1280, B. S.
Ganprodayni—II... ...	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	8	23	Ditto ...	November 1878.
Gankary	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	January 1879.

Bidyanatta	Cultivation of letters and social improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	...	8	39	Ditto ...	February 1879.
Suthakary	Improvement of Bikrampore ...	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	January 1864.
Sarasvat Sobha	Improvement of Sanskrit Literature.	.....	.....	282 0 0	282 0 0	140	...	...	140	Ditto ...	September 1878.
Joydebpore Sahitya Samalochan Sobha.	....	(Other information not forthcoming.)									
Mymensingh Students' Association.	Literary and moral culture, with attempts after social reformation.	.....	14 15 9	24 0 0	38 15 9	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	1st July 1877.
Durgapore Gan Bikasini Sobha.	Discussion of topics regarding the improvement of the people.	.....	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	25	...	26	51	Ditto ...	15th July 1876.
Jamalpore Gandayini Sobha.	Improvement of Bengali and English composition.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	20	35	Ditto ...	9th June 1877.
Mymensingh Ganprodayni Sobha.	A debating society to discuss literary subjects.	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	...	4	119	Ditto ...	April 1863.
Burrisal Female Improvement Association.	To spread education among the females of the district by examination and rewards.	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	A. D. 1871.
Backergunge Hitaisini Sobha (formerly called) Backergunge Improvement Society.	To promote the cause of education in general, and female education in particular, and discourage intoxication and other evil customs of the district.	.....	.....	156 2 0	156 2 0	75	...	...	75	Ditto ...	January 1877.
	Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong Gyanprodayni Sobha.	To effect the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils of the Mirahya school.	.....	19 14 6	0 6 0	20 4 6	37	...	66	103	Ditto ...	4th Jan. 1874.
* Noakholly Gyandayini	Improvement of the intellect and the morals of the boys.	.....	.....	12 5 6	12 5 6	24	...	14	38	Ditto ...	A. D. 1877.
Noakholly Vidya Akarsa Sadhika.	To improve the morals and enlighten the minds of students.	.....	.....	7 14 6	7 14 6	4	...	45	49	Ditto ...	Established some years ago. The old records lost.
	Patna Division.										
Patna Natural Scientific Society.	Promotion and diffusion of natural science.	.....	.....	288 0 0	288 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto ...	29th April 1877.
Patna Juvenile Club ...	Literary improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	25th March 1876.
Dinapore Debating Club	Social, moral, and intellectual advancement.	.....	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	August 1877.
Behar School Club ...	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Gya Branch Scientific Society.	To ground boys in the knowledge of European science through the medium of the vernacular.	980 14 3	178 5 10	1,670 12 10	2,830 0 11	6	...	...	6	Registered	24th June 1872.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

I.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending* 31*st March* 1879—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowments.	Income— From subscriptions.	Income— Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Chuprah Public Library	For the improvement of the native public of the district.	.....	Government promissory note for Rs. 324-13-1 realized as rent of a building endowed by the Maharajah of Hatwah to the library, and Rs. 98-8-9 as interest of two promissory notes for Rs. 2,000, and the amount kept in the Savings Bank.	324 5 0	747 10 10	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	A. D. 1857.
	Bhagulpore Division.										
Bhagulpore Public Library.	Circulation of newspapers and books. A reading-room attached.	.....		206 6 0	706 6 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto ...	November 1854.
Banka Public Library ...	Circulation of newspapers and books.	.....	.....	411 8 0	411 8 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	A. D. 1870.

	Orissa Division.										
Utkal Sobha at Cuttack	Literary and scientific improvement.	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	40	50	Registered	June 1873.
Cuttack Association ...	Literary and social improvement	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	February 1879.
Students' Association, Cuttack, No. I.	Literary improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	39	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Students' Association, Cuttack, No. II.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	1	...	35	36	Ditto ...	Ditto.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan Press ...	Baboo Pyarilal Sinha ...	"Sanjibani"	.....	Weekly.
	Bankoora	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Beerbhoom Press ...	Baboo Dukhina Ranjan Mookerjee.	Divakur.		
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore Mission Press.	Free-will Baptist Foreign Mission Society.	Midnapore Shamachar	Annual report.	
	Hooghly. Chinsura ...	Sadharani Press ...	Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sircar ...	Sadharani (*a*)	.....	(*a*) Weekly. Medical journal in Sanskrit shewn in last year's return is no longer published.
	Ditto ...	Budhodoy ...	„ Bhudeb Mookerjee ...	Education Gazette (*b*)...	Mahabarat	(*b*) Weekly.
	Serampore ...	Chandrodoy ...	„ Gangadhur Karmokar ...	.....	Bengalee almanac.	
	Ditto ...	Alfred ...	„ Horish Chunder Dey ...	.....	Mohabharat (*c*)	(*c*) Monthly.
	Ditto ...	Tomohur Press ...	„ Nobin Chunder Nundy ...	.....	Legal companion (*d*) ...	(*d*) Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipality	.....	.....	This press executes chiefly municipal work.
		Howrah	Baboo Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	.....	.....	This is a newly opened press and is used for printing books and cheques.
		Bango Dursan Press...	„ Sanjeeb Chunder Chatterjee.	Nil	Bango Dursan (*e*) and Bhromor (*e*).	(*e*) Monthly magazines in the vernacular.
		Bharat Sanskarak ...	Baboo Umesh Chunder Dutt ...	Nil.	Nil.	
		Kassikhundo ...	„ Kalikunto Mondul ...	.....	Kasikhundo.	A vernacular religious treatise, and also a vernacular novel published in portions every month.
		Hurry Bungso ...	„ Hurrish Chunder Roy ...	.....	.....	

Presidency.		Suttoreah	Abdool Sutter	.....	.....	
		Kader	Shaik Kader Bux	.....	.....	
		Marubjubi	Moonshi Golam Mowlah	.....	.....	
		Imperial	Moonshi Vebate Hossein... ...	.....	.....	
		Kuramiah	Moonshi Abdool Karim	.....	.....	
		Kadari	Abdool Mozid	.....	.....	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Moulvie	Moulvie Tomizbux Hossein ...	.....	.....	
		Oriental...	Barodakant Bhuttacharjee and Heranamoy Mookerjee.	.....	Mitrodoy.	
		Shomeprokash ...	Dwarkanath Biddyabhusan ...	.....	.....	
		Saptahik Sombad ...	Brojomadhub Bose...	Saptahik Sambad ...	.....	
		Suburban	Hari Churn Bose and Preonath Mullick.	.....	.....	
		Bisswadoot	Possooputty Nath Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	
		Telegraph	Government	.....	.....	
		Suburban Municipal	Municipal Corporation	.....	.....	
		North Suburban Press	Not known	Nil	.....	Removed to Calcutta in the beginning of 1878.
		Momtaza	Moonshi Golam Mollah	.....	.....	Religious books are printed at this press.
		Mahanuddee	Moonshee Belayet Hossein ...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Nuddea	Comerkhally, Mothuranath Press.	Babu Huree Nath Mozoomdar ...	Grambarta Prokashika	Grambarta Prokashika ...	Both monthly and weekly.
	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		Aroonodoy	Kamakhya Prosad Gangooly ...	Protikar (in vernacular)	.....	Weekly.
		Dhana Sindhoo ...	Jodunath Banerjee	Protinidhee	.....	Ditto.
		Sytayarutno	Narain Prosad Chuckerbutty ...	Moorshedabad Patrika	Bhaktiratnakar	Ditto.
	Moorshedabad ...	Bissyo Binode ...	Rai Shital Chand Nahar Bahadoor.	Nil	Nil	Miscellaneous work.
		Promad Bhunjan ...	Dharmdhur Roy, Kobiraj ...	.....	Churruck Sangita.	
		Radharumon ...	Ram Narain Biddyarutno ...	.....	(1) Bhogabut Tatta bodhika.	
					(2) Podda Pooran.	
					(3) Ujjal Nimonee.	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		
	Bogra ...					
	Julpigoree ...					
		Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharma Shava for the time being.	1		
		Rajshahye Press ...	Gokul Chandra Chowdhoory and Kistokanto Shaha.			
	Rajshahye ...	Saumilanee Press ...	Fazlur Rohoman Khan, Raj Coomar Sircar, and Hurro Coomar Sircar.			
		Soodhakar Press ...	Rajah Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1878-79—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Rajshahye & Cooch Behar.	Pubna	Chandrodoy Press ...	Govind Nath Roi and others ...	Nil.	Nil.	
	Rungpore	Shumbhoo Chandra Press	Baboo Mohima Ronjon Roy Chowdoory	1	.....	Weekly.
	Darjeeling... ...	Darjeeling News Press	W. Lloyd ... ... Lessee J. H. Madden.	1	.....	Ditto.
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.	Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland.	.....	"Masik Samachar Patrica"	Monthly, in Hindi.
Dacca.	Dacca	Bengal Times	Mr. E. C. Kemp	1		
		Bengali	Baboo Gobind Prosad Roy ...	1		
		East Bengal Press ...	Baboo Kailash Chunder Nundy and Kali Narain Roy.	1	1 (*a*)	(*a*) A religious magazine.
		Grish Press	Baboo Grish Chunder Roy ...	1	1 (*b*)	(*b*) A literary magazine.
		Sulov Press	Dacca Hindu Dhurma Rakhini Shabha.	1		
		Mahamoodee	Moonshee Mahomedjan	Nil.	Nil.	
	Backergunge ...	Satyaprakash	Issur Chunder Kur	Nil.	Nil.	
	Mymensingh ...	Bharat Mihir	Baboo Kali Narain Sanial ...	Bharat Mihir and Shujhim.	Kowmoodi and Arjya Prodeep.	
		Anand	Baboo Prosunno Chunder Sanial	.....	Rojonee	
	Fureedpore ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Tipperah ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarada Press	Romesh Chandra Das Rohimullah Chowdry.	.....	(1) Kamalinee ... ... (2) Chandra Shekhar ... (3) Apurba Akhyaika ...	All these papers are novels and poetry.
	Noakholly ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Hill Tracts ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Patna ...	Behar Bandhu ...	Modun Mohun Bhuttacharjee ...	Behar Bandhu	Nil.	
		Ditto ...	Damudar Shastri	.....	Vidyarathi	
		Behar Herald	Baboo Guru Prosad Sen, Trustee	Behar Herald	Nil.	
		Suba Sadiqe	Syed Wazir Ali	Nasun Sahar	Nil.	

Patna.	Sarun ...	Naseem, Sarun ...	Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee ...	Naseem Sarun ...	...	Nil.		
		Behar Scientific Society's Press.	Society School	Akharool Akhyar ...		Nil.		
		W. H. Jones' Private Press.	W. H. Jones & Co.	.....		Monthly Prices Current...		
						(1.) Bhogut Bibekh ...		
						(2.) Muqabila		
						(3.) Jasbukum		
						(4.) Mungul Samachara-dut.		
						(5.) Bhojon		
						(6.) Kahabra ...		
		Tirhoot Mission Press	Evangelical Mission Society at Berlin.	.....		(7.) Tuhsrihul Hareef ...		
	Mozufferpore ...					(8.) Mungul Samachar Kikunjee ...		The 16 periodicals published at this press are religious tracts distributed among the masses.
				.....		(9.) Sawal Jawab ...		
						(10.) Jul Rasundi ...		
						(11.) Kafirkabayan ...		
						(12.) Paramguti Kash ...		
						(13.) Satgaruka Jochun ...		
						(14.) Utpati prolaika-Kotha		
						(15.) Roza Rakhneeki-nassibut ...		
		Hucuban Press ...	Ajodya Prosad and Brothers ...	.....		(16.) Pap Mohunpati ...		
						Monthly prices current. Nil.		
	Gya ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.		
	Shahabad ...							
	Durbhunga ...							
	Chumparun ...							
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	Mirat Hind ... Letter Lullopokhur Press.	Ram Proshad	Nil.		Nil.		
			Prem Chand	Nil.		Nil.		
	Bhagulpore ...	Albert Press ...	Sajiwun Lal	Echoes.		Nil.		
			Sawhi Chund					
			Sakhari Lal					
	Purneah ...							
	Maldah ...							
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.		
Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	General Baptist Missionary Society, England.	Nil.		1		
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Baboo Kalipudo Banerjee ...	Nil.		Nil.		
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company ...	1		1		
	Pooree ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.		
	Balasore ...	Utkul Press ...	Kumar Boikunth Nath De ...	1		Nil.		
		Utkul Printing Company's Press.	Gobind Chunder Patnaik ...	1		Nil.		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1878-79—continued.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	Gharbandhu	G. E. L. Mission	1 (a) ...	An almanac in Hindee has been printed. A map of Palestine and some forms for the Mission and schools.	(a) Appears on the 1st and 15th of each month.
		S. P. G. Mission Press	Missionaries of S. P. G. ...	Nil.	Chota Nagpore Dut Patri	
		Smith and Company's Press.	Shishir Coomer Ghose	Amritto Bazar Pattrica and Overland Amritto Bazar Pattrica.		
		Surnomoyee's Press ...	Nil Chunder Surma	Anando Bazar Pattrica.		
		New Bengal Press ...	Kristo Gopaul Bhutta	.....	The weekly advertiser.	
		Mutty Lall Press ...	Mutty Lall Soor.			
		Pooran Prochar Press.	Rojoni Bala Dabee.			
		Busisto Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee.			
		Kobita Rutnakur ...	Bishumber Laha.			
		Gannoolias Juntra ...	Kristo Lall Chunder.			
		Chytanno Chundrodoy	Mohendro Lall Seal.			
		N. L. Seal's Juntra ...	Nitto Lall Seal.			
		Hindoo Press ...	Soorjoo Coomer Dey & Brothers.			
		Biddyaratna Juntra	Benoy Madhub Dey & Co.			
		Soorjadoy Juntra ...	Judu Nath Dutt.			
		Provakur Press ...	Ram Chunder Gupto	Sunbad Provakur.		
		Sidikea Press ...	Okhoy Coomar Roy.			
		Sidhirea Press ...	Moonshee Tazoodeen.			
		General Printing Press	Bany Madhub Bhuttacharjea			
		Noothun Bigwan Tuntraloy.	Dabendro Nath Sircar.			
		Kobitta Koomodit Tuntraloy.	Russick Lall Chunder.			
		Hurry Hur Tuntraloy	Okhoy Coomar Roy.			
		New Beadon Press ...	Mutty Lall Doss.			
		Beadon Press ...	Doyal Chunder Naboi.			

First or Northern Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Rajquio Press ...	Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee ...	.....	.....	
	Harold Press ...	Joy Gobind Ghose ...	.....	.....	
	Albert Press ...	Ashootosh Ghose & Co. ...	.....	.....	
	National Press ...	Nobo Gopaul Mitter ...	"The National Paper."	.....	
	R. P. M. Press ...	Borodaprosad Mozoomdar ...	.....	.....	
	Balmique Press ...	Dwarkanath Bhunjo ...	.....	.....	
	Dhurmo Press ...	Behary Lal Dutt and Bennabrijo Samonto.	.....	.....	
	Grish Biddyaratno Press. ...	Grish Biddyaratno ...	.....	.....	
	Twist Press ...	Issur Chunder Biddyasagore ...	.....	.....	
	Sutho Press ...	Sutho Britho Samunto ...	.....	.....	
	New Sanscrit Press ...	Hurry Mohen Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	
	Kobiprokas Press ...	Peary Mohen Soor ...	.....	.....	
	Directory Press ...	Behary Lall Nundy ...	.....	.....	
	Auddyta Press ...	Bulloram Dey ...	.....	.....	
	Bharuth Juntra ...	Protaup Chunder Roy ...	.....	.....	
	Hitoisee Press ...	Khelat Chunder Ghose ...	.....	.....	
	Hindu Patriot Press ...	Hon'ble Kristo Dass Paul ...	"Hindu Patriot."	"Chikitsha Tuttwa."	
	Chikitsha Tuttwa Press ...	Jogendro Nath Rukhit ...	.....	"Rulleea Jowten."	
	Jotish Prokas Juntra ...	Rassick Mohun Chatterjee ...	.....	"Tuntro Shaw and Indro Jhal."	
	Soodha Sindhoo Press ...	Ramkaney Dass	.....	.....	
	Goopto Press ...	Doorga Churn Gupto ...	.....	.....	
	Hitoisee Juntra ...	Gopaul Chunder Bannerjee ...	.....	.....	
	Columbian Press ...	Mohendro Nath Sen ...	.....	.....	
	Union Press ...	Ganga Churn Ghose ...	.....	.....	
	Eastern Press ...	Lolit Mohun Chatterjee ...	.....	.....	
	Alpha Press ...	Mayoeus and Cohen ...	"Hebrew."	.....	
	Mercantile Press ...	G. Pogose ...	.....	.....	
	Palmary Press ...	C. J. A. Pritchard ...	.....	"The Gleaner."	
	....	Bhowani Churn Mitter ...	.....	.....	
	....	Gopal Chunder Dass ...	.....	.....	
	....	Chunder Coomer Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	
	Calcutta Press ...	Rajmohun Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	
Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Bungo Biddya Prokasika, Poorno Chunder Press ...	Nobin Chunder Addy ...	"Bungo Biddya Prokasika."	.....	
		Gobind Chunder Addy and Brothers.	"The Sumbad Poorno Chundrodoy."	.....	
	Soodhabursun Press ...	Mohendro Nath Sen	Soodhabursun Somachar."	.....	
	Cones & Cos'. Press ...	Cones & Co.	.....	.....	
	Presidency Press ...	J. N. Ghose & Co.	.....	.....	
	Bose Press	G. C. Bose & Co.	.....	.....	
	Stanhope Press ...	Issur Chunder Bose	.....	.....	
	Indian Mirror Press ...	Keshub Chunder Sen	"Solub Samachar" ...	.....	
	Ruby Press	Kader Nath Roy	.....	.....	
	Rubey Press	Mohendro Nath Ghose	.....	.....	
	Chundrika Press ...	Dukhina Churn Chuttopadhia... ...	"Samachar Chundrika."	.....	
	Jodu Gopal Chatterjee's Press.	Judo Gopal Chatterjee	.....	... ...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal Presidency, during the year 1878-79—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
	Second or Middle Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Jupiter Press	Hurrish Chunder Bannerjee and Co.	.....	.....	
		Jodu Nath Bannerjee's Press.	Jodu Nath Bannerjee	.....	.....	
		Prokritta Press ...	Mothur Nath Turkoruttno ...	.....	.....	
		Bengal Inferior Press	Peary Mohun Bannerjee... ...	.....	.....	
		Chunder Coomar Mookerjee's Press.	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee ...	.....	.....	
		Brittannia Press ...	F. Mendes	.....	.....	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar ...	.....	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine."	
		Sahachar Press ...	Sushibhusan Chatterjee	The Sahachar	.....	
		City Press	Thos. S. Smith	Anglo-Indian Guardian	Calcutta Review.	
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Press.	S. P. and F. A. D'Rozario... ...	Indo-European Correspondence.	Indian Tea Gazette and Indian Medical Gazette.	
		Indian Daily News ...	James Wilson	Indian Daily News, Bengal Hurkaru, and Indian Gazette.	.....	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	D. M. Traill	Calcutta Advertiser ...	Import Summary and Export Summary.	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders	Englishman and Evening Mail.	Saturday Evening Journal and Englishman Overland Mail, Oriental Sporting Magazine.	
		Exchange Gazette Press.	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	The Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	.....	
		Calcutta Central Press	Joint-stock Company	Indian Charivari ...	Indian Forester, The Asian, Billiard, Stray Feathers.	

Third or Southern Division of the Town of Calcutta.	Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones	.....	.....
	Kar Press	Radha Gobind Kar...	.....	.....
	Indian Mirror... ...	Nogendro Nath Sen...	Indian Mirror	.....
	Government Central Press.	Government of India	.....	Gazette of India, Army List.
	Thacker Spink & Co.'s Press.	Thacker Spink & Co.	.....	Indian Law Reports.
	Statesman Press ...	Robert Knight, Nicholls & Co. ...	Statesman and Friend of India (daily).	The Indian Agriculturist.
		Edgar Brothers	"The Friend of India and Statesman" (weekly).	
	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Government of Bengal	.....	Calcutta Gazette. Behar Hindi Gazette. Bengal Civil List.
	Hope Press	Mohesh Chunder Dass	.....	.....
	Barkirtee Press ...	Mahomed Ismail Khan	.....	.....
	Urdu Guide	Moonshee Kubbeerooddin Ahmed.	"Urdu Guide" ...	.....
	Jam Jehanomah Press	Moonshee Golam Hossein ...	Jam Jehanomah ...	.....
	Bengalee Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	"Bengalee" ...	.....
	Busseeree Press ...	Shaikh Diamoollah	.....	.....
	Light Press	Daniel Ghose	.....	Oriental Baptist.
	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society ...	.....	"Khristya Bundah."
	Photographic Branch, Surveyor General's Office.	Government of India	.....	.....
	Lithographic Branch, Surveyor General's office.	Ditto	.....	.....
	Presidency Jail Press	Bengal Government	.....	Bengal and Behar Gazettes.

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. 1.—*Statement showing Deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year* 1878 :—

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	429,535	16,396	38·18
Suburbs of Calcutta	259,149	17,214	66·94
General Districts, 1878, excluding the above	59,741,286	1,046,902	17·52
Police force under the Commissioner of Police ...	3,130	42	13·41
Bengal Police	25,527	606	23·74
Railway ditto	517	17	32·88
Prisoners in Jail	18,813	1,292	68·67

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing Deaths registered in the Districts of the Province of Bengal during 1878.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population of registering areas.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ..	Burdwan	2,027,149	21,207	18,153	39,360	21·36	17·54	19·41
	Bankoora	530,802	6,765	5,864	12,629	25·66	21·94	23·79
	Beerbhoom ...	699,976	9,162	8,091	17,253	27·21	22·26	24·64
	Midnapore ...	2,545,179	24,384	19,906	44,290	19·36	15·48	17·40
	Hooghly	362,780	4,883	4,454	9,337	28·21	23·47	25·73
	Serampore ...	393,864	4,838	3,888	8,726	25·02	19·38	22·15
	Howrah	731,057	7,837	5,778	13,615	21·99	15·41	18·62
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,877,351	21,906	16,358	38,264	22·84	17·81	20·38
	Suburbs of Calcutta.	257,149	9,787	7,427	17,214	64·80	69·97	66·94
	Nuddea	1,815,135	24,996	19,885	44,881	28·45	21·92	24·72
	Jessore	2,075,021	25,106	19,831	44,937	23·88	19·36	21·65
	Moorshedabad ...	1,349,922	18,812	15,086	33,898	29·22	21·35	25·11
Rajshahye and Cooch-Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,501,924	21,382	14,924	36,306	27·53	20·57	24·17
	Rajshahye ...	1,310,729	16,686	11,696	28,382	25·64	17·71	21·65
	Rungpore	2,149,972	18,385	12,823	31,208	16·78	12·15	14·51
	Bogra	689,467	6,955	4,945	11,900	19·99	14·76	17·40
	Pubna	1,211,594	7,861	6,141	14,002	13·04	10·08	11·55
	Darjeeling... ...	94,712	989	587	1,576	18·64	14·09	16·64
	Julpigoree... ...	418,665	5,071	3,838	8,909	23·38	19·02	21·27
Dacca ...	Dacca	1,853,897	18,045	14,792	32,837	19·91	15·60	17·71
	Furreedpore ...	1,515,821	10,966	7,705	18,671	14·75	9·97	12·31
	Backergunge ...	3,923,037	9,083	6,841	15,924	9·15	7·34	8·28
	Mymensingh ...	2,347,198	12,440	8,815	21,255	10·48	7·59	9·05
	Tipperah	3,419,229	8,416	6,153	14,569	11·61	8·86	10·26
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	1,048,283	7,423	5,396	12,819	14·94	9·57	12·23
	Noakholly ...	912,755	5,254	4,296	9,550	11·44	9·46	10·46
Patna ...	Patna	1,559,638	21,093	19,017	40,110	27·68	23·83	25·71
	Gya	1,940,750	17,903	14,525	32,428	18·76	14·58	16·63
	Shahabad	1,723,974	14,178	10,615	24,793	16·97	11·94	14·38
	Mozufferpore ...	2,246,433	16,784	12,397	29,181	15·14	10·89	12·98
	Durbhunga ...	2,220,650	17,799	11,614	29,413	15·79	10·62	13·24
	Sarun	2,063,860	13,791	9,961	23,752	13·83	9·33	11·50
	Chumparun ...	1,440,815	10,282	7,549	17,831	13·94	10·73	12·37
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,812,086	18,651	15,232	33,883	20·79	16·63	18·68
	Bhagulpore ...	1,826,290	18,856	14,331	33,187	20·55	15·76	18·17
	Purneah	1,724,795	24,460	18,368	42,828	27·91	21·96	24·97
	Maldah	676,426	9,616	6,496	16,112	29·04	18·81	23·81
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	1,259,287	8,915	6,488	15,403	14·15	10·30	12·23
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,494,784	20,959	19,536	40,495	28·89	25·38	27·09
	Pooree	769,674	11,731	10,648	22,379	30·12	28·00	29·07
	Balasore	770,232	10,788	9,519	20,307	28·45	24·33	26·36
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	771,875	7,900	5,540	13,440	19·89	14·78	17·41
	Lohardugga ...	1,237,123	16,159	13,333	29,492	25·99	21·65	23·83
	Singbhoom ...	406,605	3,989	3,033	7,022	19·58	14·94	17·26
	Manbhoom ...	995,570	5,730	4,018	9,748	11·43	8·12	9·79
	Total for the Province.	59,998,435	598,223	465,893	1,064,116	20·00	15·47	17·73

STATISTICS OF

B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

NUMBER

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affection.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affection.
College Hospital—														
European	3	567	20	50	36	...	6	...	63	5	5	...	1	105
Native	3	203	97	16	19	2	10	1	60	13	...	...	...	112
Howrah Hospital—														
European	...	284	19	32	30	...	...	...	37	...	...	2	...	15
Native	1	378	83	16	33	...	...	5	2	30	...	...	...	34
General Hospital—														
European	6	1,347	40	88	80	1	15	2	61	4	19	53	...	179
Native	...	18	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	7
Mayo Hospital	...	652	178	54	24	1	1	...	11	9	26	...	...	102
Campbell Hospital	295	2,748	117	344	297	4	16	8	150	327	30	7	...	211
Police Hospital	11	2,021	23	78	54	2	1	3	26	10	12	17	...	109
North Suburban Hospital	...	180	15	16	42	1	...	...	7	13	2	5	...	23
Burdwan Dispensary ...	6	253	45	14	40	...	...	2	9	56	2	1	...	9
Bankoora „ ...	...	47	1	9	14	1	...	12	2	17	2	1	...	4
Beerbhoom „ ...	...	17	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
Midnapore „ ...	...	140	20	17	20	...	3	6	5	51	...	...	...	6
Hooghly „ ...	6	172	28	26	29	1	...	2	6	22	4	...	...	9
Serampore „ ...	2	250	46	4	14	1	47	1	14	15	4	...	...	14
Alipore „ ...	...	14	9	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Nuddea „ ...	...	35	4	5	6	...	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	...
Jessore „ ...	1	38	3	1	7	...	...	...	5	2	5	...	...	8
Moorshedabad „ ...	...	42	.....	35	17	...	...	...	3	39	2	4	6	6
Dinagepore „ ...	...	76	14	8	11	...	...	...	6	21	3	...	...	16
Maldah „ ...	...	88	3	5	.....	...	...	1	1	17	4	...	...	1
Rajshahye „ ...	2	81	6	15	8	1	...	1	2	19	1	...	...	5
Rungpore „ ...	1	80	24	18	8	2	...	...	19	38	2	...	...	20
Bogra „ ...	...	20	5	3	3	...	1	1	3	7	4	...	...	4
Pubna „ ...	...	19	2	4	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4
Dinapore „ ...	8	39	9	19	5	...	2	...	3	4	4	2	...	22
Darjeeling „ ...	...	56	.....	5	2	...	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	3
Julpigoree „ ...	...	61	5	5	2	...	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	9
Dacca „ ...	9	121	81	12	145	5	2	13	39	25	...	1	1	47
Backergunge „ ...	...	4	3	6	9	...	3	2	...	7	5	...	...	4
Mymensingh „ ...	...	18	5	3	7	...	8	...	2	9	...	...	...	1
Chittagong „ ...	...	42	2	11	5	1	...	2	3	...	12	1	...	11
Noakholly „ ...	...	4	.....	3	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah „ ...	...	4	3	2	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Patna „ ...	...	35	22	26	24	4	...	4	8	1	18	...	...	13
Gya „ ...	1	36	9	10	19	...	1	22	3	6	...	...	...	4
Shahabad „ ...	...	12	3	11	8	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpore „ ...	...	10	1	10	15	...	2	1	5	20	6	...	...	...
Sarun „ ...	...	9	2	18	11	...	11	1	4	6	2	...	...	1
Chumparun „ ...	2	8	.....	3	7	1	16	1	4	19	...	...	...	3
Monghyr „ ...	...	103	12	33	23	2	5	2	11	11	9	...	...	5
Bhaugulpore „ ...	3	77	10	13	10	6	4	...	3	9	...	...	...	...
Purneah „ ...	...	24	.....	11	26	...	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack „ ...	1	115	29	19	46	1	1	20	4	13	6	...	...	22
Pooree „ ...	...	72	95	9	9	...	...	1	...	19	1	...	...	9
Balasore „ ...	1	90	22	11	13	...	...	16	...	10	1	...	...	8
Hazaribagh „ ...	1	61	8	5	11	1	13	3	5	7	...	...	...	18
Lohardugga „ ...	...	53	6	4	7	2	1	4	...	4	3	...	...	15
Singhbhoom „ ...	...	7	.....	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom „ ...	1	30	8	11	6	...	5	...	5	11	4	...	...	7
Durbhunga „ ...	...	14	3	13	18	1	8	...	3	10	12	...	...	8
Nya Doomka „ ...	...	33	13	.....	6	4	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total ...	364	10,908	1,156	1,137	1,258	46	203	147	602	970	217	94	8	1,216

LIFE—*continued.*

of Disease in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1878.

TREATED.																NUMBER DIED.			
Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour, premature, natural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.
48	99	166	1	25	83	34	65	12	65	186	9	8	132	747	2,541	...	20	9	...
11	94	91	...	60	61	12	63	6	33	146	1	59	241	647	2,061	...	41	58	...
4	54	44	2	17	6	23	13	4	17	7	35	35	23	120	823	..	9	11	...
...	77	580	...	2	93	2	18	17	21	2	99	6	100	75	1,674	...	63	44	...
35	245	264	18	66	31	168	106	43	103	36	52	7	185	910	4,164	...	14	30	2
...	15	3	...	2	8	1	5	...	1	...	3	1	24	17	116	...	...	1	...
6	66	55	1	10	55	21	65	2	24	13	5	27	372	347	2,127	...	44	84	1
...	1,827	1,178	6	16	638	60	109	58	613	22	277	13	169	1,461	11,001	135	455	78	18
...	290	130	...	8	66	24	44	59	38	...	44	2	44	280	3,396	...	1	8	...
...	52	41	...	4	44	5	12	2	23	4	5	1	80	64	641	...	12	7	...
4	284	129	...	4	29	6	6	2	21	...	16	11	35	41	1,022	2	26	25	...
1	34	40	...	...	11	...	14	...	21	1	10	4	112	43	401	...	6	1	...
...	8	2	...	...	7	...	2	...	.....	...	1	2	12	18	80	...	2	...	...
...	113	30	1	2	7	2	6	15	18	...	48	2	38	86	636	...	47	17	1
2	158	42	...	1	40	2	10	...	38	...	16	6	106	41	767	3	58	17	5
...	234	67	...	6	14	...	13	...	10	3	13	...	53	30	855	...	27	25	...
...	12	3	...	1	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	49	6	112	...	1	5	...
...	27	10	...	2	15	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	32	16	176	...	7	2	1
...	13	9	...	2	1	2	3	1	16	...	4	1	67	39	223	1	13	2	...
...	13	38	...	...	21	7	6	6	38	20	3	...	13	22	341	...	...	...	3
1	16	2	...	20	12	2	3	...	11	1	1	4	66	12	306	...	9	9	...
...	20	18	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	14	12	196	...	4	2	...
...	40	25	...	1	12	...	2	...	28	...	26	2	43	19	339	...	2	6	...
1	30	10	...	1	17	7	11	6	13	1	5	2	39	50	405	...	8	14	...
...	23	11	...	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	37	9	142	...	5	3	...
...	8	.....	...	1	11	7	1	...	7	...	...	...	105	25	212	...	1	1	...
...	46	35	...	...	2	8	12	2	2	...	8	3	56	91	382	1	2	4	1
...	14	11	..	2	9	1	4	...	10	...	7	...	33	14	181	...	7	...	...
...	37	5	...	1	4	3	...	...	21	...	2	1	17	6	202	...	22	3	...
7	84	123	1	29	52	28	41	13	37	6	11	5	300	320	1,558	1	16	44	...
...	10	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	7	4	9	1	202	46	332	...	...	1	3
...	5	16	...	1	.....	3	2	...	6	...	3	2	114	24	229	...	2	2	2
...	12	9	...	1	11	9	14	8	21	...	5	3	98	49	330	...	3	2	...
...	4	.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	30	16	87	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	...	...	9	2	1	...	3	...	..	...	73	13	126	...	1	1	...
1	64	57	...	6	19	4	3	2	15	...	29	1	27	84	467	...	5	13	4
2	54	74	...	...	10	...	14	3	37	...	16	2	63	51	457	...	4	4	...
...	12	27	...	2	13	3	1	1	12	...	4	2	100	65	284	...	2	2	...
...	9	30	...	2	40	14	4	2	9	...	2	...	28	32	242	...	3	1	...
...	27	11	1	1	22	4	3	...	26	...	15	1	81	94	351	...	2	...	1
1	5	1	...	...	8	1	...	2	9	1	2	...	10	60	164	1	...	...	1
...	35	14	...	3	46	7	4	1	45	1	18	8	38	97	533	...	8	7	...
1	30	43	...	...	15	...	6	3	7	...	43	6	27	98	414	...	3	5	...
...	17	11	...	...	11	...	1	...	7	...	10	...	16	15	160	...	2	...	2
...	72	17	...	6	9	1	13	6	5	...	48	1	21	121	597	1	4	26	1
...	104	26	1	...	1	...	5	...	18	...	9	...	16	21	416	...	1	50	...
...	53	92	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	1	28	1	7	26	393	...	8	17	...
...	51	32	4	5	10	4	11	1	18	...	4	2	16	42	333	...	1	5	1
...	42	37	2	1	2	...	3	...	10	1	42	...	40	13	292	...	14	3	...
...	16	12	...	1	1	...	...	1	9	2	1	1	26	12	97	...	...	...	...
1	23	21	1	...	1	...	1	...	19	2	16	2	52	29	262	...	11	4	2
2	21	22	...	3	51	5	5	5	41	....	14	...	24	57	340	...	1	2	...
2	7	8	...	2	7	1	4	...	16	1	7	8	8	56	198	...	2	11	...
127	4,716	3,728	39	318	1,658	491	735	284	1,594	461	1,084	255	3,719	6,689	44,174	145	969	660	49

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Disease in the Principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1878—concluded.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number Died—*concluded.*																						
	Syphilitic affection.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Ophthalmia.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour, premature, unnatural and difficult.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
College Hospital—																							
European	1	...	1	...	24	1	...	13	11	14	13	5	2	...	1	...	1	11	...	3	5	45	180
Native	3	...	3	...	27	1	...	32	2	36	15	13	9	...	6	...	3	13	...	15	40	127	444
Howrah Hospital—																							
European	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	3	46
Native	...	...	...	4	1	20	...	8	...	25	328	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	50	...	10	19	580
General Hospital—																							
European	...	...	2	...	16	2	...	19	4	6	7	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	22	138
Native	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	14
Mayo Hospital	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	...	13	12	2	7	1	7	1	2	...	...	4	40	64	295
Campbell Hospital ...	11	1	3	1	83	134	2	66	...	770	531	4	92	...	14	2	63	2	48	2	13	262	2,790
Police Hospital	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	20	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	68
Burdwan Dispensary ...	2	...	...	...	3	19	...	7	1	159	68	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	10	330
Bankoorah ,, ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	11	23	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	5	65
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	18
Midnapore ,, ...	1	...	1	2	4	19	...	...	...	61	18	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	1	1	15	186
Hooghly ,, ...	3	...	...	...	3	12	...	3	...	102	24	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	7	...	9	5	271
Serampore ,, ...	...	...	14	...	10	3	...	5	...	122	32	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	4	9	260
Alipore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	25
Nuddea ,, ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	38
Jessore ,, ...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	9	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	3	48
Moorshedabad ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	26	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	52
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	7	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	57
Maldah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	37
Rajshahye ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	44
Rungpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	7	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	74
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	5	47
Pubna ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	10
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	34
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	27
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	...	3	...	..	10	...	1	...	22	3	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	3	3	83
Dacca ,, ...	2	...	...	2	21	7	...	10	3	52	33	14	9	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	8	33	265
Backergunge ,, ...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	11	11	45
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	37
Chittagong ,, ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	7	6	35
Noakholly ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tipperah ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13
Patna ,, ...	2	1	...	1	5	1	1	7	...	32	32	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	20	...	3	12	147
Gya ,, ...	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	24	47	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	7	1	2	9	116
Shahabad ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	14	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	37
Mozufferpore ,, ...	1	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	4	14	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	49
Sarun ,, ...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	12	34
Chumparum ,, ...	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	23
Monghyr ,, ...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	2	...	20	5	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	1	1	5	70
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	4	9	75
Purneah ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	29
Cuttack ,, ...	1	...	...	3	2	4	...	4	...	31	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	1	18	122
Pooree ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	61	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	143
Balasore ,, ...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	29	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	5	129
Hazaribagh ,, ...	1	...	1	2	3	2	...	3	...	7	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	46
Lohardugga ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	6	1	99
Singbhoom ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
Manbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	4	72
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	7	8	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	3	43
Nya Doomka ,, ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	30
Total ...	37	2	39	38	269	343	4	252	25	1,861	1,464	69	183	4	40	5	136	35	277	43	236	787	7,972

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1878.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.				Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
						Rs. A. P.	
In the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	42	30,358	31,491	987	62,836	12,181 15 10	453,472
First Metropolitan Circle	91	107,282	1,209	82	108,573	31,979 12 0	3,310,810
Second „ „	48	60,417	242	23	60,682		
Third „ „	70	133,734	287	8	134,029		
Fourth „ „	85	89,970	774	158	90,902		
Darjeeling Circle	142	256,689	2,044	2,507	261,240	24,934 15 9	1,583,603
Ranchee „	164	138,313	9,520	10,307	158,140	12,577 14 8	403,391
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle...	50	40,001	160	68	40,229	5,722 10 9	215,850
Eastern Bengal „	99	235,002	747	136	235,885	11,332 0 3	867,351
Behar	30	11,651	214	94	11,959	5,517 5 6	41,219
Orissa	28	33,738	440	441	34,619	5,923 12 1	94,157
Civil Stations and Dispensaries in these Circles of medical superintendence ... Presidency ...	45	34,611	1,831	658	37,100	2,038 5 4	2,089,178
Civil Stations and Dispensaries in these Circles of medical superintendence ... Dacca ...	23	10,235	937	167	11,339	1,459 0 0	
Civil Stations and Dispensaries in these Circles of medical superintendence ... Dinapore ...	91	69,935	3,607	841	74,383	4,320 9 10	
Total ...	1,004	1,251,936	53,503	16,477	1,321,916	1,17,988 6 0	9,059,031

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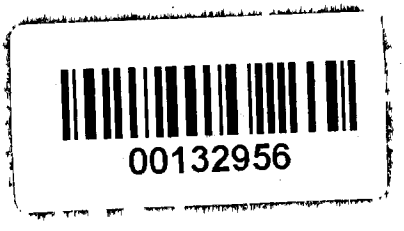
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